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THE GRAND ARMY.

Its Coming Encampment at the City of St. Louis.

A HISTORY OF THE ORDER

Commanders.

Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty the Watchwords of the Organization-The Badge, Its Material and Significance How the Grand Army Came to be Or ganized and by Whom.

armies in Washington, June, 1865, there were 1,000,000 boys in blue under arms awaiting the declaration of peace and the order of muste out. There had previously been discharged from honorable service nearly a million men The disbandment of the land and naval force took place within a few months after the scene closed in the field, and altogether the men who had worn the blue made up nearly one half the population subject to military duty. The return of such an element to civil life. united by unusually strong ties and having an influence that extended beyond its own numbers, was an event in civil history and one that observers of other nations noted with keen interest. This great mass of men,



Army of the Re-G. A. R. BADGE. public is connected with that important era when a grand army of soldiers, flushed with glorious victory, put aside their weapons and martial symbols and became a grand army of veterans bearing the symbols of peace. "Fraternity, charity, loy-alty," was the new rallying cry. The new order was informal, and even without organic cohesion it maintained itself until the highest conception of a national secret order, such as it is at present, took shape from the necessities of the hour. Out of the hundreds of thousands of old soldiers thrown suddenly into civil life in 1865 the majority were displaced from one cause and another. The farmer and the mechanic had lost their arts, the schoolboy had grown too old for the desk, supersoled, and it became for a time a struggle for these men to adjust themselves. Then the inequalities of social and business comrades in the field. The camp fires of the front had gone out, but the genial warmth created there in the men who had gathered around them was yet alive. Furthermore there were many comrades disabled and in need whose pay and pensions were but a pittance, and their more fortunate soldier friends felt it a duty to arrange some perma-nent system of relieving this class, whether

ized in 1865 on an informal basis. "Kansas and New York had state associations. The local meetings and the general conventions signing people were handling the associations for porsonal ends and were able to control the scattered and feeble

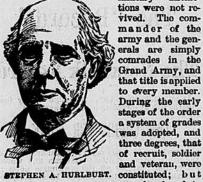
of these experiences led the vet-G. A. R. BADGE, REVERSE. and in 1866 it was published abroad that a secret order of veterans was rapidly spreading in Illinois. In the spring of that year Col. B. F. Stephenson had organized a local union at Dakota, calling it a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many of the veteran soldiers were already members of civil secret orders, and very generally these advocated the secret method as the best adapted to a brotherhood of soldiery. The Dakota post became the advance guard of the great order, for the comvance guard of the great order, for the com-mander of that post and his associates began to organize elsewhere in the state and soon called a convention at Springfield. Forty posts within the state sent delegates.

The opening words of the preamble adopted show how the veterans then looked upon

themselves: "We, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of the military and naval forces of the United States during the late war," etc., etc. They declared their purpose to be the formation of a grand association of Union soldiers and sailors, to foster fraternal relations and keep alive the zeal of patriotism and devotion to the country, above all for "mutual support and assistance in the work of "mutual support and assistance in the work of furnishing employment and aid to the needy comrades and caring for the destitute de-pendents of the fallen."

The veterans of the war were familiar with the distinctions of rank and the respect due

military distinc-



after two years' trial it was abandoned, in 1871, and all members become veterans at the initiation, and take their seats at once as comrudes in the encampment. In all rites and ceremonies in the services of initiation and those of hurial the principle of fraternal relations reaching to all is impressively borne out. The abolition of the state lines which always such a part in the rivalries of the played such a part in the rivalries of the service in the field followed the perfection of the order on a national basis, which took place in 1866, soon after the Springfield meet-ing. One of the features of the order is the perpetuation of the names of the gallant dead by the title of the posts. Every post must adopt the name of some one deceased, and this naturally falls to a military celebrity of general or local fame. Sometimes it is a

adopted was that of a gallant Jerseyman who led out a state brigade and was killed before attaining high distinction. The soldiers of the 96 different states served in the armies of the east and west, and holding in grateful memory the heroes of the flelds where they fought, select them for the honor of a name to be

handed down in the records of the JOHN A. LOGAN. order. The Grand Army camp fires are the social festivals where the pleasant memories of camp life in the field are kept alive. The camp fires are opened on the occasion of general conventions of the order, at the reunions of posts and also at the reunions of separate veteran associa-tions that accept the hospitalities of the Grand Army. These meetings are informal banquets where the usual order of ceremonies is omitted and the time is spent in songs, stories and the recital of army incidents. The food is as near as possible what the common army ration was, corn beef, army broad or sea biscuit, black coffee and beans or bean soup. Coming late on the programme the veterans and their civilian guests are ready to take this coarse fare with heartiness, and the novelty of it combined with the fun

makes the best of sauce.

sion to membership in posts composed of white men. The negroes as a rule congregate in large cities and are able to create posts of their own and do this out of preference, enjoying all the privileges of the order and a representation in the general assemblies. The relief and benefit funds of the colored posts are generously sustained by the whole order

> from cannon taken actual battle on some of the decis ive fields of the war. The design since 1809 is one that commem strugglo in many ways. The pen dant of the badge is a fine poin

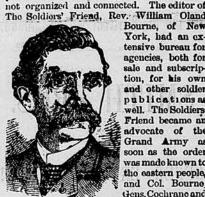
star, like the Medal of Honor granted by congress, and made of camon bronze. The face of the medal has the Goddess of Liberty in the center, representing loyalty, and on either side stands a soldier and a sailor clasping hands in front of the Goddess to represent fraternity. Two children are kneeling in the foreground to receive a benediction and the assu-rance of protection from comrades. This is the symbol of charity. On each side of this center group are the flag and eagle, representing freedom, and an ax and a bundle of rods for Union. In the star points are the emblems of different arms of service, bugle for infantry, cannon for artillery, muskets for marines, swords for cavalry, and an anchor

for sailors. Surrounding the center is the legend "Grand Army of the Republic, 1861— Veteran-1860," the latter date con ing the close of the war and the founding o the order. On the reverse side is a laur branch for victory, and the national shield surrounded by the different corps badges, each on a keystone showing that they are united, and will protect the union. clasp of the badge is an eagle with cross cannon and ammunition, rep-resenting defense. The clasp and modal are united by the national flag, which is the

ribbon of the orliable to abuse by unprincipled men, is controlled by the order, and cannot be procured by CHARLES H. DEVENS. other than bona fide members. The canno bronze for their manufacture is furnished in quantities from the United States arsenals, where condemned cannon are melted up, an is stored under protection of a committee from the national body of the Grand Army. The bronzo badge is the distinctive sign of the order, and all other badges in use are modifications of this. The badges of the dif-

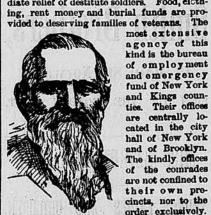
forent army corps are worn by the members on occasion of parade and ceremony in order to aid in recognition of former comrades of the same corps who have become strangers since the war. CHARITY.

The pension of a private soldier when he or an organ of sight or hearing, is \$8 a month, and the rate ranges as low as \$2 a month, according to degree of disability.
At the close of the war \$16 was allowed for an arm lost and \$24 for a leg. So many mer unable to labor, or at least without a chance to do so, were reduced to this pittance that the veteran associations at once found scope for charitable services. The disabled me pleaded for employment and not for dona tions. Schemes for furnishing employment suited to these men were numerous, but proved to be temporary, because they were not organized and connected. The editor of

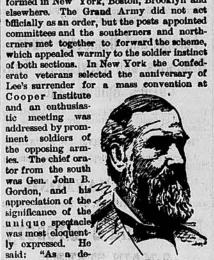


as made known t the eastern people and Col. Bourne JOHN F. HARTRANFT. McKean started the order in New York state, making a claim for it on the ground of its beneficent character To encourage maimed soldiers in the hope that they might learn useful occupation, a prize was offered through The Soldiers' Friend for the best specimens of left handed penmanship by veterans who had lost their right arms in battle. Gens. Grant, Meade, Thomas, Sherman, Admirals Farragut and Porter and other distinguished officers made the awards. Two thousand dollars were ex-

pended in twenty prizes, and as a result a great number of left armed men qualified for While these plans for helping disabled vet-erans to their feet were before the public, the Grand Army was organizing and each enter-prise gave impetus to the other. The national constitution of the order adopted in 1867 provides for a relief fund in every post of the army. In the secret obligation there is a solemn pledge to mutual aid and support of sol-diers' interests. The work of providing means for employment of veterans continue some years, and as the need of it grew less each year the matter passed into the hands of employment committees appointed by each post. The committee acts as a bureau, socuring the situation and recommending the applicant. In large cities the order maintains an employment office, and connected with this is an emergency fund for the immediate relief of destitute soldiers. Food, elcthing, rent money and burial funds are provided to deserving families of veterans. The



of the comrades are not confined to their own pre-cincts, nor to the When the Chics fire reduced the inhabitants to want the Grand Army of the country made a ger The appeal from Charleston last fall for earthquake sufferers was responded to by an order from national headquarters to the various posts to assist in raising funds. The order has always been prompt to extend a kind hand to the south, and some very happy unions of the blue and the gray have resulted from this liberal spirit. In Richmond, Va., a camp of Confederate veterans occupies a lodge room where the Phil Kearney post of lodge room where the Phil Kearney post of the Grand Army meets. The hall is alter-nately decorated with Union and Confederate flags and symbols, and at the reunions and camp fires the former antagonists meet on the most friendly terms. The movement for the crection of a home for Confederate veterans at Richmond originated in Camp Lee, and ans at Richmond originated in camp less, the Phil Kearney post at once indorsed the scheme to the Grand Army in the vicinity. The response was so hearty that the members of the order near Richmond recommended to the Confederates an appeal to the Grand Army of the north. The call at once met with favor, and joint committees of Grand Army men and Confederate veterans were formed in New York, Boston, Brooklyn and



feated soldier I re- WILLIAM BARNSHAW.

joice to see such a day and occasion, a union of the blue and the gray in such a cause cause that brings us here is worthy of the men whose heroism in the late war thrilled the world with astonishment and admiration. It is a movement by brave and magnanimous victors to protect, shelter, and befriend the disabled and suffering of our nonorable and valiant though vanquished rothers. It is to make practical, to give direction and scope to an impulse conceived in the noblest minds, born of brave and genor us hearts, inspired by God like charity and which is destined to exert a power for good on the future of this reunited country

resistless, measureless, enduring. It is movement worth more to this cour try than all the resolutions of political platforms or parties, more than all appeals by eloquent lips for restoration of sectional concord and American fraternity, for it is the northern heart's own eloquence addressed to the southern heart's own sensibil ities." The fraternization of the veterans of both sections has gone on until whole armie have clasped hands on the fields where they struggled so flercely a quarter of a century ago. The memorial services instituted by the Grand Army for decorating veterans

graves have been a means of bringing south have very generally asked to oin the citizens in regard for the fal LOUIS WAGNER.

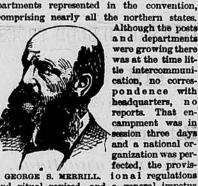
the country, and by this means have sserted their loyal devotion to the old flag and won the good will of the Union veterans In addition to its organized charities, the Grand Army acts as an information bureau for all the interests of soldiers throughout the broad land, and a soldier in distant parts may be brought into communication with former comrades and officers whose testimony is nec-essary to his interests. The soldiers' homes of the country are, with the exception of three national homes, controlled by state boards, and while the Grand Army is not officially recognized in their management the officers of the order act in an advisory manner with the civil management, and exert a wide influence for the protection of the interests of the inmates.

The Woman's Relief corps is a settled

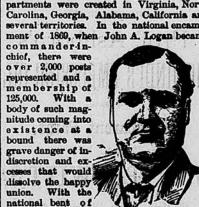
auxiliary and recognized agency of the order. This corps originated in 1869, in Bosworth post, in Maine, and during the administration of Commander in Chief Paul Vandervoort, 1878-79, the movement, then confined to Maine and Massachusetts, was encouraged to take a wider field. In 1883 national convention met at Denver simultaneously with the national encampment of taneously with the national encampment of the Grand Army, and a resolution of greet-ing was passed by the latter body. By special indorsement of the national encampment the corps is now officially known as an auxiliary to the army. The president of the corps is Elizabeth D'A. Kinne, of San Francisco, and the fifth national convention will be held in connection with the Grand Army encampment at St. Louis in September.

LOYALTY. The interest at the St. Louis encampment of the Grand Army will center on the election of a commander in chief to succeed Commander Fairchild. The soldiers who have held this office are: Stephen A. Hurlburt, Illinois; John A. Logan, Illinois; Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island; Charles H. Devens, s: John F. Hartranft, Pennsy vania; John C. Robinson, New York; William Earnshaw, Ohio; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania; George S. Merrill, Massachusetts Paul Vandervoort, Nebraska; Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania; John S. Kountz, Ohio; Samuel S. Burdette, Washington; Lucius

Fairchild, Wisconsin. The second national encampment, held at Philadelphia in 1867, was an important gathering, and determined the destiny of the order. There were twenty-one organized state departments represented in the convention comprising nearly all the northern states

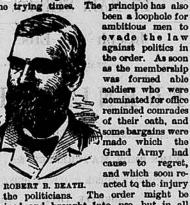


the west. As soon as the news of the successful encampment at Philadelphia reached the informal circles of veterans throughout the



lic affairs and a PAUL VANDERVOORT.

war; hence it is not possible to pack a post with men devoted to some narrow interest. There is a wholesome check on the use of the black ball, and every honorably discharged soldier has a right in the order unless he soldier has a right in the order unless he forfeits it. The mass is at once different in kind but united in purpose, that purpose being set forth in a solemn pledge to sustain the fraternity and to support the interests of the soldier. This pledge has preserved the order from falling into inefficiency and decay where there was no practical work to hold



been a steady growth throughout the Union over 500,000 active

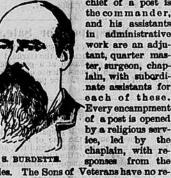
was formed abl soldiers who were nominated for office reminded comrades of their oath, and some bargains were made which the Grand Army had cause to regret, and which soon reof the politicians. The order might be strained and brought into use, but in all strained and prought into use, but in all cases the membership suffered and politicians found it an unreliable instrument. The membership fell off between 1869 and 1873 to less than 50,000. After the centennial, in 1876, interest in the order revived, and there has been a greatly growth the way that the Union

members on the rolls and nearly 6,000 posts. The organization is democratic and representative. The precinct body or post elects its own officers and its delegates to the state department. The state convention elects to the national convention, and hero the general rules of the order are formed. The sessions of the posts, as well as the general conventions, are called encampments, but the post encampment is a secret session, while the conventions are open to privileged outsiders.
The posts have discretion in most of the important work of the order and may do anyhing not in violation of the constitution The posts are controlled by a council of adninistration elected annually. The uniform of the Grand Army varies

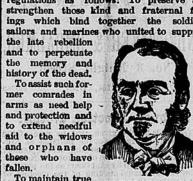
different sections. Each department adopts the shape of hat or cap to be worn and the posts regulate the other details, the aim being to avoid extreme military display and still preserve the charas a brotherhood of soldiery. Arms are not borne ex-cepting by the guard, and the side arms of officers. ment prevails, and

memorial services the graves in the soldier plots are very simp but full of pathos and noble suggestions. The official designations in the order are a military, beginning with the sentinel and reaching to the commander-in-chief. The en-campments are true camps ruled by an of-ficer of the day and a file of guard. The chief of a post is

and impressive.



S. S. BURDETTE. sponses from the omrades. The Sons of Veterans have no re-The avowed objects of the army are stated in article 2 of the national rules and regulations as follows: To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feel-ings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppres the late rebellion



To maintain true LUCIUS FAIRCHILD. allegiance to the United States of America based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the national nstitution and laws: to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any oncy of our free institutions; and to en age the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

The order has no official organ. The Solliers' Friend was discontinued in 1872 and The Grand Army Gazette was established, and has been the principal national journal devoted to the principles of the fraternity.

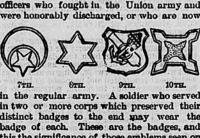
CORPS BADGES - THE SONS - THE The corps badges which are illustrated in this article have a peculiar significance to veterans, and are now generally worn by the Grand Army men. These badges originated Grand Army men. These badges originated in the war and have since been legally recognized by congress. The different army corps were composed of volunteers from various states, and each corps would have from thirty-six to forty-eight or more state regiments. To begin with each soldier wore figures and initials to indicate his regiment, but these were frequently lost in the field, where it was difficult to replace them, and at best they could only be deciphered at close quarters. On a field where several corps were engaged a great deal of confusion took place



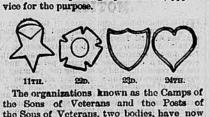
To overcome this the badges were designed in a way to give to each division of twelve regiments a distinctive badge. Each corporate had its own design and each division of the nad its own design and each division of the corps had its own color—red, white; blue or yellow. The bedges were cut from flannel and sewed on the caps, and when lost could be easily replaced. When the troops of a corps were incorporated into some other corps that were allowed to make it that the corps. corps were incorporated into some other corps
they were allowed to retain their old badges.
Thus the Eleventh corps men, when placed in
the Twentieth corps, kept the Eleventh corps
crescent and joined it to the star of the
Twentieth corps. The Twelfth corps was
also put into the Twentieth, and the badge of
the Twelfth, a five pointed star, became the



by congress for distinguished acts of bravery are about 200 in number, and no other badge could be won by a regular or volunteer. The law new provides that the corps badges of the civil war may be worn on occasions of ceremony by all soldiers or officers who fought in the Union army and were honorably discharged, or who are now



this the significance of those emblems seen on the breasts of Grand Army men beside the official badge of the order. Medals recognized officially in the regular service and worn by soldiers as tokens of the battlefield will grow in importance as army souvenirs, and the old corps badge system is a happy de-

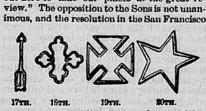


the Sons of Veterans, two bodies, have now no official connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. The Posts of the Sons of Veterans is the older order of the two, and it is confined to the sons of Union soldiers of the late war, whether the fathers died in service or since the war or are now living, or whether or not they are or were veterans of the Grand Army. The Camps of the Sons of Veterans is composed of sons of veterans and their sons, and is to be perpetuated like the Order of the Cincinnati. The Sons secured the recognition of the national encampment of the Grand Army, but owing to a strong opposition within the order the recognition was repealed at the national encampment at San Francisco last year. The opposition to the Order of the Sons was based on the foundation principle of the Grand Army—that is a fraternity of veteraus for mutual comfort and aid, and the objects of the association will have been accomplished as the members pass away, and the order should then go out of existence. This idea is strongly set forth in the solemn words of the ritual service said by the open grave of a comrade of the order. When the appointed ceremonies of the post are over, the chaplain repeats an address containing the following:
"The march of another comrade is over, and he lies down after it in the house appointed for all the living. * * * Reminded for



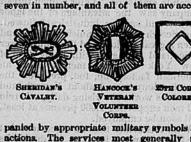
nine, let each one be so loval to every virtue.

so true to every friendship, so faithful in our remaining march that we shall be ready to fall out here to take our places at the great re-



of a previous encampment was accompanied with a "recommendation to the Sons of Voter-ans to consolidate into one body, and wishing members when mustered believe that since the order of the Grand Army commemorates a civil strife it is not wise or patriotic to en courage the perpetuation of feelings of en-mity and sectional bitterness through the youth of generations to follow. In its legis-lation and highest official action, the Grand Army looks upon Decoration or Memoria Day as a Grand Army day. The article of the bylaws establishing it says: "The Na-tional Encampment hereby establishes a Me-morial Day, to be observed by the Grand Army of the Bromblis on the 30th day of

general decoration of graves, soldiers' and others, became so general that the national encampment in 1877 passed a resolution that "The Grand Army of the Republic seeks thus (in the observation of Memorial Day) to proserve the memories of those only who fought in defense of national unity." The ritualistic services of the order are even in number, and all of them are accom





"Here lies the body of a true hearted, brave and earnest defeuder of the republic," a comrade places a wreath of overgreen over the tomb as a "symbol of an undying love for comrades of the war." Another comrade then comrades of the war." Another comrade then offers a white rose, "symbol of purity," with the prayer that future generations may emulate the unselfish devotion of our heroes. A third comrade places a laurel leaf, "symbol of victory" and last token of affection from comrades in arms. Other services for which the ritual provides are the dedication by the

THE ST. LOUIS ENCAMPMENT. This year's Grand Army encampment will be the twenty-first annual gathering of its kind, and will be held on Sept. 27 to 30. A rousing welcome is promised.

The managers of the reunion encourage comrades to bring their families and let the wives and daughters enjoy the camp fire fun.
The different department headquarters in
St. Louis will be in tents pitched in the park, and provision will be made to supply tents and straw free of charge to all posts who elect to have a taste of army hardship as it was during the war.

In addition to the vast hotel accommoda-

sive programme, embracing excursions to places of historic interest, camp fires, illuminations, receptions and concerts.

The decorations of the halls and streets where the veterans are to meet and to parade will be most elaborate. The flower plots of some of the private residences were laid out months ago from designs of military badges.

A reunion of surviving war governors is in charge of a committee headed by ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, who helped govern Missouri during the war.

The St. Louis hotels advertise

A Professional Beggar's Generosa A friend of mine tells me that late the other night he was addressed on the street by one of the kind who represent themselves as sorely in need of a night's lodging and be seech the gift of a few cents to make up the price required. Thinking to turn the tables upon the mendicant, my friend pull da lu-grabious face, heaved a sigh and said: "I wish I could help you, but I'm out of work, I'm too lame to walk to my lodging and I am looking for some one to lend me five cents to get there in the horse cars." Quickly diving his hand into his pocket and exclaiming, ferwently, "You shan't suffer if I can help you," the beggar produced a nickel, which he thrust into my friend's hand and was off before a protest could be made. - Boston Post.

The other day I saw a boy give a banana skin to a horse which helps street cars up the incline from Cornhill to State street on Washington. It was eaten with evident relish, and it struck me that I had rarely seen a happier use of a very dangerous article. Kind hearted people should make a note of this for the benefit of draught horses which stand on the sides of our streets. The poor things receive so much ill treatment from evil disposed passers by that the better dis-posed should be glad to make them some comensation.—Boston Post

Rich bread-A big pay roll. Unto the third and fourth generation! yea scrofula and salt rheum is cured by Fontaine's Great Discovery. For sale by I. A. Meeker, 11 Main Street Norwalk. It is the silent watches of the night that

"Bear with me a little," observed the grizzly as he hugged the hunter Pimples, blotches, eruptions of the skin, indicate that you need a few doses of Fontaine's Great Discovery. For sale by I. A. Meeker, 11 Main Street, Norwalk.

curative properties of Quaker Bitters. They are not a beverage, but a pure, honest medicine, compounded from choice roots and herbs. Quaker Bitters are ac-



Hams. Breakfast -AND-Sausage THE BEST

Look Carefully for the Brand. Sperry & Barnes, New Haven, Conn.

Remember The Best Meats in Norwalk -ARE SOLD AT-WIXSON'S MARKET, ON THE BRIDGE,

Peat Moss Stable Bedding

FARM

Fertilizers,

Land Plaster

knowledged by many prominent physicians to be one of the most reliable preparations ever offered to suffering humanity.

Little Quaker Pills are very small and easy to take. Try them.

Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of pure trength and wholesomeness. More economic tan the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in comength and wholesomeness. More economic in the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in com-ition with the multitude of low test, short





Lowest Prices for Cash.

WAGONS. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Air Slacked Lime

Drain Pipe,

Bros'. Glover & Olsen,

LUMBER, TIMBER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Shingles, Lath,

Blinds, Moulding,

Window Frames,

Doors, Sash

Pickets, &c.

Veneered Hard Wood Work.

Hard Wood Ceilingland Flooring. South Norwalk, Conn.

GENERAL MARKET.

hand, and will be sold by us as low as can be pre-

cured at any market in Norwalk. We intend to

Meat, Fish, Vegetables, &c. REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE LOCKWOOD & ANDREWS, SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE CARE OF REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION OF RENTS,

> Parties having desirable apartments to Let, from \$5 ta \$12 per month, will do well to place the same in our hands, as the call for such places the past month has been far beyond our ability to supply. We have now on our books several very desirable places to rent, ranging in price from \$15 to \$40 per month.

Room 4 Gazette Building.

NORWALK, CONN.

J. P. NICKERSON,

No. 7 East Side of Water St.,

FOUR DOORS FROM WALL STREET.

ELASTIC HOSE GROCERIES:

Of the freshest and best quality that the New York market affords in groceries, also

VEGETABLES & FRUITS

The patronage of my friends and former cu J. P. NICKERSON.

Telephone Call. NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED!

150 EAST S6th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. RIVERSIDE

may be reached by good and well-kept roads from all directions. The cemetery is divided into twenty-two sections, with

and suitable streets, and the contour of the land is such that every taste may be gratified in the selection of plots. The avenues are so arranged as to afford

Continuous Drive

to all the different sections, and are

Receiving Vault Fine Tea and Dinner Sets, of large capacity, and fitted with all

entrance gate.

Capacity. The entire space is not plotted, but 52 Vault Lots, reservations for 517 single interments, and 2.102 Burial Plots are

Superintendent, on the premises; at the office of Hon. James W. Hyatt, at the Horse Railroad Depot; and at the office of MR. JOHN H. LIGHT, at South Nor-

ELEGANT **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Get the Best! After more than thirty years on Broadway

NO. 11 EAST 42D STREET

Fawcett's Easter Opening TUESDAY, APRIL 5th,

All are cordially invited to call and inspect our styles. We feel confident this will surpass any opening display in this town this season. A visit will fully reward ---Our Display of-

TRIMMED HATS It has been our careful endeavor to send cards to all. If any omissions have occurred they have been unintentional, and we take this occasion to

To We shall each Tuesday during the season exhibit Novelties in Millinery. FAWCETT'S,

PETER L. GUIGUE, FLORIST & NURSERYMAN UNION AVENUE,

Dealer in In Green House and Hot House and Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Fruit and Ornamen tal Trees Shrubbery, Vines. Cut Flowers alway on hand and all sorts of designs in Flowers arranged Grading and Re-filling Cemetery Plots

premptly attended to.

Volume LXXXVII.

GAZETTE BUILDING, NORWALK, CONN

Lock Box 39 P O., NORWALK, CONN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

V. C. STREET, Pres., S. E. OLMSTEAD, Treas., GEO. R. COWLES Secretary.

GENERAL LOAN, INSURANCE AND GAZETTE BUILDING NORWALK. ' MIC

Plymouth Rock Ice. The influence was not great, and it was found that de-

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

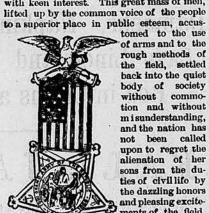
DR. LOCKWOOD'S OFFICE

3 and 15 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn

General Insurance & Real Estate Agent Money to Loan. Stocks, Bonds, &c., Bought and Sold

Inc Men Who Have Been Its

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.]
At the time of the grand review of the Union



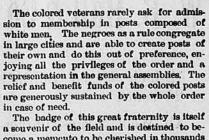
strangers or acquaintances. These causes led to the forming of unions of soldiers and sailors under various plans and titles. In the cast there were soldiers' and sailors' unions and in the west veteran brotherhoods, organ-

erans of different sections to confer upon the best methods of perfecting an organization, and in 1866 it was published abroad that a

to them in the army, but in the order the old

Grand Army, and that title is applied to every member During the early stages of the order a system of grades was adopted, and three degrees, that of recruit, soldier

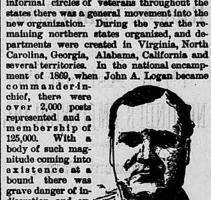
private or a brave line officer. The first post organized in New York state was the Phil Kearney post, of New York city, and the name



come a memento to be cherished in thousands of American homes as a priceless heirloom. Each Grand Army badge is made of metal

and department were growing ther was at the time lit cation, no corre pondence with headquarters, no reports. That enession three days

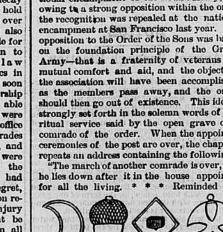
and ritual revised, and a general impetus order to draw the attention of veterans to this method of securing the benefits of a vast brotherhood. In 1866, the year before the Philadelphia encampment, there was a na-tional convention of soldiers and sailors held at Pittsburg for the purpose of discussing veterans' interests, particularly their rights and privileges in relation to the national government in the matter of land warrants. evision of pension laws, preference government employments and other questions which the great number of discharged soldiers made pertinent at the time. This meeting while the great number of mischarged soldiers made pertinent at the time. This meeting was a great demonstration and brought the soldiers together from all sections. The existence of the Grand Army, its prospects and object, were made known here and the order acquired a national reputation while yet it was confined to a few districts in

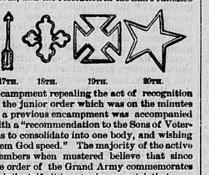


soldier's prestige to sustain it the veterar naturally engaged in politics, and zeal for the naturally engaged in politics, and seal for the soldier's interests was so strong in the fraternity that shrewd and firm pilotage was needed to keep politics out of the order. To keep veterans out of politics was not thought of, but to preserve the order from prostitution to partisan purposes was believed possible. The original constitution of the order contained an article which still atands without modification or addition, that is that "no officer of comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

The composition of the order was one to create a common bond and preserve it from factional divisions. The membership is restricted to men who were borne on the muster rolls of the United States in the civil war; hence it is not possible to pack a post

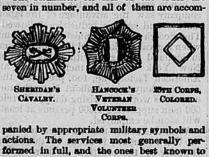
the members together, and has carried it over some trying times. The principle has also been a loophole for evade the law against politics in the order. As soon as the membership



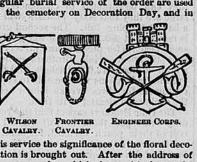


Army of the Republic on the 30th day of May, annually, in commemoration of the deeds of our fallen comrades."

The custom of making that day one for



formed in full, and the ones best known to the public, are those of Decoration or Memorial Day. The method of observing the day is different with various posts, but the prescribed services are usually combined with such special services as may be chosen. The services for Decoration Day, when properly observed, begin with a parade of the post officially mustered in the post room. Then follows a special service at the cometery, which takes place at the soldiers' plot, if there be one, or over the grave of a comrade selected as representative of all. The public services appointed for hails on Decoration Day are performed by a full post in uniform, with music, and a ritual said by the chaplain and the post officers, the comrades responding. Sometimes portions of the regular burial service of the order are used at the cemetery on Decoration Day, and in the cemetery on Decoration Day, and in



Grand Army of public statues or other me-morials to the dead soldiers and the installa-tion of post officers in the presence of non-members of the order.

tions of St. Louis, the private residences will care for 40,000 strangers during the encamp-

ranging from fifty guests each to 2,000 and rates from \$1 a day to \$5, and visitors have some pastime selecting from a list of three deems.

safe. We can recommend them. by The C. M. Loomis Co. "Oh mamma!" sighed little Ethel, Too much cannot be said in censure of the unscripulous adulterations of food products. Many persons are made ill and wonder at the cause. Ask your grocer for the less lard made, that bearing the brand of Sperry and Barnes.





nght, allum or phosphate powders. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

The Best in the World. Sperry & Barnes' Shoulders.

HAVEN ARE GUARANTEED THE MARKET Our KETTLE LARD is Strictly Pure nd Free from all Adulteration.

-AND FOR THE-PLATES OF BEEF, 5 cents per lb; CORNED BEEF, from 5 to 16 cents per lb. I will not be undersold for the Best Qualities of Meat. Poultry Drawn to Order. James E. Wixson

27 Wall Street.

A cheap piano is an extravagance, and a good one is an investment. The Mathushek is like government bonds, always

The cream of the base ball club should be found in the pitcher. The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and most perfect nevine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nervs and body, and improve the blood and Pug dogs are going out of fashion, and their natural sad expression is deepening. All classes acknowledge the wonderful





I WANT EVERYBODY Monuments ---AND---

HEADSTONES Before they buy anything of the kind. A selection can be made from them much better than from photograph or pencil sketch. Respectfully,

Silk, Cotton or Linen

PURE BOVINE VACCINE VIRUS

They have in stock Electric Batteries, which will be sold at close figures. They carry also a ful assortment of Keystone Writing Paper Packets.

DEBENTURE BONDS

6 % Guaranteed Mortgages

Of the New England Loan and Trust Co.

This is one of the oldest, most conservative and scccessful institutions dealing in such securities. Eleven years' experience without a dollar of loss to investors.

to investors.

Each \$100,000 of debentured is secured by \$102

500 of mortgages, assigned to and deposited with

the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, trust

600, 1000 to 1000 t

and 7 per cent. Farm Mortgages

Equitable Mortgage Co., Kansas City.

Capital, \$2,000,000. \$1,000,090 paid up.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed.

Six per cent, Debenture Bonds of the

Middlesex Banking Company, of

Organized under the banking laws of the State Connecticut. Coupons payable in New York,

R. B. CRAUFURD.

Agent, 31 Main Street, Norwalk.

RANGES.

THE DUCHESS, OUR OWN, UNCLE

NICK. These with the Celebrated

Duplex Grates.

EXTRA COOK, for Coal and Wood;

SAMPLE COOK; QUEEN ANNE;

EAST LAKE; DENMARK; NEW

INDEX, Improved; GRAND

Agate, Tin and Wooden Ware,

TOILET SETS.

Mercer China;

White Granite and C C Ware,

DECORATED GOODS,

In Great Variety

MONITOR OIL STOVES,

Baldwin's Dry Air Refrigerators,

The very best in the market.

F. J. CURTIS & CO.

23 MAIN STREET.

Our \$5 Hand-Made French Kid Welt

For ladies wear are perfect in every respect an as good a shoe as any sold at \$6.

For \$5.50.

Our Ladies' Hand-Made French Kid Turn Shoes made by Benedict & Co., of New Canaan, are the acme of style and beauty, and positively cannot be excelled at any price.

Oh! Oh! for \$3,

Those Nobby Little French Kid, Hand-Made Oxfords with patent leather tips are admired by all that have seen and worn them. You must eal and see them.

For \$2.50,

A Perfect Misses' Waukenphast for school or walking shoe cannot be equalled.

In a word our line of shoes is complete in

We have the best me of

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES

Ever shown in town and at prices from the

Glover & Olsen,

42 Wall Street.

Middletown, Conn

O. E. WILSON.

P. W. Bates.

J. G. Gregory & Co.

NORWALK, CONN. STAPLE AND CHOICE

Family Supplies,

MODERATE PRICES.

Piles! Fistula! Fissure! DR. YARNALL, 1y50

The grounds of this Association are situated in the Borough of Norwalk, just north of the Union Mills, between Spring

Hill Road and Riverside Avenue, and

Broad Avenues

crossed in every direction by the streets so that carriages may reach every plot in the entire cemetery. An Elegant

now offered for sale at prices very favorable to purchasers. MAPS. Maps of the Cemetery may be seen at the office of Mr. Enos Kellogg, the

REASONABLE PRICES

Children, a Specialty. Quick as a Wink. GALLERY AND SKY LIGHT ON PARLOR FLOOR.
NO STAIRS TO CLIMB. 3m26 ABRAHAM BOCARDUS.

3 WATER ST.,

North of Norwalk Cemetery. NORWALK, - - CONN.

NORWALK. For Sale. A DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE madeby John Blissett, London. Will be sold cheap fo cash. Enquire at this office.

No. 42 Wall St., Norwalk, Leaders of the Shoe Trade French Kid, Hand-Made Wankenphast

NORWALK GAZETTE. A H RYINGTON, Editor. J. RODEMEYER, Ir., Associate.

Wednesday, Sept. 28,1887.

The Borough Ticket. The republican borough caucus was held in the Town House, Monday evening, about 75 electors being present. Chairman Brush of the republican borough committee called the meeting to order and John H. Kinney was appointed chairman of the caucus, John H. Wade secretary. The candidates were nominated with despatch and the whole caucus business was disposed of in a trifle over half an hour. The ticket nominated was

For Warden, James G. Gregory, (unanimously by acclamation.) For Burgesses, Lester S. Cole, William H. Smith, Alfred A. Chinery, (all of the present board,) John D. Kimmey, Thomas Stout, John H. Buckley.

For Collector, Albert Adams. For Treasurer and Treasurer of the Water Fund, Henry P. Price. For Water Commissioner, Winfield S.

Moody. For Bailiff, J. Arthur Pinneo. For Registrar of Voters, Theodore Brush For Inspector of Elections, John H.

A borough committee consisting of three members was appointed as follows: Theodore Brush, Charles A. Quintard, John H. Kinney.

The ticket is a splendid one, composed of upright, conscientious and patriotic citizens, in whose keeping the affairs of our local government will be wisely and well administered, and under whose jurisdiction the works of improvement now in progress will be completed without a delay or any aggravating hitch. An exceptionally good nomination was that of Dr. Gregory for Warden, and the hearty manner of his nomination is an indisputable evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens and especialiy his fellow republicans. As burgess he has been indefatigable in his zeal for promoting the public welfare, and it is largely to his efforts that the credit is due for the fact that the sewers are at last an established fact.

Every republican, and every citizen who desires the prosperity and sanitary welfare of our borough should turn out Monday next and work for the success of this borough ticket as well as the republican town ticket which is to be nominated Wednesday evening, (28th.)

And now there is to be honest been for the thirsty souls (and their name is legion) who cannot exist without their potations of lager. A Washington dispatch states that Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau, says that he intends to make analytical tests of the various kinds of beer sold throughout the country. The chemist of the bureau is now getting ready to make these tests. The breweries will not be called upon for

samples, but they will be bought from retail dealers in different parts of the counnot be able to render the tests nugatory by preparation.

Y. M. C. A. The Book of Reception given by the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday evening was quite a success. As many as seventy were in attendance. Rev. C. E. Torrey gave an admirable talk on "The true service of reading." Rev. Mr. Anderson followed with a few words. given in his usual happy way. Remarks were given by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell and Mr. C. A. Tucker which were well received. Music was rendered by a quartette consisting of Misses Fritz and Ball and Messrs. Nash and Haven. The evening was well spent by the company, who showed their appreciation of the work by gifts of seventy-seven books and over one hundred magazines. The young men show their appreciation of this gift by their general desire to read them, as has

The attendance and interest at the song service on last Sunday afternoon was quite marked. The reading room was well filled, and the singing was good. Young men are always welcome.

The Season's Eclipse

The Danbury Fair, out-ranking and eclipsing all its rivals for public favor. With every element of success, thoroughly organized, perfect in detail and liberally conducted, it captures the people; and well it may.

For nearly a score of years its growth has been certain and continuous, till now it has developed into marvellous proportions, and each year it renews itself by added attractions. Everything that can be crowded into its beautiful grounds, for the edification and amusement for the people, is eagerly sought for, and no exertion is accounted too great that will conduce toward the success of this noted institution, now so close at hand.

At a meeting of the Hartford county commissioners, Wednesday, it was unanimously voted that from and after the nex license year, commencing November 1st, the rates for liquor licenses, covering the sale of liquors to be drank on the premises, shall not be less than the following, viz: In towns of less than 3,000 population, \$100 ; over 3,000 and under 10,000, \$200; over 10,000 and under 25,000, \$250; over 25,000, \$300. Rates for beer licenses to be not less than 50 per cent. of the foregoing .- Post. We understand that the Fairfield county commissioners will adopt

The Tribune remarks that the arrival of the Alesia from Marseilles and Naples with cholera on board need not alarm the public. The Quarantine Board can be trusted to do its duty, and with proper precautions the disease can be confined to the quarantine ground. The cool temperature is also another encouraging condition, as cholera ceases to be epidemic

Grand Army Men at St. Louis. Delegations of Grand Army men were arriving at St. Louis Friday, and last night the city was alive with strangers, while every incoming train brings its conlingent. California came 1500 strong instead of 800 as was at first promised, and as each other state now sends notice of increased attendance, the total number will swell to more than 50,000.

Yale's Biggest Freshman Class The examinations for admission to the new freshman class in Yale are closed. Over 450 candidates have tried the exam:nations, and from this number about 210 will be admitted to the academic department and 100 to the scientific school. This is the largest class that ever entered Yale.

A Borough Ticket. A good, square republican ticket for borough officers has been sominated, all good and true men. Now let there be good, henest and faithful effort on the part of sincere and earnest republicans to elect our candidates.

Yacht Races. The Grand Republic and Columbia will take excursionists out to see the great International yacht races Thursday and Saturday of the present week. The Grand Republic accompanied the yachts in the last race.

"Physical Wreck" Black's Thrift. A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says :- Grand Army men in Washington have been fully convinced that "Physical Wreck" Black is a man of exceeding thrift. Most of them had suspected it for some time. It seems that the last piece of evidence required to clinch the matter was found in the fact that when General Black attended veterans' reunion at New Hampshire a few weeks ago and posed as the "soldiers' friend," he charged and collected from the committee the sum of \$25. Whether he also collected mileage for traveling expenses from the Government on that occasion is not yet known. It is known, however, that the expenses of most of his numerous and protracted journeys are either borne by the Pension Bureau appropriation or the funds of the National House for Disabled Volunteers, on the theory that he is engaged in making "official inspections." It may seem rather small business for a man who is receiving \$6 200 a year from the Government to charge Union veterans \$25 for attending one of their reunions and blowing his own trumpet; but it should be remembered that General Black is the proprietor of a Vice-Presidential boomlet, the care and promotion of which costs something, Yes; General Black is a thrifty man, and he finds the "old soldier" business profitable as well as congenial. The Shooting Tournament.

The two days' shooting tournament held under the auspices of the Norwalk Fountain Gun Club at Dorlon's Point Monday and Tuesday attracted a number of crack shots from abroad, notably from Brooklyn, New Haven and Bridgeport. The result of Monday's contest showed that the utsiders stood very little show with our ocal marksmen. There were five sweepstakes contests, with an extra prize in the fifth match, a handsome Winchester shotgun. The first sweepstakes was won by Saunders, and Dorman; 2d, Hendrie, Ferris and Smith; 3d, Davis; 4th, Davis; 5th, (Winchester shotgun and first mon-

The Chestnut of the Time. It is found on all sides, but for present exhibition we take it from the columns of our esteemed contemporary, Harper's Weekly, and this is the form of its last appearance in that journal:
"The sincerity of the President's views and his personal good faith are not ques-

tioned by any one except his partisan op-This expression, in one shape or another, is almost universally used as a make weight for actual condemnation of the Presidents politics by Democrats and Mugwumps. It appears in party platform. It is at the tail of almost every interview. It serves as a saving claim to the hesitating and timid criticisms of Mugwump and Administration organs, just as in the case of Harper's Weekly, and it is used, doubtless, with the hope that it will furnish the necessary salve for the wounded feelings of the statesman criticised, whose size and sensitiveness are of about the same cali-

Isn't the above "treason," to the party and president, of which the Sun is the ablest, brightest, and crispest exponent, defender and advocate?

Enterprise. Our old friend and former fellow townsman, W. C. Glines, Esq., has sent us a copy of the Hutchinson News, which, altry and sent to Washington, where, it is though published in a town of less popubelieved, forty samples can be analyzed lation than Norwalk, has an entire page These tests will be made | filled with the cards of its leading profespublic in the interests of the people, and, sional and business men. As further owing to the method to be followed in showing the wide-awake character of this collecting the samples, the brewers will enterprising Kansas town, we copy the following from the News:

We print this morning fifty thousand copies of this issue of the News with supplement. This is the largest edition of paper ever printed west of Topeka, and yet all but four thousand were sold before a copy was off the press. The business men of Hutchinson, with the same gene-rosity that leads them to furnish the regular News with thirty-three columns of idvertising, have bought all the forty-six thousand copies to send broadcast through out the United States and Canada Such reading as the above is enough to paralyze the average old fogy Norwalk usiness men and merchants.

Dissatisfied Horn Silver Stockholders. A meeting of dissatisfied stockholders of the Horn Silver Mining Company was held at the office of Whitlock & Simonds, No. 49 Wall street, yesterday. The annual election of the company will take place at Frisco, Utah, on October 4 and some of the stockholders are anxious to oust the present management because they think President Charles G. Francklyn owes the company about \$650,000 which he cannot at present pay. They insist that the officers have refused them proper information, not only about this loan to the president, but also about other affairs of the company. At the meeting yesterday Allan C. Washington, who is a large stockholder, stated the reasons which had led him to call it. He and Mr. Simonds were chosen a committee to attend the annual meeting, and they will start, on Monday. A large amount o' stock was represented, and it was said that promi-nent English shareholders had joined the opposition. In case the vote at Frisco should be in favor of the present management, there is a strong probability that legal proceedings against Mr. Brown will

begun .- Tribune. If the above reveals the true financial condition of the chief promoters of our Hartford and Harlem Railroad scheme, we fear that much promised "parallel" isn't to be immediately completed!

A Connecticut Patriot at Norwalk. Mary Hale Barton, writing to the New York Evangelist in "Footprints of Patriot-ism" in Suffolk county, Long Island, in-troduces a sketch of Captain Hale, the martyr spy of the revolution, who volun-teered on the forlorn hope of securing information for General Washington by entering the British lines. He was born at Coventry, Tolland county, January 6, 1755, and graduated at Yale College with the highest honors of his class in 1773. He was of lofty stature, faultless form, en gaging countenance, noble intellect and acquisitions, refined taste and unostentatious piety. He volunteered to enter the army at New London, and was promoted o be captain in 1776, and showed great gallantry. He belonged to a company of "Rangers," picked men of Connecticut regiments. When he went forth on his fatal attempt he came from Harlem Heights to Norwalk. Here he left his uniform, and then crossed in a sloop to Huntington, where the sloop was to meet him on his return Sept. 20, 1776. Having visited the British camp on Long Island and in New York in the disguise of a schoolmaster and completed his mis-sion as far as possible, and in a spirit of too great self confidence, inspired by suc-cess, like Andre, the British spy, he im-prudently exposed himself and entered the bar room of Mother Chichester's tavern on the east side of Huntington harbor, whence he was to return to Norwalk The tavern was the resort of tories, and the bold step was fatai. s. B. S. B.

The Great Autumn Festival. The famous Danbury fair is now near a hand, beginning October 4th. It is the greatest out-door festival in New England and everybody who visits it is astonished at its magnitude in all departments. The body of the main building is devoted to displays of merchandise. Another wing to it is used as an art gallery, another is devoted to displays of machindry. A building is given up to a poultry show, and another building is devoted to bench show. There are three tents for the display of vegetables, grains and other farm and garden products. And another enclosure for the display of agricultural machinery in full operation. There are number of enclosed pens for the exhibi-tion of blooded stock, and numerous stables for horses. The society has a fine half mile track, and a grand stand capable of comfortably seating 5,000 people. The ample grounds are in superior condition, and thousands of dollars have then, and thousands of dollars have been spent in their improvement.

The exhibition, the great mass of people and the army of fakirs and showmen form a spectacle rarely seen, and which

is well worth traveling many miles to see. See advertisement in another column. A New Station at New Rochelle. The New York, New Haven and Hart-ford Railroad Company is soon to com-mence the erection of a new stone depot near the junction of the Harlem River branch, which is to be named West New Rochelle. This will be of vast benefit to salt meadow.

Rochelle. This will be of vast benefit to the many travelling on the road who live in that vicinity, besides conducing to the building up of that portion of the village.

School Opening.

—Mrs. A. H. Bissell's Belden Avenue school opens on Wednesday the 28th of September.

3t 37

The Fair. The fair was comparatively well attended, but aroused no special enthusiasm in town. The usual outside attractions abounded in the shape of fakir stands, side. shows, etc. The principal exhibits were as follows: Bridgeport Bronze Works, monuments; J. W. Studwell, South Norwalk, pianos; Glover & Olsen, Norwalk, boots and shoes; W. B. Hall & Co., Bridgeport, dry goods, dress goods and cloaks, (two exhibits); Ruscoe, Camp & Co., boots and shoes; Comstock Bros., clothing and gents' furnishing goods; Ambler and Sammis, cloaks and dress goods ; The D. M. Read Co., Bridgeport, curtains and carpets; W. Bennett, Branchrille, spring beds; G. H. Raymond, furniture: Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport, sewing machines; Dickens & Son, South Norwalk, sewing machines; A. W. Austin, ewelry and silverware; Blackman, photographs; A. H. Hoyt & Son, boots and shoes; Wm. E. Dann, harness and robes; W. B. Warner, silverware; W. H. Smith & Co., paints, etc.; Norwalk Pottery Co., pots, jars, etc., also exhibit of pottery working; W. H. Smith & Co., wagons; Lockwood & Aiken, guns, fishing tackle, etc.; Miss Nellie Bradley, exhibition of elegant fancy work; Baus & Co., Stamford, pianos; C. E. Northrop, Stamford sewing machines; Frank R. Starr, confectionery; R. D. Gates & Co., Bridgeport, carriages; also carriage exhibits by Boston Buckboard and Carriage Co., New Haven, and Johnson & Raymond, New Canaan. The individual displays of fancy work, painting, etc., were probably better than ever before, and the fruit and flower exhibits attracted a large share of atten-

The cattle show was said to be hardly up to the average, although some fine stock was shown. Interest centered in working cattle, of which John Ferris, of Stamford, showed seven pairs; F. St. John Lockwood, of Norwalk, one pair six years old, weight 3,600 fbs; Chas. Kellogg, of Norwalk, one pair six years, 3,800; John Jackson, of Wilton, yearlings, 1,600; Nathaniel Raymond, of Wilton, five years, 3,200; W. H. Walmerel, of Darien, four years, 2,800; D. H. Van Hoosear, of Wilton, yearlings, 1,900. In blooded stock T. C. Cornwall, of Norwalk, showed five milch cows of the Jersey breed; Hoyt & Sons, of New Canaan, herd of twenty-five head of cows mostly of a cross of Durham and Jerseys; C. N. Van Hoosear & Co., of Wilton, showed Shropshire Down, and real French Merino sheep, and an Angora goat. There were many other entries of fine stock. The swine were few in number, Berkshire breeds predominating. The poultry department was full and very

The receipts of the fair this year are somewhat less than last year, but as the expenses were considerably less than usual, the net income this year will be about the same as in previous seasons. The fact is not to be disguised that the prevalent feeling among our best citizens is that the fair as now conducted is of no substantial benefit to this locality. Our leading business men have come to look upon it as a detriment to their trade, and fair week as a positive injury to about every local business industry. As it is entirely and absolutely under Bridgeport control our citizens generally would be quite satisfied to see the entire thing go over to that thriving city, together with

Autumn Opening of W. B. Hall & Co. Messrs. W. B. Hall's, the dry goods firm that made such an elegant display at our fair, are out to day with a regular and an extra advertisement. We copy from a Bridgeport paper regarding them: It is going to be a pretty difficult thing for the ladies to keep from spending money for dry goods this fall. They will

have to keep away from the great store of W. B. Hall & Co., or the temptation to buy will be irresistible. No one with an eye for the beautiful can wander long among the well filled counters and overloaded shelves of that almost metropolitan establishment without feeling a keen desire to possess all those numberless articles so temptingly displayed.

Where do they all come from? Why
the markets of the world have been searched to bring this choice array of lovely fabrics together under one roof. Every country, every nationality, every clime, and almost every workshop, mill and factory within the reach of steamer, railroad, telegraph and postal service has

been pressed into service. It is wonderful to think that within the ompass of one such store you can buy the choicest and cheapest, the handsomest and plainest, the most aristocratic and nost plebeian of the varied skilled manufactures of the whole earth. But it is so. There is an endless display. The eye it is all of the keenest interest. It is be-cause they carry such a heavy stock that W. B. Hall & Co. have built up their magnificent trade in dry goods. They have everything, sell good reliable goods at liv-ing prices and not only keep their thousands of old patrons but win new ones every day. They are continually on the alert for something new to please, surprise, accommodate and gratify their customers, They have recently, made an arrangement of this nature. Every Rapid Transit Coach passing up or down Main street, on its regular trips stops at W. B. Hall & Co.'s store, to see whether anybody wants to get an or off. This is found to be a great convenience by the ladies are at the proportions of the ladies are at the ladies. accommodate and gratify their customers, great convenience by the ladies, es ecially in wet, stormy weather, as it saves them

from walking longer or shorter distances, or of watching in order to signal at the This is only a specimen of the enterprise of this great firm. They are a benefit to the city in other ways. They advertise freely in other towns and bring hundreds of people to this city where they spend thousands of dollars every year, trading not only with W. B. Hall & Co., but with other merchants in the same or different lines of business. Their trade is more or ess distributed among all the local stores and in this way others reap a golden benefit from the spirit of enterprise and liberality shown by this firm: They go farther even than this. They have brought exeven than this. They have brought ex-cursions here from other towns, and the excursionists have left large amounts of cash in exchange for goods every time. Just now W. B. Hall & Co. are opening their autumn styles and there is no need of calling attention to their large, extra and regular advertisements in another column. Every lady knows what an opening of new goods at this store means, and will read the announcements as religiously as she does the general news of the day, and will then made it a special point to visit the store and see it all for herself. She will find a splendid assortment to select from and if we mistake not, some mysterious bundles and packages contain-

ng extensive purchases will shortly follow per homeward. Edward Millspaugh to Wm. A. Qushman, land at Five Mile River; consideration, \$225.

Norwalk Savings society to Michael Ratchford, property formerly owned by S. M. Versoy on Chapel street; consideration, \$1.00.

Mary J. Pitzpatrick to Mary Bucknam, land on Plattsville avenue; consideration, \$1.00.

Theodore Cerite to Annie Summers, land on Reynold's street, East Norwalk.

Norwalk Iron Works Co. to Mary A. Britto, house and lot on Pine afreet; consideration, \$1,100.

Ambrose Taylor, of Bridgeport, to Hattie Schubert, land on line between wilton and Norwalk; consideration \$75.

Elbert A. Morehouse to Priscilla Hanford, house and lot on northerly side of Hanford Place, South Norwalk; consideration nominal. Dennis Donovan to Walter L. Wixcox, land Real Estate Changes.

Place, South Norwalk; consideration neminal.
Dennis Donovan to Walter L. Wixoox, land
Concord street, South Norwalk.
Mary B. Raymond et al to Joseph H. Raymond, four acres of land at Roton Hill.
Christian Swartz to David H. Miller, land on
Day street, Eouth Norwalk.
Henry C. Avery and Susan B. Avery, to
Addie M. Avery, land at Five Mile River;
consideration, \$50. consideration, \$50.

George R. Byington to Kate' G. Piatt, huilding lot on Wilton avenue.

Frances Emily Cox to Fanny I. Wilcox, land at Belle Island; consideration, \$250.

Ann F. St. John to Elizabeth Scribner, building lot on Chestnut street, Norwalk.

Henry C. Smith and Annie A. Smith to Alphonzo B. Coley, land on Ely Neck road; consideration, \$10,000.

James W. Hygtt to Charles C. Stevens, lots 8 and 10 Glemwood avenue, and lots 19 and 21

nd 10 Glenwood avenue, and lots 19 and 21 Stuart avenue. Geo. B. St. John to Judson Cable, land adjoining land of Joseph Newsomb . A. J. Mooker to Frederick F. Hyatt, land at Geo. I. Keeler to Mosas B. Pardes, two acres

A story of the Protective Tariff may scene. It would begin about a score of years ago when the Coates family at Scotland had established their thread works in Rhode Island and were rapidly absorbing the American business. In Scotland they had intimate friends by the name of Clark, who were their flerce rivals in business. The Clarks found themselves closed from the American trade by a Yankee device for the encouragement of American industry. So they determined to come into the land which their rivals threatened to occupy to the exclusion of all others, and they selected a suburban portion of Newark. There they erected a factory of considerable size and began the making of thread. Two members of the firm came with the business and made Newark their home. Some hundreds of working people were brought with them, and in a little while small houses were built in the vicinity of the factory, then larger ones, and with the thread workers came bakers and butchers and grocers, and exceedingly few saloons And the bakers and butchers and grocers built themselves houses, and other per-sons liked their company and built near them. The hundreds of dwellings became housands, and the owners of the thread works built mansions, the superitendents built handsome city residences and the boom for the Eighth Ward of Newark was the principal topic of real estate men and the fortune of many who had owned farms hereabouts.

an another thread company saw there was money to be made, and naturally sought the vicinity where the population had been educated in the trade, as it were, and where a labor market had been formed. And soon after still another company came; and each built a great factory, and a competition for labor and in the making of good and cheap thread was established, and the price of labor was kept well up and the price of thread was kept well down, and southern mer-chants found that there were new customers for the best of their cotton in the market. With each factory more dwellings went up, and more butchers and bakers and grocers found trade, while the original factory doubled and then trebled in size and in the number of hands employed. Later a linen thread company saw the advantage of the labor company saw the advantage of the labor market, and smaller industries followed. The Scotch are a clannish people, and when a great oileloth and linoleum maker in Scotland arranged with a big firm of New York dry-goods men to start an American factory, he, too, preferred the Scotch colony in and about Newark, and enormous works are riging daily, wherein enormous works are rising daily, wherein 500 men supporting 1,500 persons at least will soon be employed.

With this comes the announcement that

the Clark company is about to double its capacity by the erection of more mills. These leaders in industry were foreigners,

but they are so no longer. They are American citizens and interested in American

Then another thread company saw there

can enterprise, and what Protectionists they are !— Tribune. Connecticut Peaches. Hale Brothers brought from their South Glastonbury peach orchard Friday night, to their warehouse on Trumbull street to their warehouse on Trumbull street, 250 baskets of the fibest peaches exhibited in Hartford this season. Among them were forty baskets of large Crawfords. The largest and finest of these, as big as Baldwin apples, perfectly ripe, and free from bruise or blemish, are put up as extras and retail at \$3 per basket faster than they can be supplied to customers. So they can be supplied to customers. So large are they that sixty peaches will fill a basket heaping full. The second grade is retailing at \$2.25, and a lower grade of small peaches for pickling and preserving, sells still lower. Hale Brothers estimate a crop of about 12,000 baskets, and from present indications will be able to supply customers for three weeks longer before the orchard is cleared of its fruit

free of cost .- Post: STATE ITEMS. Lyman L. Chapman, lineman for the Western Union Telegraph company in Norwich, ran to New London Wednesday evening against time, making the fourteen mlles from Thamesville to New London in

The state board of health reports 1278 deaths during August, which is a rate of 22.3 in 1000. This is less than in July, and it is singular that the rate in the large towns is the same as in the small ones, while in July there was a much larger rate in the cities. Intestinal diseases were the most apt to be fatal, and over half the deaths thus occurring were children under five years.

Benjamin Musch, a young New Haven chemist and druggist, has discovered a new fertilizer in the mud of the harbor, and is now having it patented. He has made several experiments, and finds it superior to others in the market, and it can be retailed at a much less figure. He will put in a factory, and, if the venture 3 successful, he will be a public benefactor, because the expense of dredging the harbor, which has cost thousands of dollars, will be unnecessary.

A special train manned by members of the Brotherhood of Locemotive Engineers was rnn over the Consolidated and New England roads from New York to Boston and return Sunday. It left New York at 3 a. m., New Haven at 5 a. m., Hartford at 6 a. m., and reached Boston at 10 a. m. Returning, the train left Boston at 6 p. m. and Hartford at 10. Upon the train were about 400 members of the order on route to the meeting at the Boston theatre, and as their guests Superintendent Turner of the New York division, Superintendent Davidson of the Hartford division and Superintendent Allen of the Shore Line. The train had eight cars, was furnished by the roads and manned by members of the Brotherhood. It was run by permission of the Railroad Commissioners. Charles Wright and James Gloott were arrested at Hartford Saturday afternoon for stealing from clothing stores. They had operated in New Britain and probably in Waterbury and are part of a gang which is supposed to be working the state. Their method was for several to enter a store and while two or more bought clothing the others were stealing more. Three of them entered the store of Henry Ensign in Hartford, Saturday, when only two clerks were present. Two of them bought clothes to be called for and paid for later, one of them paying a dollar on account and taking a receipt. While this was going on the third man managed to roll and put in a traveling bag four pairs of trousers Another pair he folded and hid under his coat. It was so well done that nothing was known of the affair until later in the afternoon two of the men were arrested for the New Britain robbery and Ensign's goods and the receipt were found

in their poscession. Deafness Can't be Cured By local applications as they can Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's. Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents. Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, b'liousness, constipa-tion, pain in the side and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills 'Ery them.

Not one in twenty are time from some little ailment cansed by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief. No lady should live in perpetual fear, and softer from more serious troubles that so often appear, when Dr. Kilmer's Complete Female Remedy is certain to prevent and cure Tumor and Cancer there. For sale by C. Lapham, Main street.

Secretary Whitney Favorably Impressed NORWALK OPERA HOUSE. with the Dynamite Gun. Coolidge & Lockwood, Managers. Washington, Sept. 23 .- Secretary Whit-ONE NIGHT ONLY!

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

A NIGHT OFF!

ELEGANT STAGE SETTINGS!

BÉAUTIFUL COSTUMES

POPULAR PRICES, 35, 50 AND 75 CTS

SEE IT, HEAR IT AND LAUGH AT IT.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

DANBURY FAIR.

October 4th to 8th.

Cattle Show on Tuesday.

Trotting

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and

DAILY RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

Send for Premium List Troiting entries close September 26. 3137

Sidewalk Notice.

WEST MAIN STREET.

B. C. LYNES, Secretary, Danbury.

Produced by a first-class Company.

ney is pleased with the result of the dynamite gun experiment. He said to-day : "The experiment was most successful. It demonstrated this, that they can lodge dynamite in destructive quantities a mile and a quarter off with considerable accuracy, and it is a matter of detail merely to increase the range of the gun and the quantity of the explosive so as to render quantity of the explosive so as the circular translation of destroying the strongest iron-clads. It avoids the present contest be-tween torpedoes and machine guns. The method now employed for using high ex-plosives is in torpedoes. Torpedoes are met with machine guns and steel nettings. placed about ships, but this pneumatic gun is a new method of attack. Taking its range and the line of flight of the projectile, it is difficult to say how it can be net. For coast defence it seems to me the most important arm yet invented." The air compressors for the above described guns are made by the Norwalk Iron Works. Our Norwalk Iron Works took the contract in competition with a celebrated English firm, and beat the

ENNINGS-In Ridgefield, September 26th, Albin Jennings, in the 98th year of his age. The second of th FERTILIZERS!

Britishers out of their boots in price and

quality of work.

SUITABLE FOR FALL CROPS, FOR SALE at ALLEN BETTS' MIII. To Let. THE William C. Street Place on High street Apply to BURR SMITH, Agent.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that I will pay no debts contracted by my wife from and after this date, she having left my bed and board without just provocation or cause.

SMMET R. AUSTIN.

Norwalk, September 20th, 1887.

Newspaper for Sale. A ONE-HALF INTEREST in the Leading Republican Journal in the Garfield District, Ohio, may be purchased at a great bargan if applied for soon, in consequence of the permanentilliness of its proprietor. For particulars apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to make House Connections on the line of the new sewer. Connections on the line of the new sewer using the STANDARD ROCHESTER PIPE, adopted by the Board of Health of the City of New York.

GEORGE W. CRAM, Contractor. Office, Water Street. J. D. JENNINGS,

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER. No. 3 Knight Street, NORWALK, CONN.

Borough Election Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that by vote of the Court of Burgesses of the Borough of Norwalk, passed at a regular meeting held September 5th, 1887, the Town House of the town of Norwalk was duly designated by said Court as the place of voting, at the annual meeting of the electors, of said Borough, to be held on Monday, the third day of October, 1887, for the election of the officers of said Borough for the year 1888.

Dated the 17th day of September, 1887.
2138 JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Borough Clerk.

Borough Election Notice. OFFICE OF THE BOROUGH CLERK,
BOROUGH OF NORWALK, Sept. 17th, 1887.
The undersigned will receive, up to 3 o'clock,
p. m., of Monday, September 28th, 1887, all names
which any person shall propose to be added to
or crased from the list to be made of the names
of the voters of said Borough, in preparation
for the next annual election of Borough officers,
to be held in the Town House, in said Borough,
on the first Monday of October, 1887. 2183

JOHN S. SEYMOUR,
Borough Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Registration.

BOROUGH ELECTION. Registrars' Notice,

Notice.

THE Selectmen and Town Clerk of the town of Norwalk will hold a session at the office of the selectmen, in said town of Norwalk, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1857, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 7 o'clock in the he afternoon of 'said'day, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of electors, and admitting to the electors' oath those who are certified on the list "To be Made," and who shall be found qualified to become electors of the State of Connecticul under an act entitled, "An Act for the Registration of Electors Prior to Annual Town Meetings," approved "May 10, 1887, and the above session being the only one held by the undersigned under said aforesaid "act."

CHARLES H. WHEELER, Selectmen of the Town NELSON J. ORAW, of Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn., September 12th, 1887.

A T a Court of Probate holden at Norwalk, on the 27th day of September, 1887.

Estate of Henny, J. Grumman and Grorge S. Grumman, copartners under the name of H. J. & G. S. Grumman, of Norwalk, in said district, assigned in insolvency.

The voluntary assignment in writing by said copartnership of their property for the benefit of their creditors having been this day lodged for record in the office of this court, and George C. Lockwood, of said Norwalk, being in and by said assignment nonlinated and proposed as trustee of said assigned estate; therefore, pursuant to the statute in such case provided, it is hereby

Ordered—That the matter of the appointment, approval and acceptance of said George C. Lockwood, or of some other person, as trustee of said estate, be heard and determined at the Probate Office in Norwalk, on the 1st day of October, 1887, at 9 o'clock forenoon; and that public notice thereof he given by publishing this order in a newspaper having a circulation is used district at least four days before said day of hearing.

1139

SILAS B. SHERWOOD,

Acting Judge.

MOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Inhabitants, Legal Voters of the Town of Norwaik, are hereby notified and warned that the Annual Town Meeting of said town will be held on Monday, the 8d day of October, A. D., 1887, for the election of town officers; also for the election of a committee of three persons under the act regulating and protecting the planting of oysters, approved June 29, 1855; also upon the petition of twenty-five legal voters of said town a ballot will be taken to determine whether any persons shall be licensed to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors in said town; those persons in favor of the granting of said licenses will give in a ballot with the word "License," written or printed thereon; those persons against the granting of said ligenses as aforesaid will give in a ballot with the words "No License," written or printed thereon. All the officers of said Town of Nowaik will be elected by ballot, and the polls will be open for the aforesaid purposes from six (6) o'clock, forenoon, until five (6) o'clock, afternoon, at the Town House, for the First Voting District; at Number 99 Main street, South Norwaik, for the Second Voting District, and at the store of Hanford & Osborn, in East Norwaik, for the Third Voting District.

"CHARLES H. WHEELER, Selectmen of he PRANKLIN A. TOLLES," Said Town Netson J. CRAW, of Norwaik, Dated, Norwaik, Connecticut, September 26t A. D., 1887.

MOTICE.

Annual Borough Election.

A. D., 1887,

THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION of the Borough of Norwalk will hold a public meeting
on. Wednesday, September 28th, 1887, from 2
o'clock p. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., at the office
of the Borough Clerk, Room 3, in "The Fairfield
County National Bank Building," in said Borough
for the purpose of correcting the list-to be made
of the voters of said Borough, by adding, thereto
or erasing therefrom the names of all persons
whose applications have been filed with the
borough clerk up to 3 o'clock p. m., of Monday,
september 26th, 1837, of whose legal qualifications or disqualifications as voters of the borough,
any two members of the board may be satisfied by
reason of personal knowledge, or by testimony,
under oath, of two registered voters.

Dated at the Borough of Norwalk, this 3th day
of September, 186.

BERNARD C. FEENEY,
THEODORE BRUSH,
Of
GEORGE T. MERRILL, Registration. FINE SHOES. OF OUR OWN MAKE. Hats and Rubber Clothing Trunks and Bags. A NICE ASSORTMENT.

Three Men Doing Repairing. We'll "do it up Brower" and Wel-ch.

day of September, 1887.

JOHN. S. SEYMOUR,

38 Clerk of the Court of Burgesses.

SHOES FOR ALL!

LOW PRICED GOOD SHOES.

Come In and C Us! Remember those "Samples," Bargain Counter.

Prompt to do as we agree. We try to please. One low price to all.

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, 8s., Probate Court,
September 8th, A. D., 1887.

Estate of WILLIAM K. JAMES, late of Norwalk,
in said district, deceased.

ORDSRED—That the trustee of the residue of
the estate of said deceased exhibit his account of
his said trust to this court for adjustment, at the
Probate Office in Norwalk, on the 13th day of
October, 1887, at 9 o'clock, forenoon; and that all
persons interested in said estate may be notified
thereof, the said trustee will cause this order to
be published in a newspaper having, a circulation
in said district, and post a copy thereof on the
sign-post in said Norwalk, nearest the place where
the deceased last dwelt, at least the place where
the deceased last dwelt, at least the place where
the deceased last dwelt, at least the place where
sign just have of October, 1887.

ASA B. WOODWARD, Judge. Ruscoe, Camp & Co.

THE CELEBRATED Prof. Ashborn's NUMINDI'S EMBOSSING OIL

Transparent Paint,

T. PROWITT'S. 47 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn.

The Only Paint Renewer in Existence. It Restores the Lustre of

Old Paint and gives it an Elastic Body.

Numindi's Embossing Oil or Transparent Paint Before trying any other.

J. T. Prowitt, Sole Agent for Norwalk and Vicinity, 47 MAIN STREET. 1926

> Joseph B. Ells. -DEALER'IN-

FURNITURE. LIPHOLSTERED AND FOLDING CHAIRS.

WIRE BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c. OPPOSITE HORSE RAILWAY DEPOT, NORWALK CONN. 1146

THE LEGAL VOTERS of the Borough of Norwalk are hereby notified, and warned that the Annual Meeting of said Borough will be held in the Town House, in said Borough, on Monday, the third day of October, 1881, from 6 octock a.m. upil 5 o clock p. m., at which the voters of said Borough will elect from their number, by plurality of their ballots, a warden, six burgesses, a treasurer, a collector, a ballin, two members of the board of registration, two inspectors of elections, and a treasurer of the water fund; but no voter shall voice for more than one member of the hoard of registration, or for more than one inspector of elections. Each of the aforesaid officers will hold office for the term of one year, beginning with the first day of January next; and until his successor is elected and gualified.

They will also then and there elect one water commissioner, to hold office for the term of three years, beginning the first day of January next, and until another is chosen and qualified.

At the close of the polls at 5 o clock p. m., a general meeting of the voters of said Borough will he held at said Town House, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the water commissioners and the treasurer of the water fund.

Dated at the Borough of Norwalk, this 8th day of September, 1881.

GEORGE S. GREGORY, Warden. For Sale or Exchange. THIE Homestead of the late Abijah Betts, situated at South Wilton, one mile from depot. Dwelling has eleven rooms, good well of water, barn and sheets, eighteen acres of land, abundance of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of O. E. Wilson, 3 Gazette Building, Norwalk, or Julia C. Gregory, Winnipauk, Conn. tfl4

AUTUMN STYLES

W. B. Hall & Co. 42-inch Mixed Suitings

All Wool Serges, (advertised by other houses as bargains at 37 1-2 cents). Our price 29 cents.

at 25 cents.

One case of Illuminated Checks at 37 1-2 cents. One case all-wool Tricots

at 37 1-2 cents.

15 Lines of Dress Goods at 50 cents, including a full assortment of the 54-inch Ladies' Cloth and Tricots.

WEST MAIN STREET.

To Eben Eaton, Rutus E. Raymond 2d, John M. Carpenter, Jasper P. Nickerson, Mary A. Scofield, Margarct Scofield. George Holmes, Lydia E. Quintard, Daniel A. Newcomb, Sarah J. Newcomb, Ebenezer J. Hill, Aurelius J. Moekor, James G. Gregory, The Norwalk Savings Sceiety, Edward K. Lockwood, and Rebecca G. Olmatead, as they are respectively the administrator and the administrative of the estate of Samuel E. Olmstead, deccased; all of the Borongh of Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and state of Connecticut; Caroline A. Bacon, of Jersey City, in the state of New Jersey, and Charlotte I. Miller, of the town of Manchester, in the state of Iowa; owners of lands, and lands and buildings, fronting on West Main street, in said borough, on the easterly side thereof, and to all other persons interested in the matter of this notice—Greeting.

The following votes and orders of the Court of Burgesses of the Borough of Norwalk were passed September 5th, 1887, of which you are hereby notified, and you are required to act in accordance therewith:

Resolved, That the owners of real estate on the easterly side of West Main street in this borough, throughout its entire length, be and they are hereby severally ordered and required, at their own expense, to repave their sidewalks with concrete or flagging, six feet in width, measuring from the easterly side line of said street, as at present established, all of such paving to be done by the first day of November, 1887, to the acceptance of the Committee on Highways, said time being deemed reasonable by this Court for the execution of this order; and in case any property owner shall neglect to have the work herein ordered done by the time herein designated, the same shall be done by the borough at the expense of the party so neglecting; all of said work to be done in accordance with the grade established by this Court, and on file in the office thereof, and in conformity with the curb-line fixed by the Committee on Highways.

Resolved, That the proper notice to the 20 pieces Extra Heavy 54-inch Ladies' Cloth, would be cheap at 75 cents. Our price 59 cents.

42-inch All-Wool Toule. (advertised as bargains by Leading New York Houses at 75 cents), our price for the same only 58 cents. Fourteen shades in the assortment. Ask to see them.

Old Times Lupins Merinos. 44-inch, at 75 cents. The only house in the city that has them.

Our assortment of High Grade Cashmeres, Camel Hair, French Cloths, &c., is the finest ever displayed in

Everything in Robes and Combination Suits in price from \$5 to the finest im-In a word the Largest

Goods Department in the State can be found at the

and Best Assorted Dress

Star Shoe Store. W. B. Hall & Co.

BRIDGEPORT, On the Main Street, cor. of Cannon.

SMITH BROS

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

KITES! KITES!

KITES GIVEN AWAY

KITES!

Now is your chance, boys, to get a real, bona fide Kite; a regular high-flyer! We make a present of a Kite to each and every one purchasing

SHOES To the Amount of \$1.50. This offer holds good as long as the kites

Smith Brothers,

17 Main St., Norwalk. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN The Languages, Music and Art.

Thursday, September 22d. Applications for the admission of pupils shoul be made before the opening of the school.

address the principal, who will be at home after September 8th. St36 Good News to All ENQUIRING FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

For circulars and other information plea

No. 9 MAIN STREET,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits. Groceries and Provisions, Tea. Coffee, Spices, Etc., to be found in Fairfield County, Our goods are excelled by none. Our prices are as low as the DON'T FAIL TO GIVE US A CALL.

All orders by mail or telephone will be promptly GEO. W. RAYMOND, Raymond's Grocery

9 MAIN STREET.

Bridgeport Bargains. JEFRAFATATOR

FURNITURE. Upholstery & Decorations.

47 and 49 W. 14th St., and 48 W. 15th St., NEW YORK. Furniture and Bedding

FOR ALL PURPOSES, ESPECIALLY FOR FAMILY USE, IN GREAT VARIETY. We have prepared during the Summer Months, a great stock of exclusive patterns in MAHOGANY CHERRY, WALNUT, ASH, LINDEN and other woods, and are prepared for any demand, and DeGraaf & Taylor.

THE D. M. READ CO.,

BRIDGEPORT.

Latest additions to our Line of FALL DRESS GOODS.

54-inch all wool Tricot and Ladies' | selling the goods at that price, which can-25 pieces all wool Toule at 50c.

25 pieces 4-4 Wool Tricot 35c. All wool Scotch Mixtures at 374c. 25 pieces Invisible Check, 54 This price may sound lower than ever-quoted, for IT IS. Nevertheless we are

More Linen Goods just added to our stock in

Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Pillow Case Linen and Sheetings, Turkey Red in Cloths and by the Yard.

FALL JACKETS.

We have opened many styles of Light Weight Jackets that are suitable for this season at very low prices.

JUST A SLIGHT IDEA

Of the number of Pieces of

CARPETS WE CARRY IN STOCK.

Wiltons, with boarders, 10 pieces. | Tapestries with borders, 512 Wilton Velvets, with borders, 23

Moquettes, 65 pieces. Body Brussels [Bigelow's] 200

Ex. Super Ingrain | Read Co's. 327 pieces. Extra Super Ingrains fother makes | 268 pieces. Body Brussels [other makes] 468 Cotton Chain Ingrains, 220 pieces

Stair carpets to match all grades

George F. Quintard

-FIRST-CLASS-

GROCERY

Co Don't fail to give us a call.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

M. L. BYINGTON,

Pension Attorney,

642 Tenth Street, N. E.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

beated at the National Capitat, additions to all the Executive Departments, gives use superior advantage in the prosecution of Claims, against the United States.

INCREASE YOUR PENSION.

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

SPECIAL SALE OF

SMYRNA RUGS.

500 in the lot. Just see the prices we shall sell them at.

THIS SALE'S PR ICE. | 18x36 inches | \$ 1,25 | \$.87\frac{1}{2} |
21x48 "	2.25	1.65
26x54 "	3.00	2.35
30x63 "	4.00	2.85
36x36 "	3.50	2.82
36x36 "	3.50	2.82
36x37 "	3.82	
36x37		

Carpet and Rug Department.

THE D. M. READ CO.,

Bridgeport, Conn.

Model Market, HARDENBROOK BUILDING, NORWALK, CONN.

Mitchell's

The Best of Home Dressed Beef. MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &c. Prices Reasonable H. W. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

No. 5 Wall Street The "Record,"

The Norwalk Record

2,000 COPIES PER WEEK a fact which attests its rapid rise and firm hold on the public favor. It aims to be clean and wholesome, and 'presents all the legitimate news in readable, spicy and terse shape. Its subscription price is sufficiently low to enable anybody to have it without discarding any other of their favorite journals, and it prospers without encroaching upon the prosperity of any of its excellent and esteemed local contemporaries, as is shown by the fact that it enjoys and appreciates the hearty good will of all—the GAZETTE, Hour, Scattnet, Journal and Republican.

THE RECORD is sent to any address for the small sum of

75 cents a Year; Single Copies, 2 cents. Now is the Time to Subscribe! SPECIAL TO FARMERS.

INCREASE YOUR PENSION.

Many pensioners home on the rolls are emisted to a much higher rate of pension than they now receive. In a great majority of cases in which pension was granted for disease, the pensioner is entitled to an increase of rate, and in most cases where it was granted for wounds or injuries the disability increases cach year. As time passes the disability of all classes naturally increases. Many were at first rated too low, and it often occurs that pensioners are unjustly or erroneously reduced by examining surgeons. A pensioner is entitled to increase on a disability not set forth in his original declaration. The pension laws are unore liberal than formerly, and better rating can be had for many disabilities. I make a specialty of Neglected and Rejected Claims, and if you will present me with a brief statement of your case, stating by whom it was presented, I will obtain a rehearing of your case, and, if it has merit, will procure a favorable settlement. Many claims stand rejected before the department, when it only requires a competent attorney to make them good cases. Soldiers suffering with disabilities contracted in service, who have not applied for a pension, should do so as it is their Right.

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR, The Record PUBLISHES EVERY SATURDAY THE The New York Market Reports

CORRECTED UP TO DATE. 1f37

No. 21 Park Row, Who were in that service sixty days, for they widows if not re-married] are entitled to 18.00 per month from January 29th, 1887. OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

M. FINLEY, Formerly with A. RAYMOND, has now opened for himself at 21 PARK ROW, with a fine stock of

Ready-Made Glothing. Also a Splendid assortment of Piece Goods for Custom Tailoring

No prettier patterns in New York City, and Prices to suit all. Remember ! Finley & Wotton,

21 Park Row, 197

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Come and see the Sohmer and Krakauer Pianos

Pianos!

Pianos for Sale!

LOCKWOOD'S HALL BUILDING, WALL STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

Hendee's New Music Store,

Pianos Sold on the Installment Plan.

Pianos Tuned and Revaired.

Pianos to Rent!

Pianos!

Mr. George Ferris, who has occupied

Miss Nellie Coley, of Popular Plains.

died on Monday of last week, The fun-

eral was attended on Wednesday from

The usual Friday evening service at the

this week as a reception will be given by

the pastor, Rev. J. E. Tuttle, on that

Mr. Lewis Keeler and wife of Toledo.

Ohio, are visiting their son, Mr. Theodore

Keeler,. Mr. Keeler was formerly a res-

ident of Westport and business partn er of

Mrs. E. A. Williams, who was injured

by falling down stairs, an account which

appeared in the issue of last week, died

from the effects of her fall on Wednes-

day. The funeral took place on Friday

from her late residence. The interment

The annual county convention of the

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

will be held in the Congregational church

in this place, on Thursday of this week.

The following is the order of exercises:

MORNING SESSION.

9 a. m. consecration service, led by Mrs.

Singing.

Roll Call.

Business.

10.45 address of welcome by Mrs. Mrs.

Responded to by Miss Grace I. Curtiss, of

Reports of Unions.

Young Woman's work, by Mrs. E. M.

Treasurer's report

Reports of Summer Meetings

Adjournment

Memorial Service

Paper "Political Study for Woman," by

Reports.

Press Work.

4.30 exercises of the Loyal Legion, con-

ducted by Mrs. C. H. Fitzgerald.

CURE

Cirk Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-cent to a billious state of the system, such as Dis-tiness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating. Fain in the Side, &c. While their most remark.

HEAD

Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a doce. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all wis use them. In vials at 25 cents; ave for St. Sold by druggists everywhere, or seat by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
Now York City.

BRIDGEPORT.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Domestic Hosiery

FOR THE FALL SEASON OF 1887

IS NOW READY.

The above includes a complete assortment in Cotton, Lisle, Merino, Wool and Cashmere. Also complete line of seamless in Cotton, Merino and Wool.

Ten Great Bargains in

Men's, Ladies' and Chidren's

UNDERWEAR

New and very choice lines in White, Scarlets, Camel Hairs, Mixtures, Fancies, Natural Wools, &c., &c., &e.

LADIES' WOOLENS.

Special Bargains.

One case, 36-inch Double Fold Suitings at 33 cents. These are goods that will be sold at 37% cents in October.
One case Handsome Mixtures at 29 cents.
One case also All Wool at 25 cents.
One case Handsome Plaids, all wool, at 25 cents.

Fall Jackets and Wraps

NOW READY.

BLANKETS.

Rugs and Curtains.

BY FAR THE LARGEST ASSORT-

MENT IN THE CITY.

W. B. HALL & Co.

Choice

(ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.)

FOR SALE

On Wilton Avenue

San Souci Plot.

GAZETTE OFFICE.

MAGIC SOAP.

H. BYINGTON

Great 5 h 11-4 Blankets at \$3. Splendid 10-4 Blankets, \$1.50. Nice Grey Blankets at 98 cents.

Miss E. L. Wakeman, of Stamford.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

E. T. Lawrence, of Stamford.

10.15 convention called to order.

Wm. C. Hall

Jerome, State Sunt.

2.00 noontide prayer.

.15 Devotional Service.

7.30 Address by Rev. W.

New York

CARTERS

Stepney.

was in Willow Crook Cemetery.

same place.

her late residence.

Mr. John N. Betts.

Norwalk . Gazette ESTABLISHED, 1 1800 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Strictly in Advance.) One Year. Three Months,

ADVERTISING RATES Furnished on Application at the GAZETTE Office. Transient advts., 1 inch, 1 week, - - \$1.00 Each subsequent insertion, - - - .50 Births, Marriages and Death's inserted free. Liberal terms to yearly and half-yearly advertisers.

FINE JOB PRINTING. THE GAZETTE Job Printing Department is equipped with the best facilities for turning out First-class Work of every description. Estimates

HORWALK POST OFFICE. Borough Post Office open from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 to 10 a. m. Sunday mall sent out 6 p. m. Money order hours 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Malls despatched south & west 7 95 and 10 a. m. 2 & 8 p. m. East 5 45, 8 55 a.m. & 2, 5 30, & 8 p.m. Up Danbury r. r. 9 15,a. m. & 6 15 p. m. East Norwalk 5 46, 8 55 m. & 530 p. m. Silvermine 6 p. m. Weston 11 30. i. m. & 5 30 p. m. Silvermine 6 p. m. Weston 11 3 South Norwalk 7 25, & 10 a. m. 12 50, 5 30 & 8 p. 1

Extra Copies of the "Gazette" On sale at this office, also by newsboys and by - GAZETTE b'ldg - Wall-st IN SOUTH NORWALK BY H. E. Bodwell, W. O. Merritt H. Thelle, OUT OF TOWN DEALERS:

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dimon of Brooklyn

from now until January 1st. Trial trip.

Hope Hose company's house is

new set of front doors put on.

expected to return home to-day.

City, are in town.

cents. Try it.

were in town over Sunday.

Geo. II. Cole, I. M. Monroe, Wm. Edgar Nash, -Charles T. Gregory, New Advertisements this week. Opera House
Estate of W. K. James
F. St. John Lockwood
W. B. Hall & Co.
W. B. Hall & Co.
II. J. & G. S. Grumman A Night Off, Probate Notice, Dog Lost, Bridgeport Bargains, Dry Goods, were marked "sold."

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mallory of Jersey -Right the Record Saturdays. All the Starbuck faction about 4000 shares.

-Send 25 cents and get the RECORD said: "Dear Papa, I've caught a woodchuck. It was a skunk. I did not go to

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Fitch of Canada were guests at the Matthewson-Knapp The Norwalk party at the White Mountains enjoyed their mittens and ulster -The Norwalk RECORD is sent on tria The good people of our ancient and hos from now until January 1st for only 25 Don't forget the republican town caucus

at the Town house to-morrow (Wednes- ality. The Norwalk Odd Fellows who attended the big convention in Denver, Col. are Colonel F. St. John Lockwood's young son has lost his pet bird dog, and advertises a reward for its recovery in to-day's

The democrats of the borough will nom inste their borough ticket to-night, (Tuesday,) and their town ticket on Thursday evening. Rev. Colonel Anderson, Deacon Edward C. Bissell and Captain Oliver S. Clark went to New York yesterday to take in

The returns received at the hour of going to press clearly indicate that the first race of the international series will be casily won by the Volunteer.

Miss Frances E. Willard will preside over the National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Nashville, Tenn., November 16 to 21. Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Osborn have

returned from Bethlehem, N. H., delighted with the stimulating airs that sweep down from Mount Washington. Mr. Albin Jennings, who was next to

the oldest resident of Ridgefield, died at his residence there Monday morning, at the age of 97 years and 10 months. Edwin Hoyt, Esq., goes west to visit

collect information and new varieties of fruits for the New Canaan nurseries. The prohibition fight in Tennessee is now at a white heat. Money for and

against the proposed amendment to the

constitution has been imported freely. No. it isn't one of Ex-President Hayes chicken incubators that has just squatted in the rear of Builder Wilson's residence, but a sort of peripatetic tin-type gallery. The Democratic party in Ohio is looking up.—Atlanta Constitution.

Yes, of course, it must, as it is flat its back, as usual. H. J. & G.S. Grumman have made an assignment for the benefit of their credit-

ors, and George C. Lockwood has been nominated as trustee of the insolvent Minot C. Kellogg Esq., of Mt. Vernon, was in town yesterday, visiting his brother, the "Captain" and also his newly devised

and beautifully and romantically located The New York and New England company have leased the Milford, Franklin. Providence and Hopkinton railroad from

Ashland to Franklin, for 99 years, and will Groceryman Geo. W. Selleck, of Selleck Brothers, has made a second visit to the Warner House at romantic Canaan, Conn.

Selleck is enthusiastic in his praises of friend Warner's tayern. Europe's annual expenditure for armies and fleets is \$3,867,500,000. The national debis incurred by war aggregate \$24,113,-

057,655, on which \$1,000,000,000 is annually paid out for interest. Norwalk sent a goodly number to the yacht race this morning, among them

Rev. Howard S., Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Cole, John H. Wade, Thos. Cousins, and the senior of the GAZETTE. -Blascer has replenished his unique stock of crockeries with many new designs

and patterns of useful and ornamental table and toilet wares, which he sells at prices defying competition. Society at Lenox is not made up or people whose names are everlastingly in

the newspapers, and for this reason is of a quality infinitely better than is associated with the generality of resorts. The late Mrs. Anna Paul Hendricks, of

Madison, Iowa, was the wife of the first Governor of that State. He was at one time United States Senator, and she rode to Washington on horseback with him and sat by his side in Congress.

The Hartford depot committee met at New Haven Tuesday and rejected three designs. It was then voted that Clark and Reed be a committee to employ an architect to make plans for the building under the direction of the committee. It \$150,000.

'The bail of "Kid" McManus, the Bridgeport burglar, was reduced Tuesday from \$20,000 to \$10,000, his brother having succeeded in persuading Judge Beardsley that the bail was excessive. A few hours after the bail was reduced, McManus's body was attached for \$10,000 more in a civil suit.

The way the Scotchmen reason out a race is something like this: On Friday, on the nine-mile reach, over which the Mayflower, the Volunteer and the Thistle were all sailing, the Scotch cutter kept even with the Mayflower, which was defeated by the Volunteer by only 1 minute and 59 seconds. Yet the Thistle had two boats on her davits, a dingy towing behind and a foul bottom; and her topsail was not set. Evidently she was not doing | the opening of the safe was a matter of her best.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., lasting two days, is now in session in Odd Fellows' Hall. It is largely attended by delegates from all

Our distributing reservoir needs new filtering so badly, we are told, that the dogs are taking pity on us, by regularly swimming around in the pool, and thus filtering the impure water through their shaggy coats.

The state controller has received returns from twenty-four savings banks, showing an aggregate of 1034 unclaimed deposits that have lain for twenty years unclaimed and making a total amount of over \$80,-000. Last year the total amount was Now that the struggle for the base ball

pennants is practically over, the interest of the admirers of this sanguinary sport will centre in the games to be played between the winners in the League, the Detroit, and the victorious club in the American association, the St. Louis nine. Gen. Henry S. Briggs, son of the late Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, died at his home in Pittsfield, last week. The late George Bissell, of Norwalk, married a sister of General Briggs, and members of the family have been frequent visitors here, and have many friends among our

citizens. Among the vehicle exhibits at the fair was a fine display of wagons, carriages, etc., by Johnson & Raymond, of New Canaan, an enterprising firm of young men, which attracted a considerable attention and we observed that before the fair ended a number of their wagons

The obligation imposed on W. H. Starbuck by the city of New Haven, when they sold him the city's interest in the Derby railroad, that he buy all stock offered within sixty days at \$25, expired Saturday. About 800 shares have been taken up and with that secured from the city, give the

A Hartford man sent his boy into the country equipped with a woodchuck trap and other appliances for enjoying his vacation, and told him to have a good time, and be sure to go to church on Sundays. The first letter he received from the boy

church. Yours affectionately." The annual meeting of the Fairfield West Convocation, will be held at the First Congregational church here in Norwalk on Tuesday, Oct. 11th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing for two days. pitable church are expected to entertain the visiting delegates, and will no doubt do it with their accustomed cheerful liber-

The editor of "The Tyler (Texas) Tribune is entitled to the sympathy of all right thinking people. He says: "With two forms 'pied' and in a state of 'innocuous desuetude,' the editor on the sick list, part of our new material at the bottom of the Red River, and our new press delayed by a bridge accident, we really must apologize for anything unusually dizzy in the appearance of our paper to

The Consolidated road has issued large quantity of tickets far superior to seven divisions of the road a special color has been selected. Tickets to stations on the New York division of the road are blue; Hartford division, green; Shore Line division, brown; Air Line division, orange; Northampton division, red; Valley division, buff; Naugatuck division,

No man during the last two days has attracted more attention on Broadway than has Senator Ingalls. His tall stature, his clustering crown of silvery hair, his piercing eyes, make him a striking figure in the crowd. His popularity in Philadelphia last week was great, as was attested by an urgent invitation from the Clover Club: but the wary Senator with his usual cleverness escaped the fearful ordeal prepared for him .- Tribune.

Orland H. Bronson, of Bridgeport, an engineer on the Consolidated road was accustomed to blow a whistle every evening to signal his wife that he was coming. Several years ago she died, but he never failed to blow a whistle in her memory as he sped past Mount Grove cemetery. He has since married again, and now he blows two whistles on his return home, one in low mournful tone in honor of the first wife, the other loud and cheery to tell his second wife that all is well.

It is announced that Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is soon to reenter the bonds of matrimony. Gen. Hawley is sometimes spoken of as a candidate for President. He is a handsome man, and has a sweet, facinating voice. These are valuable adjuncts in any kind of a contest, and all that Gen. Hawley now needs to popularize himself is a charming bride. The mere announcement of his matrimonial intentions ought to send his Presidential stock up at least 25 per cent.

The Tribune says: "The suggestion of the New York Republican Club that it might be a good thing to hold a national convention of such organizations has proved to be most popular. About 200 clubs in different states favor the idea, and the convention will accordingly be held in this city in the course of a month or two. The result of the scheme canno fail to benefit the party at large. It will inevitably lead to more efficient organization and co-operation in campaign work, and greatly strengthen party enthusiam

among all classes of voters." Mrs. Bissell's school opens to-day. We understand that she has secured as assistant Miss Annie Tomlinson, of Derby, Ct., a young lady of superior ability, particularly in Latin and Mathematics. The gymnastic class, which has alwas been a successful feature of the school will be continued as usual and receive, as last year, outside pupils. Our own little grand-daughter having been one of these, we can, from personal knowledge, speak most heartily of the work. Mrs. Bissell's fummer practice in Dr. W. G. Anderson's gymnasium in Chautauqua must, we are confident, only make more sure her success in the department of physical cut-

Much fault is found with the present management of the Norwalk horse rail-way. Mr. Hyatt is in Washington.—

In the opinion of the Norwalk public the horse railway managers should have used their 16 per cent. earnings of the present year in laying a double track, instead of paying it out in dividends. There is no end of growling among our best people because of no cars on arrival of trains at South Norwalk, and the horse railway must prepare for some sort of opposition ere long if the evil justly com-

-Quick sales and small profits at Raymonds', No. 9 Main street.

Feyth, the Bridgeport burglar, awaiting trial in the jail and who has confessed the Fairchild robbery, appears to be a garrulous individual, and has given away some of the tricks of the trade. He says that many safes are placed in stores and offices victory for the Thistle in the international so that they are at the mercy of the burglar and his tools. Safes should be raised upon blocks and placed in a corner with the door shutting towards the wall. This makes it necessary to move the safe to get at the door with the wedges and jimmy and being raised on blocks, this is a dangerous as well as a difficult job. When Fairchild's jewelry store at Bridgeport was robbed of \$10,000 worth of property, about ten minutes.

A special from Glen house, White moun tains, says there was a heavy snow-fall there Saturday night, and the thermometer yesterday merning registered 15 degrees above zero, but it isn't true that Ed. Keeler and Doc. Coolidge lost their store teeth, chattering with the cold.

The American mechanics of Connecticut held their annual meeting at New Haven Tuesday, and elected as president A. B. Baxton, of Meriden; secretary, F. E. Field, of New Haven, and treasurer. Frank Brown, of New Haven. The association has a membership of 1,200 and during the past year \$10,000 has been paid

out in benefits. A man named Dyotte, of Putnam, gallantly offered to escort a woman home from a show Saturday night, when his wife met them. She sprang at the woman. and seizing her dragged her all over the street, pulled her hair and beat her, the other woman meanwhile waking the neighborhood by her screams. The man valiantly fled to Rhodesville, and a passery separated the women.

There is every indication that the State f New York, which for nearly a quarter of a century neglected to honor the bravery of her sons who fought and fell at the battle of Gettysburg, will be fittingly represented on that field by memorials that will tell in simple language the history of every organization of the Empire State that participated in that historic fight

It is old people's time at Saratoga now, the carnival of the antique habitues who have "been coming here nigh unto forty years," and for whom a plain and economical boarding house has more charms than the elegant hotels, most of which, by the way, are now closed. These ancient folk are about the only ones who believe in the "efficacy of the waters."

The administration has just found out that the John Roach cruisers are all right and in every way superior. It is well known that the unjust course pursued by he government toward Mr. Roach, by crowding him into bankruptcy, laid the foundation for his untimely death. A proud and honorable man, his health gave way under the persecution of the government he had always served.

The practical opening of the season at the Opera House will occur Thursday evening of this week, with Daly's "A Night Off" as the attraction. This piece is one of the most successful on the road and draws crowded houses wherever it is presented. It abounds in ridiculous selections and affords an evening of hearty and healthful laughter. The management of the Opera House congratulate themselves that this attraction will not fail to draw a full house. The diagram of seats is rapidly filling up and a large audience is assured. Go.

-The cheapest and best. The RECORD from now until January 1st for 25 cents. Mr. George W. Cable will contribute a novelette to the early numbers of the Century. It is an Acadian story, entitled "Au Large," with the double meaning of the Acadian usage, "Out on the open prairie," and the larger application, "Out in the world abroad." The reader will meetagain Claude (the hero), Bonaventure, Maximian, Tarbox, Sidonie, Josephine and her daughter (now a woman), St. Pierre, and other characters of "Carancro" and "Grand Pointe." The date is before the New Orleans Universal Exhibition. The story sets forth the effect of enlightening influences and free institutions upon Acadian country and character.

St. Nicholas for 1888 is to have a scries of papers on Australia, by Mr. Joseph O'Brien, a writer of experience and a member of the editorial staff of a leading Australian journal. Another series in this magazine will be "The Routine of a Republic," by Mr. Edmund M. Alton, author of "Among the Law-Makers," which will describe for young folk the daily practical workings of the administrative department of our government. trative department of our government. It will show how the President works at the White House, and will conduct its readers through the Treasury Department, the State and War Departments, the Custom Houses, etc. Mr. Alton's previous series described the workings of Congress.

From the Republican:—About seventeen years since the genial O. E. Wilson came years since the genial O. E. Wilson came to this town as a republican and a good man. To-day he is a democrat and a—nice man.—Says an exchange: "The next Episcopal convention should decree that none but church members can be made vestrymen."—-Munson Hoyt, of the borough, has been serving on the grand jury of the U. S. court at Hartford, this week.—Drawing room car. No. 277 this week.—Drawing room car, No. 277, on the Consolidated road, will be known as the "Governor Lounsbury."—Last Tuesday morning, about 6.30 o'clock, a Republican reporter met Robert Bones, (a well-known citizen), near the railroad wharf. To the reputer's "God mean wharf. To the reporter's "Good morning," Robert queried, "Hev got ten cents." ing," Robert quericd, "Hev got ten cents."
Scenting an item the reporter crossed his
palm with the coveted ten cents and the
following conversation took place: "You
are looking pretty well, Bob." "Be I?
I ain't feelin' good. I'm too — dry."
"Where are you going so early in the
morning?" "Up to the Fair Grounds,"
answered Bob. "Police duty or peanut
business?" "No, siree! I don't want
nothing to do with p'lice. I'm going to
strike Governor Lounsbury for two dollars.
It's comin' on cold, and I want a pair of It's comin' on cold, and I want a pair o shoes that ain't got so many holes in."
Aren't you a little previous?" said the reporter; "the Governor will not arrive at the Fair Grounds until Wednesday afternoon." "Not by a —— sight. I don't propose to get left." He did, however. The Governor didn't arrive.

Warden Gregory offers \$15.00 reward for the conviction of any person who breaks any sewer pipe, or removes any danger signal on the line of the sewers.

Miss Kate Anderson will start a ladies class in physical culture in Selleck's gymnasium soon. Miss Anderson has been conducting a similar class with good suc-cess in Miss Nelson's school in Bridgeport. Meriden druggists were notified last week that they must obey the city ordinance that they must not sell cigars Sun-days. The local dealers have complained that the druggists have the advantage of selling Sundays, when they are obliged to remain closed.

W. J. Sullivan, a veterinary surgeon, has written the New Haven Union that there is an unusual prevalence of glanders and farcy in the state. Over 34 horses and one man have died of the disease in Meriden and many different animals in the state are suffering from it.

Pallidoni, the Italian who murdered his brother in Bridgeport a few months ago, was on Thursday found guilty of murder in the first degree. He seemed to expect the verdict and betrayed no emotion but rather bore himself with brutal and stubborn indifference and defiance.

Mr. Mason Carter has just returned from a visit to Professor Alex. Johnson, at Princeton, and reports the professor considerably better. The college faculty have given him a leave of absence till the first of the new year, when it is hoped he will be so far restored to health as to go

No, it is not a dead Italian that emits the paralyzing odor from the sewer trench opposite the Isaacs place. It is a two years' leak of over-ripe gas from the centre main under the horse car track. Any who have ever doubted the richness of Norwalk gas, after having caught a whiff of this, will never doubt again.

A report comes from Winnipauk to the effect that one Maurice Fitzgerald, of that end of the town, last week went to New York state in company with a Miss Flynn, where they were married. A few days later, in celebration of the happy event, he got into hilarious company and was robbed, as he supposes by a notorious character whom he threatens to prosecute.

A reformed gin seller, in a communica-tion to the Litchfield Enquirer tells of his wickedness when he was in the business. He used to make four barrels of old bourbon whiskey out of one barrel of spirits
"The compound was mixed with ingredi ents, some of which were so poi that a single drop upon a piece of meat would kill a dog." Powerful stuff, that. Without doubt three drops rubbed on a fence post would kill a drove of cattle in

the next county. Ex-Gov. Waller, United States consul general at London, will sail for this country on Wednesday. He has found England a most agreeable country and is in rugged health and high spirits. Connecticut will be surprised and grieved, however, to observe that "Tom Waller's curly locks, have failer victims to the inconcelastic shears of a London barber. He now wears his black beir short. This change in his his black hair short. This change in his appearance will make a sensation when he reaches the Nutmeg state.—New York World. SOUTH-NOR WALK.

The poet Morehouse, was in the city bright and cheerful, on Monday. John H. Ferris Esq., left on Saturday to join his family, who are yet enjoying the beauties and delights of New Jersey's sea

The Salvation Army has dwindled down to three male members, and the appeals made every night for aid to pay the rent lue Oct. 1st, are truly piteous.

The building so long used for a stable on Marshall street, has been "razed" preparatory to the erection of a four story

brick block, for John Henry Knapp. Preparation is being made for the winter all along the line. The fence of Gen. Guyer is being painted yellow. The windows and frames of hat shop No. 2, is

The advocates of a third, or "Prohibition" party, should gain a little wisdom by reading an article in the New York Independent, entitled "Better than third party

It is stated on good authority, that a part of the Adams market on Railroad Square, is being fitted up for the sale of books, papers, pencils, and all kinds of school supplies, and New York dailies.

The democratic brethren are not in a

happy mood. The call for the caucus was printed, and some few distributed. When they were seen by the chairman of the committee, he ordered them destroyed, not wishing to have his name upon them. John J. Vail, a former Norwalk boy, out now the cashier of a bank in Brookyn, was in town on Saturday, and seemed o take much interest in the exciting ball game, and in the new houses being erected

The event of the past week, was the narriage of Miss Elizabeth Knapp; to Herbert A. Matthewson, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. M. Selleck. The house was beautifully decorated, and about two hundred guests were present to witness the eeremony, which was performed in the parlor.

on his fathers old homestead on Main

There are not a few quiet and conservative men, who are looking with much solicitude upon the fact that the debt of the city is annually increasing, and this year the amount will be larger than ever. It is no wonder, that, when they hear of a contemplated expenditure of five or eight thousand dollars, enquiry should be made, as to who are making the effort, and why it is ne cessary.

next town and city election than was at first supposed. There are iudications that neither party are to place in nomination representative men, and the conscquence will be that there will be more scratches than ever, and the result cannot be foretold. It will be a wonder if the democracy do not elect their mayor, and

majority of the city officers. On or about October 15th, the brakemen on the passenger trains of the Consolidated railroad, may well be called "dude brakemen." They are to be attired with new suits from head to foot, and they are said to be novel and gorgeous. The coat collar is to be standing, and embellished with gilt cord and letters. The sleeves are to have a quantity of gilt braid and buttons. The cap is to be of a new tons, the visor rising about 39 degrees from a level. It is supposed by some that the order will be for patent leather shoes, and that the pants must be strapped

A statement is made in the Sentinel that 'an effort is being made to widen Washington street ten feet (on the north side) between Main street and the bridge, and most of the property owners are willing to give their land." How much truth there is in this statement, was sought by interviewing five of the eight land owners. Not one had any knowledge of such a movement, until informed that it was in the paper, and therefore they were not willing to give their land, and were opposed to the movement. No representative of Alderman Ely's estate was seen, who could say what were their desires or wishes, but the alderman always wanted and obtained all his property was worth, when used for public improvement. We think a city meeting will vote such an ex-

penditure down five to one. Propagating the Sturgeon. Seth Green, treating upon the danger of the sturgeon becoming extinct, says in the American Agriculturist for October :-The sturgeon yields large quantities of eggs, it not being an uncommon thing to obtain from a single specimen as high as from fifty to sixty pounds of solid eggs. The eggs are of a dark brown color, and seven of them placed side by side will measure an inch. They will hatch in from three to four days in water ranging in temperature from sixty to seventy-four degrees.

The eggs when taken from the fish are very glutinous, and adhere to each other and to everything they touch. The only way they can be kept separate is by con-stantly stirring them for from thirty min-utes to two hours, after which the gummy utes to two hours, after which the gummy substance appears to dissolve. When the young break through the shell they are very helpless little creatures. One peculiarity was noticeable on the part of the fish in the egg was that they were able to move only the middle part of the body, while with other fish the tail is the principal part most moved. The yolk sac, which is attached to their bodies, is unusually small for young fry, and is absorbed in about six days, after which they seek their own livelihood.

There is no doubt that the sturgeon could be largely increased in the great

could be largely increased in the great lakes by artificial propagation, provided they were kept in pens until they were in proper condition to operate with. The great drawback to penning them in all tide waters, is that the small eels destroy the eggs, by entering the fish through the vent and eating them.

Liberty Subject to Law. In the midst of a movement of working-

men for a legitimate object of agitation a group of European outlaws intruded themselves, proclaiming war upon social order. By inflammatory publications and speeches they had been calling for resistance to law and destruction to property. They had been manufacturing bombs for this warfare. The first fruit of their horrible propagands, the first use of these in this warfare. The first fruit of their horrible propaganda, the first use of these instruments of warfare, was the wanton murder of officers of the law in the discharge of their duty. It occurred while several of the anarchists were busily exciting the passions of their hearers; one of them had but just paused in his speech when the bomb was thrown by another of their number. These men, it should be noted, are not sentenced to death because they hold certain opinions about society, but because they incited and produced murder. The lesson was taught them in that verdict that liberty in this country stops short of license, and is this country stops short of license, and is subject to law.—Springfield Republican.

Mather Byles and Politics. Many good stories of the old man have come down to us. These were the reasons he gave his people for not preaching on politics:
First—I do not understand politics.

of you.
Third—You have politics all the week;

preach about.

June 17, 1774, when a public fast day was proclaimed, the doctor succeeded in frightening the British officers very much by telling them that on this day 40,000 men, with the clergy at their head, would rise up against them—meaning that the different congregations all over the colony with the clergy leading would rise in prayer.—Boston Advertiser.

Laws Respecting Newspapers, Printed for the benefit of those who think that ordering a paper stopped absolves them from paying up arrearages:

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The Copeland Bros. Co., Mr. Andrew C. Nash is suffering from After October 1 the price of lots in 411, 413, 415, 417 Main St., and 103 Fairfield Ave., Willow Brook Cemetery is to be advanc-

the Lowery place during the summer has DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, The republicans will hold their caucus on Thursday evening in Sturge's Hall and the democrats on Friday evening at the UPHOLSTERY.

Bridgeport, Conn.

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ON THE POTOMAC.

Campaign of South Mountain and the Antietam.

M'CLELLAN'S LAST BATTLE.

Lee's Invasion of Maryland Twenty-five Years Ago.

Now Stonewall Jackson's Men Sang "My Maryland" on the Potomac. "The Lord Bless Your Ragged, Dirty Souls!"-Lee's Lost Dispatch-Battle of the Three Mountain Passes-Capture of Harper's Ferry by the Confederates-The Sunken Road at Sharpsburg-Dunker Church.

In the consternation that reigned at Washington after the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, Halleck wrote a hasty note to McCiellan, as follows: "You will retain the command of everything in this vicinity not temporarily to be Pope's army in the field. I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience." McClellan, at the time of receiving this note, was not in command of anything to

speak of. His army had been mostly sent to Pope in Virginia. Halleck's order meant that McClellan was to take command of the defenses of the city of Washington, and that After the bloody fight of Chantilly, Sept.

1, Gen. Pope's Union army—what was left of it-straggled into Washington, ragged, foot-sore, and half starved. They were allowed to rest and pull themselves together again for a few days within the intrenchments of the city. Meantime, Pope once more requested to be relieved of his command and ent back west. His request was allowed. Sept. 7 he turned his face westward, and his back on that eastern army which he believed had never supported him sincerely. Many of his countrymen shared the same opinion. It was declared that had McClellan hurried Franklin's and Sumner's corps forward to the support of Pope, as he had been ordered to do, the Union defeat at the second Bull Run would not have happened. Horace Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says so in so many words. He writes: "Had they been there two days earlier, and had Porter now and then condescended to obey an order, that defeat might have been transformed into a victory."

At any rate, whosesoever the fault, Pope's bloody and unsatisfactory campaign was over. His star in the east had gone down.

The eyes of the country once more turned to McClellan. Those first years of the war were, on the Union side, a desperate hunting after great generals.

Sept. 2, President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck placed McClellan again at the head of
all the eastern army. They personally called
at his house and asked him to take command
cain. The Army of Virginia was no more again. The Army of, Virginia was no more, and the reorganized Army of the Potomac The army in Washington having rested, still formed as fine a body of fighting men as need be. Rest brought back their old spirits, recruits poured in from all quarters, and soon filled out the skeletonized regiments. Sept. 7 McClellan led out of Washington an army \$25,000 strong.

85,000 strong. A new campaign was to restore the confidence of the country in her Young Napoleon. store the confidence of the country in her Young Napoleon.

Banks was left in command of the defenses at Washington. McClellan led out from the city the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth and Twelfth army corps, commanded respectively by Hooker, Sumner, Franklin, Reno and Mansfield. Gen. Couch's division of the Fourth corps was attached to the Sixth. Fitz John Porter, with his Fifth army corps, joined McClellan Sept. 11. The total strength of his army is put at this date at 104,246. Of this splendid army, Burnside commanded the right, Sumner the center and Franklin the left. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton had charge of the cavalry. In this order the army of the Potomac advanced once more to try conclusions with Lee and his men. They did not exactly know where Lee was yet, but it was

exactly know where Lee was yet, but it was not long till they found out. MARYLAND, MY MARYLANDI The despot's beel is on thy shore.

Maryland! my Maryland!

His touch is on thy temple door,

Maryland, my Maryland!

Avenge the patriotic gore,

That flecked the streets of Baltimore,

And be the battle queen of yore,

Maryland, my Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum.

Maryland, my Maryland:
The Old Line's bugle, fife and drum,
Maryland, my Maryland:
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb; breathes, she burns, the northern scum;
breathes, she burns, she'll come, she'll come
Maryland, my Maryland!

So the devoted southern poet, James R. Raudall, had sung some months before, and the song was on every Confederate tongue



THE INVASION OF MARYLAND. Meantime, where was Lee? The war had up to that time been chiefly waged in what was regarded as Confederate territory. Stonewall Jackson had long been eager to change this tactics and carry the war into Union territory. Both he and Lee had been casting an eye over Maryland. Why not cross the Potomac into Maryland by one of Jackson's famous foot cavalry marches, subsist on the country and threaten Washington from the north?
There was a feeling in the south that Mary-

land, geographically, politically and socially, belonged to the Confederacy. The state contained many secession sympathizers. It was believed that the sight of Lee and Jackson and the stars and bars once within their borders would rouse all the Confederate enthusm that slumbered in the breasts of the

Gens. Lee and Jackson resolved to invade Maryland. Lee issued a proclamation to the people of that state, telling them that he was coming among them to aid them in throwing off that foreign yoke which had inflicted such wrongs and ontrages upon the citizens of a commonwealth allied to the states of the south by the strongest ties.

Col. Bradbey Johnson, a Confederate Mary-

lander, was authorized to get recruits for the southern army in his native state. He invited his fellow citizens to join the Confederate ranks. "We have arms for you," he said.
"Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup. Jackson's men have no baggage. Lee only waited for D. H. Hill's brigades from Richmond to join him, thus increasing his battle worn and storm beaten army some what; then, September 2, he pushed on towards the Potomac and the north. Jackson went first, sweeping swiftly forward. He forded the river at Point of Rocks, thirty miles below Harper's Ferry, and raised the Confederate flag in Maryland. When Jackson reached midstream crossing

the Potomac, it roused all the suppressed enthusiasm of his nature. He paused a moment, gazed across to the northern shore and waved his hat. His soldiers caught the movement; cheer on cheer rent the air, the bands struck up "Maryland, My Maryland," and ten thousand voices caught the refrain. So the Confederate army entered Maryland. Lee followed immediately behind Jackson. The Confederate army amounted to about 70,000 men in all. They advanced swiftly on the town of Frederick, Md., reaching and taking possession of it September 6.
"The Lord bless your ragged, dirty souls,"

said a zealous southern woman to the ad-The march had been so rapid that thou sands dropped by the way and only 60,000 entered Frederick. If there had been anything triumphant or spectacular in their ap-pearance, had they come with waving baners and snow white plumes and shining new uniforms, they would have obtained far more recruits for the southern army. The instinct for the dramatic, the poetic and the picturesque, ever alive in the southern breast, ould not have been appealed to in vain. But Lee's men, brave and tried soldiers though they were, were dirty and ragged and hungry. Many of them had no shoes, and marched with bleeding feet and travel stained

garments. It was not very poetic, neither inviting. The recruits Lee and Jackson had fondly hoped for were not obtained in any self was killed about 10 o'clock, gallantly great numbers. When it came to the scratch, Maryland seemed more Federal than Confederate, yet it was at Frederick that the incident which gave

rise to Whittier's poem of "Barbara Friet-We have the authority of the historian Lossing that there really was a Barbara Frietchie, The place of Garand that she died in 1864. She is said to be buried at half an hour after-Frederick. She wards by that of lived in a quant old Gen. Geo. D. An-

house near the bridge at Frederick, and was 84
BARBARA FRIETCHIE years old. Her United States flag was displayed from one of United States flag was displayed from one of the little windows in the roof when Stonewall Jackson came to town, where She leaned far out on the window sill, And shook it forth with a right good will. McClellan had been puzzled to know what

Lee would do next after the battle of Chan-tilly. He knew by September 7 that they had crossed into Maryland. He followed,

but was uncertain which route Lee would

take from Frederick. He advanced on that town, but slowly and cautiously, overestimating, as he had done before at Richmond, the strength of Lee's army. He reached Frederick Sept. 12 and occupied it after a skirmish with Lee's rear guard. The Confederates had evacuated the place, but where had they gone now? He found out in a singular way. A copy of Gen. Lee's orders to his commanding generals had been left in D. H. Hill's headquarters at Frederick, when the Confederate army quitted there September 10. The order was issued September 9, and was three days old when it September 9, and was three days old when it was handed to McClellan. It told him all he

was handed to McClellan. It told him all he wanted to know.

If Pope's dispatch book had been captured by the Confederates a month before, and the Federal plans laid bare, the Union army was avenged now. The fatal "special order No. 191" revealed that Harper's Ferry, Va. was the great objective point of Lee. This special order became known through the south as the "Lost Dispatch." Gen. D. H. Hill, however, declares that it misled McClellan, and that it did not amount to anything anyway. did not amount to anything anyway.

Sept. 14 occurred the battle which is at the north called South Mountain, but in the south known as Boonsboro. When the Confederates marched out of Frederick, Gen. D. H. Hill had been left as a rear guard with the reserve artillery and supply trains at the village of Boonsboro. Gen. David Harvey Hill is one of the soldiers of that stirring time who has lived to fight his battles o'er again in remembrance

and to write his memoirs of them. He was born in South Carolina in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1842, and served in the Mexican war. After that he resigned and became a professor of mathematics. When the was principal of the

military institute at Charlotte, N. C. GEN. D. H. HILL. He immediately en-tered the Confederate service as colonel of a North Carolina regiment. He was actively engaged throughent the whole war, having speedily become a major general and division commander. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. He displayed good generalship Sept. 14, 1862, at South Mountain.

On the map of Maryland will be seen three short mountain ranges or spurs, running slightly east of north from the left bank of the Potomac river. The most southerly is the Catoctin, the next is the ridge called South mountains, while west of that is the crooked, short Elk mountain range. They belong to the Blue Ridge system. It was all about this region, marching and counter marching, dodging through the mountain gaps, that the Federal and Confederate fought the Maryland campaign a quarter century ago. Pleasant Valley, often mentioned, is between the Elk mountain and South mountain range. Boonsboro is a village near the foot of South mountain on its west side. Boonsboro is thirteen miles from Hagerstown, which is on the northwest.

The battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, was a series of short yet sufficiently bloody fights around Turner's Gap, Fox's Gap and Crampton's Gap. These were passes through which the roads crossing South Mountain led. They were several miles apart, beginning with Turner's Gap on the north. . Fox's Gap was next, south of that, and south of Fox's Gap was Crampton's Gap, towards Harper's Ferry.
The famous "special order No. 191" told
McClellan Lee considered the possession of

Harper's Ferry of so much importance that he had divided his army to get it.
Stonewall Jackson's command and Walker's division had crossed the Potomac, Jackson above and Walker below Harper's Ferry. Thence they were to come together and take the Ferry. At the same time Gen. Lafayette McLaws was to approach the ferry from the Maryland shore and take possession of Maryland Heights, opposite the ferry, and thence aid in reducing the town. Lee himself, with Longstreet's division, D. H. Hill as a rear guard, was to be at Boonsboro or Hagerstown, waiting till Harper's Ferry was reduced. J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalryman, a letterly self bis many with the state of the Confederates. was to send a detachment of his men with Gens. Longstreet, Jackson and McLaws, each, and then with the main body of his cavalry cover the route of the army and

"bring up all stragglers." After capturing Harper's Ferry Jackson, McLaws and Walker were to join the main body of the Confederate army at Boonsbore or Hagerstown. At the time of the battle of South Mountain Longstreet had already gone on to Hagerstown with his division, leaving only D. H. Hill's rear guard at Boonsboro. He marched back, however, in time to finish the battle of Sept. 14. The first attack was made on Fox's Gap by Gen. J. D. Cox's divis-Jacob D. Cox is a native of Montreal, Can-

ada, born in 1828. He is, however, of New flower stock. H practiced his pro-fession in Ohio till the outbreak of the war, with an intermission as state

Union army and shortly became He did famous ser vice in West Virginia. After being attached to McClellan's reorganized Army of the Potomac he commanded what was called the Kanawha division in Reno's Ninth corps. At South Mountain Reno was killed and the full command of the corps devolved on Cox. Gen. Cox was made a major general after the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he rode forward with a drawn sword in his hand and rallied his men. He was governor of Ohio in 1866 and United States secretary of the interior in 1869. He

is at present engaged in legal practice in Ohio and is president of the board of managers of the Cincinnati university. He is a man of commanding presence and distinguished legal and literary ability. He has written severa bcoks and pamphlets on war history, one volume being devoted to the Atlanta campaign Maj. Gen. Reno, the Ninth corps

nander, came up to the scene of the fighting late in the afternoon, and had scarcely reached the battlefield when he was killed. The Confederate Gen. Hill says a shot from the Twenty-third did it. Of Gen. Reno little is ty-five years after a gallant soldier and fell on the

field. That, per- GEN. JESSE L. RENO. haps, is enough to know. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1825 and appointed to West Point when only 17 years old. Both Gen. McClelian and Stonewall Jackson were his classmates at West Point. He served with distinguished bravery in the Mexican war and was wounded at Chapultepec. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point for a time. During his brief career in whenever fighting was to be done. He

served with the army in the east. Before the battle of South Mountain Lee's army was widely scattered. McClellan had nearly 100,000 men at his command, Lee less than 60,000 all told. McClellan recognized the situation, and made known his intention to "cut the enemy in two and beat him in detail." Gen. Longstreet was at Hagerstown with his men, and between that and Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, Lee's lines were stretched

If McClellan's army could pass through Turner's Gap in South Mountain, he would have Lee's army really cut in two, the forces of Lorgstreet and D. H. Hill being on his right, the rest of them, fully half, around Harper's Ferry. Movement with all speed

Sept. 13, Lee heard that the Union army was approaching Turner's Gap. Hill was faced about to meet them, and delay them until Lee's forces could put themselves to-gether again. Hill left Boonsboro with all haste, and marched up South Mountain to early morning of the 14th. Another Sunday battle was that of South

Mountain. Fox's Gap was a pass through which what was called the old Sharpsburg road passed, and the next battle after South Mountain was to be fought at Sharpsburg. Gen. Garland's Confederate brigade met Cox's advance at Fox's Gap. Garland himfighting, and his brigade routed. He was yet a young man, and his death was greatly la-

mented at the south. In the fight at Fox's Gap the advance line of Cox's brigade was the Twenty-third Ohio regiment, led by Lieut, Col. R. B. Hayes, Lieut, Col. Hayes' name afterward be-

await re-enforce- GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER. ments. At 2 o'clock they came pouring in Willcox's and Sturgts divisions and Harlan's Fairchild's and Gibbon's brigades. Gen. Hooker's division was sent to sweet around towards the north and do up the fight ing at Turner's Gap.
"Fighting Joe Hooker" distinguished himseir at South Mountain as elsewhere. He was already a major general of volunteers, and commanded the First division of the First army corps (Burnside's). His name belongs to the whole country, but he was a no tive of Massachusetts, born in 1815. He was graduated at West Point in 1887, and entered the artillery. He served in the Mexican war, but resigned at length from the army and settled in California. He entered the United States volunteer service from that state in-1861, and was commissioned a brigadier gen-He was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, which immediately followed that of South Mountain. Early in 1863 the command of the 'whole Army of the Potomac was given to him. He held it about six months, then was transferred

to the west and served at Chattanooga and through the Atlanta campaign. Gen. Hooker died on Long Island in 1879. Meantime, while the Federal army was re coiving re-enforcements at South Mountain. the Confederates had not been left without them. At 3 o'clock Longstreet's division came up, after a hurried march from Hagerstown. During the forenoon the Confederate general, Hill, had had only five brigades with which to confront nearly all of McClellan's slowly arriving army. When Longstreet's command arrived in the afternoon there were fourteen brigades in all, against eighteen Federal brigades, with all the rest of Me-Clellan's army in the rear.

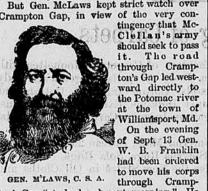
The first advance toward Turner's Gap had been made on Saturday, Sept. 13, by Pleasonton's cavalry. This apprised the Confederates that McClellan was close after them. Gen. Pleasonton, however, on that day merely made a forward movement and retired, per-ceiving Colquitt's and Garland's Confederate brigades at the Gap. The Confederate brigades of Drayton, Law, G. T. Anderson and Hood, of Longstreet's division, after their arrival fronted Cox at

Fox's Gap. On the north, at Turner's Gap, opposed to Hooker were the brigades of Robes, Colquitt, Garnett and several others. At Fox's Gap the fight raged all day. At Turner's Gap it raged only during the latter control of the fight raged At hoth points the part of the afternoon. At both points the Confederates were beaten.

That 14th of September was the day of nountain gap battles. Down at Crampton's Gap there was yet a third fight. The Confederate general, Lafayette McLaws, occupied Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. It was the day before the surrender

of the Ferry.

But Gen. McLaws kept strict watch over



ton's Gap "at daybreak next morning." He ton's Gap "at daybreak next morning." He was twelve miles away. If the march had been made that night the fate of battle might have been changed. Franklin would have passed Crampton's Gap without opposition, and thus been safe between the two parts of Lee's army on the north and south. As it was, he reached the Gap about noon of the 14th. The Confederates were fully apprised of his movements by that time, and McLaws had sent Gen. Cobb with three brigades to meet him. There was bloody fighting for three hours. Franklin and his men defeated Cobb, gained the crest of the Gap and passed beyond and westward down into Pleasant beyond and westward down into Pleasant valley, between South mountain and Elk

Gen. Lafayette McLaws rendered efficient aid to the Confederates throughout the whole Maryland campaign, beginning at the siege of Harper's Ferry. He also distinguished himself at Fredericksburg and afterwards at Gettysburg. Gen. McLaws was a Georgian and a graduate of West Point in 1842. He served in the Mexican war. His active fighting life continued through the whole of the civil war, and he surrendered finally with Lee in 1865.

In what may be called the three Gap fights

was all on the sade of the Confederates. That day gave time for Lee's scattered forces to begin to get together again. D. H. Hill says that he was "fighting for time" all that bloody day. He gained it. If McClellan's army had crossed the passes even one day carlier Harper's Ferry might have been saved to the Federals, and Lee's army would have found it impossible to require. to the Federals, and Lee's army would have found it impossible to reunite.
South Mountain itself is not a single peak, but one long, unbroken ridge, continuing many miles. At its summit near Turner's Gap is a point called the Mountain House. From this clevated position the Confederate general Hill gazed on the approach of McClellan's army in the valley below. Far as the eye could see in the distance, the marching men came on, column upon column. "It was a grand and glorious spectacle," says Gen. Hill; "I had never seen so tremendous an army before. I did not see one like it afterwards."

A CHICAGO BUG KILLER. some of the Secrets of His Business. Keeping Hotels Clear of Cockroaches. The cockroach killer is one of the curios ities of Chicago. Not on account of his personal appearance, but of the novelty of his vocation. There are four or five persons who live by the death of cockroaches, rats and mice, but the best known is an old German nearly 60 years of age, who has an office on

Washington street. A reporter found the old gentleman the other day in his place surrounded by the deadly compounds he needs "Eat all you want, it's rat poison," cordially said the old man as the reporter picked up a box of paste. "That stuff in the red boxes is cockroach poison, and the bug poison

is in the yellow packages."

"What is food for the roaches is poison for the bugs, is it?" "Yes. Bug poison won't kill cockroaches, and both of 'em won't kill rats; rat paste won't kill them, because they won't cat it." "How do you kill cockroaches?" "We blow 'em up with powder-not the kind of powder that kills men, though. See that funnel on the end of those bellows? Well, we put the powder in that, and then blow it through the nozzle into the cracks and crevces where he lives. He doesn't live long after We kill bugs the same way, using the other

"Pays pretty well, doesn't it?"
"Oh, fairly. Most of it is contract work. We take contracts for cleaning hotels, restanrants, stores, dwelling houses, public institu-tions, bakeries, steamboats, railroad sleeping ars or coaches, etc., of bedbugs, roache water bugs, moths or ants, for so much a

"How much?" "That depends on the size and character of he place. To keep hotels clear is worth from \$40 to \$100 a year. We've quit taking hotel contracts because they are unsatisfactory. The powder only kills the bugs or roaches that touch or eat it. Sometimes they hide in their holes where the powder won't reach them, but when they get lungry and come out the powder fixes them. The trouble with hotel people is that they won't obey instructions, and close the rooms and not sweep up the powder before twenty-four hours have elapsed. They sweep it up before we're out of the house fairly, and then they howl because we didn't kill all the bugs."

"How about restaurants?"

"They're good contracts, next to private houses. I've cleaned a number of restaurants for over ten years. They are worth from \$10 to \$40; that depends on the size; same way with saloons. Don't know why it is, but saloons and printing offices are the favorite domain of the cockros "What's the best season for bugs?" "Bedbugs in the spring and cockroaches in the fall. The bugs breed fastest in the winter, but the roach waits for warm weather." "Which insect or vermin is hardest to exter

"The moth. It gets into the lining of gar ments and is difficult to reach. The powder will not destroy the pupe, even if covered with powder, nor when it hatches, but the powder must be applied fresh to the larvæ.

"A new bug has made its appearance in Chicago within the last two years. We call it the sewer bug, because it breeds in the sewers, and through them gets into the houses. They are hard to kill, and destroy carpets, leather and clothing. They are a species of beetle, but have no wings. This summer another new bug has made its ap-pearance in the east. It has not reached Chicago yet. The name of 'buffalo bug' has been applied to it because it was discovered in Buffalo, N. Y., and literally abounds there. It's working its way west, and will probably be here next spring."—Inter Ocean.

Companions in arms-Twins. We are pleased to see the familiar face of "Yours for Health" in the papers again, long may it continue. The ladies have learned to love it. The gardeners in India are all Budd-

Fact—but, as the newspapers say: "no-body will believe it," Fontaine's Cure for Consumption is guaranteed to cure diseases of the lungs. For sale by I A. Meeker, 11 Main Street, Norwalk. There is very little serf bathing in Rus-

hists.

Try the sausage made by Sperry and Barnes. Just the thing for breakfast, nothing better. Their Hams, breakfast bacon, lard, shoulders, etc., are the best made. Ask your groceryman for Sperry & Barnes' goods. The body of a fish is a great puzzle, be cause you can't make head nor tail to it. Henry George used to be an inspector of gas meters: but, of course, that was before he thought of abolishing poverty. The two occupations don't consist

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P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa. Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa. revilkough the medium of one of your books Reference : Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

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PIM PLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Choking Catarrh. Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life breath from your throat series? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeeded the effort oclear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing induence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasai passages, throat and lungs of this word directly to the Potomac river against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure. The remarkable and curative powers, when all other remedles utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRIAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise and direct and is sold by druggists for \$1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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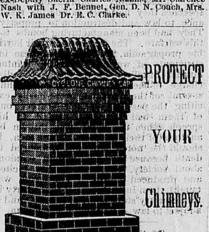
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Norwick, July 19, 1887.

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importance to you, that will start you in business,
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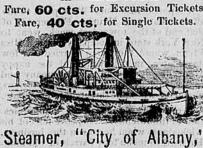
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EWOYORK DIVISION. **For New York.**—Accommodation trains at 6.12, 6.69, 9.88, 11.45, a. m., 2.46, 5.13, 6.55, 10.08 p. m. Express trains at 4.56, 5.16 (except Mondays), 5.40, 7.23 (local), 7.43 (local), 8.26 (local), 9.03 (Springfield local), 10.22 (Springfield local), a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), a. S., 4.53 (Newport), 5.51, 6.41 (White Mt.) p. m.; Washington night express, 12.56 a. m. 12.56 a. m.

For New Haven and the East.—Accommodation trains at 6.33, 8.46, 10.55 a. m., 1.16, 4.32, 8.29, 9.24, 15.08 p. m. Express trains at 1.23 a. m. (Washington night express), 9.20, 10.20 (White Mt.) a. m. 12.13, 1.43 (local), 3.05 (Newport), 4.49, 5.10 (local), 5.42 (Stamford and New Haven aspecial), 6.14 (local), 6.29 (Bridgeport special), 6.53 (Springfield local), 7.54 (Bridgeport special), 11.47 p. m.; 12.21 a. m. (Boston express).

Sundays:—Accommodation 8.00, 9.11 a. m., 10.21 a. m., 10.21 a. m. and 6.51 p. m. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt. C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Returning, leave New York from Pier 23, E. R., foot of Beekman Street, at 2:30 p. m., and form Pier, foot of 23d Street, E. R., 2:50 p. m., arriving at Wilson Point, about 5:45, connecting with evening trains on Danbury & Norwaik, and New Haven Kaliroads. The CITY OF ALBANY is unrivalled by any boat on Long island Sound as to Speed, Safety, Convenience and Comfort.

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Grip of Friendship. The bolly shake is not confined to either AGRST-QUALITY BUILDING STONE for sale, cheap. Apply to JAMES K. SELLECK, P. O. BOX 23. Norwalk, sex; it may be found alike in tall and short, stout and thin; and consists of an offer of the benes only of the right hand; not until your hand closes round the shaker's palm can you feel the coldness, the lack of fervor in the greeting; there is no responsive grip to your owr, but the muscles only of the fingers and the palm lie in your hand, as though you were handling that which may be fitly de scribed as belonging to one of the lemo squeezers of society, one who is a wet blanket on all enjoyment, sees clouds in sunshine, cof fins in the tandle, whose talk sets your teeth on edge, and in whose unexpressive eyes you can find ho trace of sympathy or feeling. The bony fingers should have already warned

you that to trust such a one will entail on

The Condescending Shake .- Have you

you disaster and defeat.

never felt it? How lightly the fingers (sometimes three, seldom four and never the whole hand) drop into your palm; you do the shaking, because the condescending fingers lie passive in your grasp, and the hand itself would teil you, if it could, how much it feels the ineffable sweetness of its own disposition in even allowing you so great a privilege. The same hand once maybe met yours with a grasp as genial as your own, but you have remained stationary, whereas Tom had a windfall, and curious, isn't it, to see caus and effect? The genial handshake has be come more high toned and placid, and the nervous grasp of the fingers is changed for a gentle dropping of the digits in your out-

stretched hand. The Fishy Shake. -Cold and clammy strikes the hand you grasp, giving you a feeling of dissatisfaction and disgust as you instinctively think of Uriah Heep, and, under one prefext or another, furtively take out your pocket. handkerchief to wipe off the moisture which seems to have passed from the palm of the shaker into yours. Possessed, as a rule, by those whose tempers have gone wrong whose milk of human kindness has turned sour, or whose hidden purposes it is impossible to fathom, the claiming hand frequently belongs to those with whom it is not pleasant to deal. In all fiction the ghostly hand is icy cold, or else a fishy, clammy grasp—either will do to fill up the harrowing detail. Even grim death himself is supposed to touch us with a similar grasp. Take warning in time; never try and perpetrate a joke with a man who has a fishy dshake for a greeting. The Mechanical Shake.-Who is not fa-

miliar with the action of a pump handle as it is pushed up and down, and in some hand shakes the same principle is at work. is no soul in it; the lifting up and down of the arm, which, when it is released, falls down flat against the owner's side; the me chanical utterance of a few commonplace words spoken like an automaton, all these tell you enough of the character of the man who tands before you. You cannot gather grapes from thorns, or else you might expect miracles to occur again on earth; and if you think there is any enthusiasm below the surface in the mind of the mechanical shaker, why all we ask is try and force it out of him

if you can.

The Gushing Shake.—The how-are-you shake, with the how very large and loud, the sort of greeting that fairly takes your breath away and makes you fear you will be eaton before you know it—the jolly man or the jolly woman, to whom life is a pleasure and whose existence is a series of delights, who wants everybody to be as happy as he is himself and whose flow of spirits fairly infects you with some measure of the same good humor; your usual sobermindedness, may be, comes to the rescue just in time, however, and you get over the slight attack of unwonted frivolity; yet when the shaker has gone it almost seems as if a ray of sunshine had shown on you, and the day seems all the brighter for the gleam.

The Dignified Shake.—Much affected by the professions. You are, may be, immersed in some pursuit for the good of mankind at large, or for your own special town (for we trust you are respectable and belong to somewhere); big with importance, you stroll along, and, so strölling, you meet the dignified shake; you had thought of communicating your opinions to the lady or gentleman you have now met, but—one touch of the hand, and away flies the fancy! Like the frozen mutton of the antipodes, you will want thawing in the warmth of friendship before you can talk to any one again; and, as the gushing shaker gave you life and light, so the dignified shaker gives you a douche of cold water, which takes away your energy and

The Friendly Shake.-The hearty grasp, which, without being too violent, either to crush the bones or to hurt the fingers, is yet warm enough, fervid enough, to tell you that the shaker's heart is right. You have only to look into the eyes of such a one to be able to read the honesty of purpose that shines through the lamps of the soul; a grasp that tells of a loving heart, in whose recesses there are sympathies that can share the woes as well as the joys of others; that can afford to laugh at the narrow minded, the selfish and the wicked; but can offer to those whom they respect the genial hand shake, wherein every muscle, every nerve, tells of a desire to do all they can to cheer the path in life of those they meet, and inspire within their fellow creatures' hearts the knowledge that there are among us stil those who are ready to offer at all times and sensons the fervid grasp that tells of friend-ship, of fellowship and good will.—Home

ODDS AND ENDS

Market report-Onions stronger, mill It is singular that the most famous playwrights are always looking for a "situa

The best selling proprietary in this section is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ladies all praise it and phy-Unsatisfying food-The "provisions" o

It is said that drummers who travel with rubber goods are always stretching The microscope demonstrates that con-sumption, asthma and bronchitis are pro-

duced by disease germs. Fontaine's Core is the only remedy. For sale by I. A. Mecker, 11 Main Street, Norwalk. Hanging is too good for a painting that s badly executed.

The man who is always claiming that eaven is his home is always the last one that wants to go home. Too much cannot be said in censure of the unscrupulous adulterations of food products. Many persons are made ill and

wonder at the eause. Ask your grocery-man for the best lard made, that bearing the brand of Sperry and Barnes. A very appropriate diet for oarsmen in training is oysters in the shell. A Canadian farmer has a calf which eats turkey whenever it gets a chance. The

carniverous bovineshould be named "The

.UGLY AND HATEFUL, but I couldn't help it." Everything went wrong with me, and I thought I hadn't a friend in the world: dyspepsia caused all this, and for months I couldn't eat anything, and just suffered in misery till I used Sulphur Bitters: Three bottles cured me.—D. Lewis, 22 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass. The sculptor is the man who carves out is own fortune.

There will be eighteen brass bands at ne coming Atlanta celebration. And yet there are those who would try and con vince us that the south has been regener

Dr. O. N. Tindal says: "I prescribed Digestylin to a female patient for a case of storach trouble running through fo a period of five years: it proved effective where everything else tried failed."
Sold by all druggists, \$1. per bottle, or by
W. F. Kidder & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John street, N. Y.

Although the hen is proud of her little ones, yet sue does love to sit I think very highly of Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer. Father used it five years, and I have often heard him recommend it as the best cough remedy he ever saw.—
C. C. Keeny, New London, Conn.
Dr. Seth Arnold's Sugar Coated Pills
are unequaled for costiveness, jaundice,

The fisherman has no difficulty in mak ing both ends meet when he catches an

and liver troubl s. 25 cents.

The simplest and best regulator of the disordered Liver in the world, are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, &c. prevent and cure consumption and piles: remove sallowness and pimples from the complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

You can't always judge by appearances. The man who always wears a diamond pin may be really wealthy.

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