SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Business Incapacity of Democratic Con-

The house of representatives is controlled by

the manger tactics of some of the Democrats in congress. They gained a victory in their

effort to postpone the payment of these claims, but it is a victory, however, at which all persons who value national honor and

honesty will grieve. These claims have been

held against the government since the early years of the century. They grew out of the capture and destruction by French cruisers during the days of the Directory in France at the close of the last century of ships

and other property owned by Americans. France, which, during that period, was engaged in fighting combined Europe, seized

property when entering the port of its enemies, even though this property was in vessels belonging to countries with which France

was at peace. This conduct was not in ac

cordance with international law, but was re-

sorted to, nevertheless, by all the combatants

en established by the court.

Southern Democrats Always for

NORWALK, CONN., WENESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

left East Tenneson the approach of Burn-

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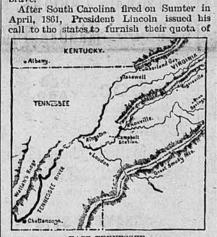
Its Thrilling History During the Civil War.

THE WELCOME TO BURNSIDE "Bless the Lord! The Old Flag's

Back in Tennessee!" "I Am Not Afraid to Die. I ger, Andrew John-Could"-The Telegraph Wire Desenses.

Franklin's Expedition to Sabino Pass.

A thrilling chapter in the history of the civil war is the story of the Unionists of Shut off by their mountains from other and a personal sense of freedom shared by no other portion of the south except by the people of the Alleghanies in West Virginia. rs are proverbially free and



EAST TENNESSEE. soldiers to put down the rebellion. Tenness was asked for two regiments. Her governor sent back word to Washington: "Tennessee will not furnish a man for pur poses of coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defense of our rights, and those of our southern brothers. ISHAM G. HARRIS, "Governor of Tennessec. When the ballot was taken on the question of a convention to consider the secession of the state, East Tennessee voted "No" by a majority of over four to one. When, never theless, Governor Harris and the legislature precipitated the secession movement, the people of the mountains remained loyal to the Union. Early in June Governor Harris had 25,000 men in arms for the Confederacy. They took possession at once of the three mountains passes in East Tennessee, Cumperland gap, Wheeler's gap, and the Fortress, Measures of extreme severity were taken against the people of East Tennesses to force them into the Confederacy. It was the cruel story of border warfare over again. Union men were hunted, shot and driven from their

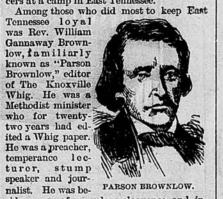
homes. They took refuge in the mountains, or fled to the north for their lives. Those in fered great hardships from hunger and cold. Citizens of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana recall still the ragged. in which the loval Tonnesscans ched the north. "Von look like a 'ennessee refugee' this day of all that

kept and destitute. Families appeared in the streets of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville barefoot and with not enough rags to Loyal men were charged with burning bridges so that Confederate soldiers could not pass over them. They were tried by court

In November, 1861, the following adver-tisement was inserted in The Memphis Ap-"BLOODHOUNDS WANTED. "We, the undersigned, will pay \$5 per pair for fifty pairs of well bred hounds and \$50 one pair of thoroughbred bloodhounds

that will take the track of a man. The pur pose for which these dogs are wanted is to chase the infernal, cowardly Lincoln bushwhackers of East Tennessee and Kentucky (who have taken the advantage of the bush to kill and cripple many good soldiers) to their haunts and capture them." A postscript to the advertisement offered also \$20 a month to a man who could take

charge of the dogs and train them. The animals were to be delivered at a point named, where a "mustering officer would be present to muster and inspect them." The advertisement was signed by the names of two well known Confederate officers at a camp in East Tennes Among those who did most to keep East Tennessee loyal was Rev. William



sides a man of marvelous eloquence and intense convictions. Added to the rest, he was not at all an abolitionist, but a decided pro-slavery man and a native of Virginia. An unflinching Union man, he believed at the same time that African slavery was right and ordained by Providence. Brownlow received showers of letters pro-testing against his bold utterances. One of these, after painting the parson in the black-"There, you lying old hypocrite, is your character, furnished by a South Carolinian

from your own town."

For answer Brownlow gave back as good as he received. He replied in a long published letter in his own paper, concluding: "I remain the defiant opponent of a willful and despicable South Carolina rascal." In December, 1861, Parson Brownlow was arrested on the charge of treason by the Conlerate authorities and imprisoned in the Knoxville jail till March, 1862. Then he was released and went north. His family were also expelled from Enoxville and sent north by the Confederate authorities. Brownlow's life had been threatened and he was in absolute danger of losing it a number of times before he left Knoxville. After coming north he traveled through the

country, making speeches, rousing the people by his eloquence and by the burning words with which he described the sufferings of the Unionists of East Tennessec.

Parson Brownlow lived to see peace and a reunited country. Then he returned to his home in Knoxville. In 1865 he was elected governor of the restored state of Tennessee, erving until 1869. Then he was elected United State senator, holding the office till

ANDREW JOHNSON. Distinguished and able men in Tennessee, besides Parson Brownlow, held themselves loyal to the Union at the risk of their lives. Among these were Horace Maynard, Emer-son Etheridge and Andrew Johnson. The last named, the famous war governor of Tennessee, afterwards president of the United this region that he started to move over the States, had a history no less thrilling than that of Brownlow. His life has not yet been fully written, and his countrymen have never done him full justice. His pathetic early history is well known—how he, a tailor's apprentice, taught himself to read. He was a native of North Carolina, born in 1808, mi-grating to Greenville, East Tenn., in his Young manhood. In Greenville he worked at his trade and married. After his marriage his wife taught him to write. His first po-litical office was that of alderman in Greenville in 1832. From one step to another he rose till he became governor of Tennessee and United States senator. He held the latter office when the war began, but in 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln military gov-

send their mattered curses and threats.

rnor of Tennessee On one occasion a squad of guerrillas at-empted to seize him when he was traveling n a railway train. They came upon the march over the mountains. rain at a station, and entered Governor Johnson's car, fully armed. He sat in it slone. He saw them as they entered, and | welcomed with gladness.

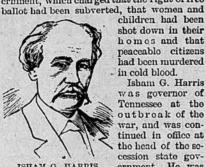
ose to the occasion. He drew his revolver and alone advanced to meet them—the car nalf full of deadly enemies. He began talking to them as he advanced, using the most vithering terms of contempt and defiance. Before his words and the gleaming barrels of the loaded revolver, the guerrillas felt heir courage oozing out. They began back-'ng towards the door. The governor adranced as they re-

reated, still lashng them with his ongue, still point their breasts. In handed, he backed the whole company out of the door and off the train. and nightly danson lived during the war. He held ANDREW JOHNSON.

fast to his loyalty, and at times all alone upheld the United States government in Tennessee. The intense and long continued strain would have shaken the nerves of one stronger than Andrew Johnson. When he was elected vice president he was already a broken man. and he was never the same again. He died

EAST TENNESSEE.

The ordinance of secession had been passed in Tennessee in 1861. But so loyal were the people of East Tennessee to the Union that United States mails were not discontinued there, but were ordered to be carried in twenty-six counties. Largely attended Union conventions were held at Knoxville and Greenville in the summer of 1861. That at Greenville lasted three days, and issued a bill of grievances against the Confederate govrnment, which charged that the right of free pallot had been subverted, that women and children had been



was governor of outbroak of the war, and was conthe head of the se-ISHAM G. HARRIS. crnment. He was most energetic in advocating secession, although Tennessee was the last of the southern states to leave the Union. After Nashville and Memphis were captured by the Federal forces Covernor Harris, without a government, entered the Confederate army

and served as staff officer. In 1877 Mr. Harris was elected United States senator from Tennessee, and has filled But East Tennessee never accepted the ordinance of secession. At the Greenville convention it was declared that that ordi-nance was not binding on loyal citizens. The state legislature was petitioned to give East ssee a separate government. This was early in the summer of 1861. The

petition of the loyal citizens was refused, and Governor Harris took measures to force the Union mountaineers into the Confederacy. The result was the reign of terror already mentioned. Confederate infantry and cavalry scoured the country, destroying property, seizing men and forcing them into the Confederate army or imprisoning them at Andersonville, Richmond and elsewhere. entered the Federal army. The first Tenessee Union regiment was made up of these The Union men who remained at home in East Tennessee defended themselves in their mountain fastnesses as best they might. In

time there developed on both sides parties of guerrillas and bushwhackers. They fought against each other with all the intensity of passions engendered by this species of irreg-ular warfare. Atrocities without number were committed.

At length, February 25, 1862, Nashville was occupied by the Union army. Governor Harris moved his government to Memphis. That, too, fell into the hands of the United States, in June, 1862.

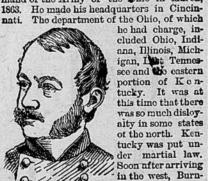
States, in June, 1862.

Thence on there was no regular Confederate government in Taynessee. Andrew Johnson was appointed United States military governor in March, 1862. West Tennessee was put under martial law by Gen. Grant.

Tennessee was then overrum in turn by each army, and sometimes both together were upon her hapless soil. Union flags, during the Confederate occupancy, had been hidden in huts in the mountains. At midnight gatherings, by a flickering candle, armed and bearded men unfolded these flags, and in low, thrilling tones swore renewed allegiance to the starry banner.

DELIVERANCE.

Not till the summer of 1863 did help come. The rescuer was Gen. Ambreso E. Burnside He brought with him two divisions of his his toric Ninth corps from the Army of the Patomac. It had fought under him at Antie-tam, had shed its blood freely at Fredericksburg, and now the tried and true men followed their favorite commander to the west. The two division commanders who came west, were Gens. Orlando B. Willcox and Robert B. Potter. The corps commander un-der Burnside was Gen. John G. Parke. Gen. Burnside was appointed to the com-mand of the Army of the Phio in March, 1863. He made his headquarters in Cincin-



nity in some states of the north. Kenmartial law Soon after arriving in the west, Burn-GEN. ROBERT B. POTTER. campaign in East Tennessee. But the Ninth corps, under Parke, was ordered to Vicksburg early in June to aid Grant, and the movement at that

time was obliged to be given up. The troops remaining in Kentucky were organized into the Twenty-third army corps, under Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartsuff. While the Ninth corps was away at Vicksburg occurred Morgan's raid through Ohio and Indiana, accurately planned for this very time. Burnside used the troops he had to the best advantage in the pursuit and capture of the raiders. Then he turned his attention once more to the East Tennessoe expedition. It was during Burnside's occupancy of Cincinnati as his headquarters that Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was tried for disloyalty by a military court and sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Warren, Boston har-This was in May, 1863. President Lincoln, however, commuted the sentence, and Mr. Vallandigham was sent south beyond Several of the leading newspapers of the country expressed their sympathy with Val-

landigham and the south, at the time of the trial, in no measured terms. Gen. Burnside lealt with them summarily. One promised for the future to assume loyal tone, and to submit editorials to Burnside for inspection. This he declined, but accepted the promise of loyalty. A second journal was suppressed, and a military guard

was placed around the office. The circulation of the third one within the department of the ited. gent military or force for a short dent Lincoln revoked them. Burnfertile Blue Grass

region in central Kentucky amply guarded to prevent mountains into East Tennessee after the

capture of Morgan.

The forward march began Aug. 16, from Richmond, Ky. Burnside had 20,000 men The Ninth corps had not yet returned to him from Vicksburg.

It was intended that Burnside, from East Tennessee, should co-operate with Rosecrans in South Tennessee. When Rosecrans ad-vanced from Winchester to follow the retreating army of Bragg, Burnside moved

Cumberland Gap, the passage way from Kentucky to East Tennessee, was held by a Confederate force under Gen. Frazier. This force, a single brigade, belonged to Buckner's command. Gen. Buckner himself was in Knoxville when Burnside set out on his The people of East Tennessee had long been looking and hoping for the United States government to relieve them. The news of Burnside's coming was therefore

The march over the mountains was scarcely

ess ditucuit and painful than the one 1000 crans' army was making at the same time farther south. All the artillery and the heavy wagon trains were to be dragged up the mountains and down again upon the op-posite side. When the mules were broken down, the soldiers themselves in long lines laid hold of the artillery carriages and drew them up the mountain steeps.

The march was a remarkable one, both because of the difficulties of the route and the

rapidity with which it was accomplished. Burnside's army traveled 250 miles in four-teen days, much of the way over rugged heights and broken mountain roads. By the last days of August the army descended the mountain and appeared in East Tennessee.

At news of their approach Buckner evacuated Knoxville and made all haste south with his command. He was ordered by Bragg to occupy Loudon, Tenn. Burnside's army, in five columns, moving by different routes, came together the first part of September in East Tennessee. The cavalry column moved through Whoeler's Gap and proceeded to Knoxville. At that place, Sept. 3, Gen. Burnsido established his

CUMBERLAND GAP.

When Buckner retreated from Knczville, he left behind him Gen. Frazier, who, with 2,000 men, held Cumberland Gap. Buckner retreated so hastily that Frazier had no information of it. He had no orders what

As Burnside was passing into East Ten-nessee, he sent Col. De Courcey with a force eastward to threaten the gap. As soon as he was in possession of Knoxville, he further sent Gen. Shackelford, Sept. 5, to aid De Courcey against Cumberland Gap. Shackelford and De Courcey summoned Frazier to surrender. He refused. Within Frazior's lines was a mill which supplied his troops with flour. Shackelford's men managed, one night, to creep within the Confed-

erate lines and set fire to this mill and de-

stroy it. Then starvation threatened the

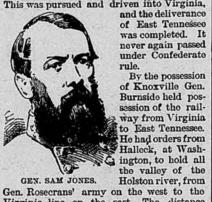
force at the gap.

Sept. 7 Burnside in person left Knoxville to assist in the siege. He arrived Sept. 9, after a forced march of sixty miles. With the bodies of troops, those of Shackelford, De Courcey and the men just arrived, united in front of the gap, Burnside himself repeated the demand for surrender. This time it was complied with, and the Confederate garrison, with all its artillery and arms, fell into the hands of Burnside. Part of the men made prisoners were of those who had surrendered to Burnside the year before, at Roanoko

Dramatic and thrilling scenes occurred as Burnside advanced into East Tennessee. At one place on the road between Kingston and Knoxville, the passing army was greeted by a group of seventy women and girls, waving each a flag of the stars and stripes and shouting "Hurrah for the Union." Hundreds of Union banners had been concealed under carpets, in bod mattresses and elsewnere. They had sometimes even been buried in the ground. As Burnside advanced to Knoxville they were brought out again and flung to the breeze, till the whole country seemed in the midst of a Fourth of July celebration. Gray haired men, with tears running down their cheeks, cried: "Bless the Lord! The Yankees have come

The old flag's got back to Tennessee."

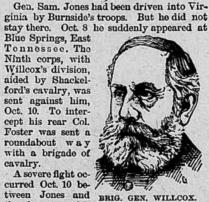
A small Confederate force under Gen. Sam Jones still remained near the Virginia line. This was pursued and driven into Virginia, and the deliverance of East Tennesse



ington, to hold all valley of the GEN. SAM JONES. Holston river, from Gen. Rosecrans' army on the west to the Virginia line on the cast. The distance was nearly 200 miles. Besides that, Halleck ordered him to co-operate with Rosecrans. The line he was obliged to guard was, how-ever, so long that he could furnish no effect-

Burnside's old corps, the Ninth, had re-Burnside's old corps, the Ninth, had returned from Vicksburg and was resting a fell back neared the town Here the pursuing one my came within range. move all available forces into East Tennessee, Burnside ordered the Ninth this order from Washington, Sept. 16. Sept. 17, Burnside received another order. He was now told to re-enforce Rosecrans with all possible haste. But the battle of Chickamauga was fought Sept. 19 and 20. It was over by the time Burnside's forces could be put in motion, and Rosecrans' army was

FIGHT AT BLUE SPRINGS. Gen. Sam. Jones had been driven into Vir-



tween Jones and BRIG. GEN. WILLCOX. front. He was driven back with severe loss but escaped Foster by retreating in the dark ness. He hastened to the Virginia border pursued by Shackelford, who could not over

SEIGE OF KNOXVILLE. After the battle of Blue Springs Burnside concentrated his forces about Loudon and Knozville. Oct. 18, Gen. U. S. Grant was made commander of the "military division of the Mississippi," thus becoming Burnside's superior officer. There were at this time three armies in Tennessee, namely, that of the Cumberland, the Ohio and the Tennes-

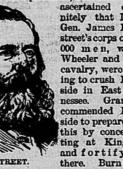
These were the three departments of Gen Grant's new division. Burnside retained command of the Army of the Ohio, Rosecrans was relieved from command of the Army of the Cumberland and Gen. George H. Thomas succeeded him. Gen. W. T. Sherman was placed over the Army of the Tennessec. Hon Charles A. Dana, now editor of The New



and exceedingly patriotic and efficient in military matters. He made a journey from Washington and visited Tennessee and Burnside at Knoxville to gain exact knowledge

Oct. 20 there was another fight in East Tennessee, where the Confederates were again threatening. Col. Woolford held the Sweet-water valley with a Union force. He was attacked not far from Philadelphia, Oct. 20, and forced to retreat to Loudon. The Con-300 prisoners and a wagon train.

It was evident that East Tennessee was to be fought for once more. Nov. 18, a Union garrison at Rogersville was attacked and de-



The principal rk was that named Fort Sanders, in honof Gen. W. P. Sanders, of Kentucky. Fortanders was a mile and a half out of Knozle, on the Kingston read, to the southwes All this part of the deferrive line was manded by Gen. Ed.

Light and the Velocity. The Confederates took possession of both vessels and then of the Confederate force was Maj. Oscar M. Watkins.

No attempt to recover Sabine Pass from the Confederates was made until September,

After the capture of Port Hudson, July 9 1863, Gen. Banks received orders from Was ington to take possession of some part of Texas. The particular locality was not speci-

ward Ferrero.
Fort Sanders is situated on a hill cov-Fort Sanders as situated on a hill covered by under with. The saplings were cut down and the repend stumps converted into a verite death trap. Telegraph wire was woven and around the stumps, stretched tight defastered firmly. This wire was invise to the Conrecerates. When they apprehed the hill and endeavored to charge its height they stumbled across the wire defel forward upon the sharp points thatered them like bayonets. Thus they lay iconfusion, while the fire from the fort need in deadly rain upon a very important from the fort pred in deadly rain upon them. Hundred Longstreet's assaulting column thus losteir lives. the Union arms was

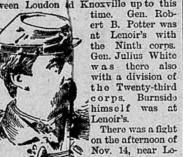
Knoxville is safed on the north bank of the serpentine Eston. Loudon is in a direct line southy of Knoxville, on the south bank of t Holston. The East Tennessee and Gecia railroad connects the two towns. Around the einworks at Fort Sanders ran the ditch. Instreet approached Fort Sanders from northwest. posted a rov the Union works that point, 700

Knoxville had been ordered by Jeffer son Davis himself. It was promised should nid him, but ley were not forthcoming, and he was aliged to start on the expedition alone. hanside's strength was fully equal to Legstreet's, and he was behind the defenses (Knoxville besides. Nov. 14 Longstat crossed to the north side of the Holst below Loudon. Burnside's army was Intly posted on the road between Loudon of Knoxville up to this

1,500 yards awa

and trained the

Longstroet



LIEUT. S. N. BENJAIN. was driven back towards the Hol-ston. Nov. 15, Bruside was ordered to fall back to Koxville, thus drawing Longstreet as far any found Bragg as possible. He thereforwithdrew to Campbell's Station. Here, No. 16, there was another fight, at the close of which Burnside withdrew to Knoxville and entered its fortified

works.

Longstreet's cavity had meantime advanced on the southide of the Holston. On the southide of the Holston. On the south side of thriver at Knoxville was Gen. W. P. Sandrs with a small Union cavalry force. In communicated with headquarters across the river by means of a pontoon bridge. Gen. John G. Parke had command of Knoxville in the absence of

vas able to keep Longstreet's cavalry at my till Burnside entered Knoxville. That he quickly and safely crossed the river in took a position covering the Loudon read There was contined skirmishing during the day of Nov. 17. Nov. 18, the battle begun in cornest, and the brunt of it in the

beginning fell upon Gen. Sanders' small force. The whole force of Longstrect's attack fell upon him For three hours le sustained it, then fell back neared of Ferrero's guns, whichchecked

turn attacked in a laring charge. His lit-tle band was forcedback and he himself fell mortally wounded. He died that evening, as brave and chivalrots a soldier as ever led men to battle. He was only 28 years old. Gen. Burnside himself and staff watched the dying hero. He sad to them as he passed from life: "I am lot afraid to die. I have done my duty, and served my country as well as I could."

He was buried atmidnight. It was after his death that the principal fortification at Knoxville was named in his honor Fort Sau-When Gen. Sandes' force was driven back the Confederates immediately occupied the hill where it had ben. It was now the evening of Nov. 18. The advantage thus far was with Longstreet. The Confederate general determined to invet Knoxville by regular

Burnside had supplied Knoxville with pro-visions in expectation of this very event. His task was now to hold Knoxville till Grant should send erelieving force. There were three weeks' supplies.

The night of Not. 18 Longstreet invested Knoxville on the wet, northwest and south-

west. Burnside wthin the fortifications strengthened his works and waited. Nov. 23 to 25 occurred the battle of Chattanooga, in which Brarg was defeated. That left Grant's army free. Knowing this, Long-street determined to end the siege by a great assault on Fort Sanders. That assault forms a famous chapter in the history of the war. In the first dawn of November 29 the attack was made. It was begun by three brigades of Gen. Lafarette McLaws' division. The guns of Fort anders had been double and triple shotted. McLaws' men advanced to the ditch. At its edge they paused. They had no way to cross. Then the Federal guns suddenly poured out thunder and lightning. The Confederates fell right and left, many rolling into the ditch But only for a little they paused. They forced their way acress the ditch and moved up the hill. Suddenly the leaders of the column were seen to fall, stumbling one upon another. They had struck the telegraph wire stretched among the stumps. Then another tremendous volley from above was pource upon them. It hook earth and sky. It pierced the column through and through. Hand grenades followed the volley, some of these being hurled

by Lieut. Benjamin himself.

Nevertheless some pressal on and entered of blood and brains," says E. A. Pollard.
"In comparatively an instant of timo we lost
700 in killed, wounded and prisoners." The
trench was filled with dead and dying to Longstreet withdrew his broken columns.

Altogether in the attack he lost 1,400 men. The loss in the fort was forty-three. The dead were buried under flag of truce. Longstreet withdrew his army Dec. 5. He marched into northeastern Tennessee, and remained there till spring, subsisting on the country and engaging in various skirmishes. Then he rejoined Lee.

Dec. 6 Gen. Sherman reached Knoxville with a relieving column of 25,000 men. The middle of December Gen. Burnside turned the company of the state of the state

r his command to Gen. John G. Foster

nd went home to Rhode Island. Congress

Part of the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas is formed by the Sabine feated, with the loss of another wagon train, river. It flows southward and empties into four guns, and 500 prisoners, and now it was what is called Sabine lake, near the Gulf of Mexico. Sabine lake itself empties into the mitely that Lieut.
Gen. James Longstreet's corps of 12,000 men, with
Mexico. Sabine lake itself emptles into the
gulf through a narrow stream called Sabine
Pass. At the southern end of Sabine lake is
Sabine City.
Sabine Pass figures variously in the war Sabine Pass figures variously in the war

Wheeler and 5,000 cavalry, were coming to crush Burnside in East Tenside in Ea nessee. Grant re-commended Burn-river and destroyed a bridge and considerside to prepare for able property. The possession of Sabine this by concentra- Pass by the United States put an end to a this by concentrating at Kingston and fortifying there. Burnside preferred Knoxville as the place to make a stand. Mr. Dana was at this time visiting the Army of the Ohio. He agreed with Burnside's judgment, and Knoxville was chosen as the point at which to prepare for resistance. Preparations were immediately made to fortify and provision Knoxville. The defenses were chiefly superintended by Lieut. S. N. Benjamin, commanding Burnside's artillery.

Benjamin, commanding Burnside's artillery. ture Sabine Pass. Four vessels, filled in with cotton bales and armed with five guns ad carrying 600 men, appeared before Ea-

There were alreading cartaworks on the hills about Knoxe, they having been built by Buckner, and and oned by him when he came down the river and attacked the Federal boats that blockaded the mouth of Sabine Pass. There were only two, the Morning Light and the Velocity. The Confederate southern Democrats, and they are apparently incapable of prompt and business like action, even on the most important matters. The French spoliation claims would have been paid months ago had it not been for the dog in the manager traiter of some of the Parkets.

fied. After giving the matter consideration Banks decided to make the attack on the Texas coast. The co-operation of Farragut's fleet was promised him in that event.

Banks decided finally to send an expedition o recapture Sabine Pass. This position was

keenly felt. Its possession again would give a secure base of operations mies operating ern Texas.

was not ready to sail till Sept. 5. It coalition against France, the United States pressed the claims of its citizens against that and was under command of Maj. Gen. W. B. country. France also had a claim against the United States. In the alliance be Franklin. It consisted of a land force of 4,000 men and four gunboats in charge of Lient. Frederick Crocker. The gunboats tween the American colonies and France, in 1778, during our war for independence, the colonies agreed to allow France favors in our were the Arizona, Capt. Tibbets; the Clifton, the Sachem and Granite City. The colonies agreed to allow France lavors in our ports which would not be conferred on any other nation. This country had not faithfully observed the compact. The failure to do so was recognized as a fair offset to the claims which our government had brought against France. That country relinquished its rights under the treaty against us, and Arizona led the way. Immediately following her was a transport conveying a portion of the land force. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel was on board the transport with his staff.

Gen. Franklin and Lieut. Crocker planne their attack for daybreak, Sept. 8. Contrary to expectations, however, the Confederate fort was able to make a spirited the United States assumed the payment the claims of its citizens against France. resistance. It contained eight guns and a Forty-four different committees of congress n the past eighty years have reported in fagarrison of 200 men, well armed, under command of Capt. F. A. Odlum. With this vor of the payment by the government of the French spoliation claims. James Madison, of the gunboats, with the commander of the Chief Justice Marshall, Edward Livingston, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing, secure 200 prisoners, and drive the whole expedition of 4,000 men back to New Orleans. Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, Charles Summer and many other of the most eminent statesmen and jurists of the country have A United States blockading vessel was usually stationed in the mouth of the harbor. pleaded for the payment of these dues. The United States court of claims three years ago at Lenoir's with Guided by her light, in the darkness of the night of Sept. 7, the fleet was to enter the by the unanimous judgment of its member harbor of the town and make the attack. Up declared that this was a just debt, which the the pass it steamed, therefore, hour after government was in honor bound to pay. And hour, keeping a lookout for the light of the blockader. But no light appeared, and at 3 o'clock, Sept. 8, the fleet hove to and disyet the Democrats of the house com appropriations have reported against the sum set apart to pay such of the claims as have

o'clock, Sept. 8, the fleet hove to and discovered that it had long since passed the point where the attack was to to be made. There was no blockading vessel there. It was away on a cruise. By the time the fleet had steamed back it would be too late to make the attack.

Nothing was therefore attempted, except that some shots from the Clifton were fired into the fort carly in the forenoon. No reply to this was made. The water was very low, and it was with difficulty that the three other gunboats and the transports were able to get over the bar. The transport anchored about two miles away from the fort.

Thus, for the most of the day, Sept. 5, the whole fleet and transports remained in full sight of the town and fort, giving the Confederates every opportunity to prepare for All of the original claimants have long been dead. Three generations have appeared upon the scene since this question first came before congress. The opponents of the claims now desire to have the whole matter sent to the supreme court, thus deferring for many years more the final settlement. This is not a party question, but the foes of the proposition to pay the claimants, however, are Democrats. It is to the constitutional inability of the Democracy to take a broad, liberal and honorable view of any public question that the country is today pres with the disgraceful spectacle of the refusal by the government to pay a trivial debt quarters of a century, when its vaults are filled with money for which it has no legiti-

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE PROGRESS.

Clinging to Free Trade as They Did Be-

fore the War.

The south was as much devoted to free trade

The Hon. George D. Tillman, a native of

as to slavery, and seceded to secure both.

South Carolina, and a member of Congress

from that state, in a letter to the Free Trade

association of South Carolina, of date April 23, 1886, used this candid language: "Shall

we of the Palmetto state always be self idol-

atrous Bourbons, never forgetting, never learning anything? Was it not our intemper-

ato zeal for free trade that led to nullifica-

tion, and was it not as much to enjoy free trade as to protect slavery that South Carolina

secoded in 1860" Gen. Richard Taylor, a

brother-in-law of Mr. Jeff Davis, in his

great mistakes; had we avoided them we would

have succeeded. The first was, that we did not destroy the last protective feature of the

tariff in the winter session of 1857-58, by an act providing for a sliding scale to the nearest

possible approach to free trade. As a Demo

cratic measure we could have passed it, and held it tight on the north and west until

their furnaces, work shops, cotton and wool-

en mills, iron and steel works, were closed.

their workmen thrown out of employment

and scattered over the praries and territories.

When the war was ready, the north then

could not have armed, equipped, or kept in

the field its large armies nor built a navy.

plies, machinery or workmen, without money

drawing our senators and representatives

from congress; how we blundered in these

two respects I cannot understand, except

upon the hypothesis of an overruling Provi-

Promise and Performance.

The Democratic party is the party of pro-

ession (says The San' Francisco Chronicle);

formance. The Democrats profess to be economical, but the records show that since

they have obtained possession of the govern-

ment the expenditures have been largely in-

creased; they profess to favor a reduction of

taxation; but they cannot point to a dollar's worth taken off; they profess to be alarmed

at an overflowing treasury and Republican

criticism was necessary to compel the re-demption of \$195,000,000 of outstanding bonds

on which interest was being paid unneces-

sarily; they professed to desire civil service

reform, and have turned out every Repub-

lican official and filled their places with con-

victed thieves, ward strikers, etc., and are

resorting in the most unblushing fashion to

the disreputable system of assessing office

holders for campaign purposes. Compare

this record with that of the Republican

party. As soon as possible every dollar of

internal taxation, except that on whisky and tobacco, was remitted, the income tax was suspended, several reductions of the customs

tariff were made and many non-competing

articles put upon the free list. No surplus

was piled up in the treasury, because the money was promptly used to pay interest bearing bonds, nearly two billions being re-

probation of the nation. These are the re-

cords of the two parties, and yet Democrats

reducing taxes

have the cheek to talk about economy and ulates, corrects and cures. For sale by

the Republican party is the party of per-

Bourbon leaders of the south:

book on the war, makes this suggestion to the Bourbon leaders of the south: "We made two

Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama in 1883 The boilers of both the Clifton and the in a speech in the senate, said substantiall Sachem were pierced with shot. Steam poured forth, enveloping both in a fog. The Sachem that he opposed protection because it increase the wages of labor; and he wanted cheap labor for the cotton fields of the South. That proaround fast aground. She lowered her flag in token of surrender. The Clifton came next, moving swiftly for-ward under full head of steam. On board of tection cost each cotton planter twenty-five cents a day per laborer more than it otherwise would. That he regarded the mineral wealth and industrial development of Ala-bama doubtful blessings. In view of these her was a detachment of sharpshooters. The Clifton ran close up under the guns of the fort. She meant to deliver a broadside, also facts how can any candid mind doubt that free trade is the purpose of southern De-mocracy, and as such the policy of the Demo-

fort. She meant to deliver a broadside, also to give the sharpshooters opportunity to pick off the Confederate gunners who were doing such destructive work.

As she approached the fort, under full steam, the Clifton struck hard aground and swayed around broadside to the fort. She continued firing a few minnutes more, however, when suddenly a shot passed clean through her boilers also, and all was over with the Clifton. She raised a white flag, and the Clifton and the Sachem were at once taken possession of by the Confederates.

The Granite City had remained behind to guard the transports, two miles away, and was not in the fight. There was, therefore, only the Arizona now left. The channel-was so narrow close to the forts that there was no room for her to pass the Sachem, which lay directly in the channel. The Arizona therefore backed down stream and away from the For as soon as the southern leaders again got control of that party after the war it was proclaimed that the tariff was a local and not a national issue. Next a "tariff for revenue" was demanded. Then "a tariff for revenue only, with incidental protection." Now they form." It is thus plain that the ambition of the southern leaders is now, as before seces sion, the spoils of power, the creation of a governing class, the pauperization of labor, the establishment of a system of agricultural peonage and the en-couragement of sectionalism. For these directly in the channel. The Arizona therefore backed down stream and away from the
fight. At length she too grounded, the third
and last but one of the gunboats accompanying that ill starred expedition to Sabine Pass.
The cbb tide caught the bows of the Arizona and twisted her about till she lay directly across the channel. There was thus
no opportunity for the Granite State to come
to the rescue, even if she had desired to do so.
The officers and crews of the Clifton and objects the south, by fraud and intimidation, has been solidified. The next step in this programme is to control, by the aid of northern Democracy, the government, as effectu-ally now as before secession. To repossess themselves of everything except slavery, that was lost by war; cut the locks of north-ern strength; establish free trade; that the to the rescue, even if she had desired to do so.
The officers and crews of the Clifton and south, by reason of the wealth of its cotton Sachem were taken prisoners; so was Lieut. Crocker, commanding the fleet. On board both boats were sharpshooters. These, too, were captured. A few men from the Clifton

the great staple of exportation, may again be firmly put "in the saddle." escaped down the beach and were taken off by the fleet. With the rising of the tide in the night, the Arizona got off and rejoined To the Editor of The Elmira Advertiser: SIR-If Mr. Cleveland is right when he the fleet.

The fort still might have been taken by the land forces. There were 4,000 men against 200 inside the works. But no attempt was made against the Confederate garrison by Gens. Weitzel and Franklin. There was no attempt made to land the troops.

The naval force of the expedition was crippled. The land force moved sijently out of says that placing a duty upon an article in creases the cost of that article to the con-sumer by the amount of that duty, then, certainly, taking off the duty from an article must reduce its cost to the consumer that much; so, under the operation of the Mills bill, the farmer would be obliged to take 35 per cent. less for his wool in order that the pled. The land force moved silently out of the bay that night and returned to New Or-leans.

to buy it that much cheaper. Now what do they give the farmer in re-turn for his loss? Cheaper clothing? I guess not! Why, the Mills bill increases the duty on manufactured woolen goods from 35, th present duty, to 40 per cent. and according to the condition that would confront us, if Mr. Cleveland is right and the adding of a duty to an article increases the cost to the consumer that much, the farmer would have o pay more his clothing than he does now. And yet the Democratic party asks the farmer to walk up to the polls, and blindly vote for this unjust discrimination against him. Caton, Sept. 26.

A Broad and Noble Platform. The Republican platform proposes a distinetly American policy: not one of narrow-ness and bigotry, but one broad and philanpic-a policy that best helps the whole world by the example of a great, growing, powerful nation, founded on the equality of every man before the law. It is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to which, in the providence of God, they have fallen heirs. They should adopt a policy which looks steadily to this great end. With no spirit of narrowness toward other peoples, but rather in the highest interest of all, they should find under their own flag a field of limitless advance in the direction of the improvement, the prosperity and the happiness of man.—Morton's Letter of Acceptance.

Direct from the Front. KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1888. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen—I can cheerfully and truth-fully say that S. S. S. is the greatest blood purifier on earth. In 1884 I contracted blood poison. Physicians treated me with no good results. I took a half dozen different kinds of blood medicines, but, without receiving any permanent relief! I was induced to try S. S. S. I began the first bottle with the gravest doubts of success. I had been so often deceived. But improvement came, and I continued its use until perfectly well. I have since married, and have a healthy family. No trace of the disease is seen. Swift's Specific did all this for me, and I am grateful. Yours truly, J. S. STRADER. 118 Dale Ave.

KEMP, TEXAS, June 23, 1888. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
Gentlemen—A sixteen-year-old son of mine was afflicted with bad blood, and broke out with an eruption on various parts of his few bottles cured him entirely. I live at Lone Oak, but my post-office is at Kemp. Yours truly, W. S. ROBINSON.

Three books mailed free on application. Three books mailed free on applications.
All druggists sell S. S. S.
The Swift Specific Co.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York, 756 Broadway.

Glad tidings. Relief and cure of throat and lung diseases. Fontaine's Cure is guaranteed to cure a cold in 12 hours. For sale by C. Lapham, 11 Main Street, Norwalk. Vancouver Island coal is being mined at deemed in seventeen years, reducing the in-terest charge by nearly a hundred million dollars a year. The expenditures of all kind were decreased, except payments of pensions, which were largely increased with the aphe rate of 2,000 tons per day.

C. Lapham, 11 Main street.

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and wholesomeness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and campot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short reight, allum or phosphate powders.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

TRUE PUBLIC INTERESTS Baker's Great American Specific PARGIN AIIGAL AIIGILUAL DISCULLA.

Rhemmatism with its vise-like grip tortures its victim until he loses control of his temper, and then comes grave mistakes. Another turn of the vise and Neuralgis torments all patience out of a man. Relief from these terrible diseases makes a heaven of happiness for the sufferer, and Baker's Great American Specific gives that relief. There is no mistake about this, and at this season, in this climate, you cannot afford making the mistake of being without a bottle of this wonderful remedy. Damp, chill winter winds, sleet, snow, slop and ice are as certain to bring on the torments of Rheumatism and tortures of Neuralgia as is Baker's Great American Specific to cure them. Price 50 cents a bottle. Prepared only by Maurice, Baker & Co., Portland, Me. Dooilttle & Smith, 24 and 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., Selling Agents.

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by J. G. Gregory & Co.; C. Lapham, 11 Main Street Geo. B. Plaisted, Druggists. 1y27

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HENRY TILLY CARRIAGE MAKER. SOUTH NORWALK, - CONN

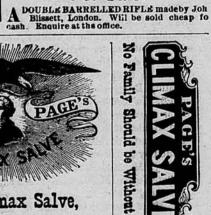
Family Carriages, Victorias, Buggies, &c. All Kinds of Repairing. JOHN S ATKINSON.

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A FAMILY BLESSING FOR 25 CENTS. n the system is unlike any other external remedy, as it never drives the Its action upon the system is unlike any other external remedy, as it never drives the disease to the Internal Organs. Its properties go to the diseased part, and separate all the poisonous and corrupt humors, through the perspiring vessels to the surface, and eradicates the disease from the system. We warrant it to cure Old Sores, Ulcers, Scrofula Sores, Salt Rheum, Sore Breasts or Nipples, Inflamed Eyes, Swollen Glands, Erysipelas, Boils, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Fistula, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, and all cutaneous diseases on man and beast.

PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE acts like magic on horse flesh in curing Scratches, Mange, Old Sores, Fresh Cuts, Snake Bites, Bruses, Burns, Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, etc. It is put up in hoxes three times larger than any other Salve, and sold at the low price of twenty-five cents per box. It is warranted to cure in every case or money refunded. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in medicine everywhere.

Established by one of our most eminent physicians and recommended by the medical profession and druggists who know their real merit, and are used with more pleasing results than any other medicine.

Moffat's Life Pills are purely vegetable. They act on the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, purify and regulate the whole system, and are warranted a certain cure for all Malarious Diseases, Torpid Liver, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Costiveness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases, Female obstructions and General weakness, Scurvy, Lidamy at the Physical Control of the Physical Control o

Inflammatory Rheumatism, Piles of every kind, Gravel and Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Colds and Fever and Ague.

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS are elegantly Sugar coated and easy to take and are a perfect after dinner Pill, one taken after dinner each day will aid digestion and cure all disorders of the Stomach. Headache and Sick Headache cannot exist if these Pills are used. For costiveness take one Pill at bedtime.

Are not a drink used for intoxication, but a pure medicine and only used by people who are sick. They correct the secretions of the stomach and are a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Debility, Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Femal: Complaints, etc. Thousands of certificates are in possession of the proprietor, giving perfect cures effected by these invaluable medicines and we warrant that they will do st what we have said or money will be refunded. It is simply asked that the afflicted will try them once, their use will convince the most skeptical.

PACE'S CLIMAX SALVE, 25C. a Box. MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, 25C. a Box. MOFFAT'S

PHOENIX BITTERS, \$1.00 a Bottle. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in medicit. t everywhere, or sent by mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

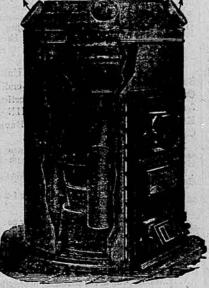
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give poor, weak, crocky colors. 36 colors; 10 cents each. Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists or by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only to Cents

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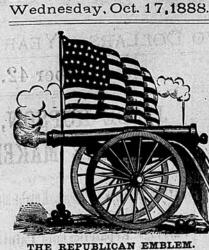
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If you feel as though water was gathering around the heart, (heart-dropsy,) or have heart-rheumatism, palpitation of the heart with suffocation, sympathetic heart trouble, Dr. Kilmer's Ocean Weed 1eg-

Heat Your House



THE REPUBLICAN EMBLEM. Oh say! can you see, by the dawn's early light; What so proudly we hailed at the twilight s

Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous night, O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallant. ly streaming? Thus conquer we must, when our cause it is

And this be our motto-"In God is Our Trust! And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall O'er the land of the free and the home of the

> FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, Of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

. LEVI P. MORTON, Of New York. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET FOR GOVERNOR. MORGAN G. BULKELEY OF HARTFORD

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. SAMUEL E. MERWIN OF NEW HAVEN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, R. JAY WALSH OF GREENWICH FOR TREASURER, E. STEVENS HENRY OF VERNON. FOR COMPTROLLER, JOHN B. WRIGHT OF CLINTON.

Presidential Electors. FRANK W. CHENEY of Manchester. J. H. WHITTEMORE of Naugatuck.

1st district-HENRY R. KIBBE of Somers. 2d district-EDWARD F. Jones of Branford. 3d district-W. A. SLATER of Norwick. 4th district-W. C. HARDING ofStamford

For Congress. 1st district-WILLIAM E. SIMONDS. 2d " H. WALES LYNES. " CHARLES E. RUSSELL

I say here that the Wages of the American Laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American Laborer himself. The appeal lies to him. - James G. Blaine. road to free trade she will hardly know where to stop. For the principle which President Cleveland, as head of the Democratic party, lays down is really that no import duties are justifiable which are not levied solely for puroses of revenue. - The Scotsman.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the we are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his warty. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective sustem must be maintained. Rep. Platform.

Norwalk Probate District. THE Delegates to the Republican Probate Convention for the District of Norwak, will

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1:888. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2011, 1988

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Republican Club Room, in the GAZETTE Building, in Norwalk, to nominate a candidate for Judge of Probate, and to transact any other business proper to come before said convention.

H. E. CHICHESTER, Dist. Com. Wiles for Congress.

The nomination of Hon. Frederick Miles, of Salisbury, for Congress, by the Republicans of the Fourth district was a wise and satisfactory thing for the conelected to Congress from this district, defeating Bruggerhof in 1878, and Peet to be mis reported. -Courant. in 1880. In 1886 he was again nominated for the office, but, through lack of personal interest in the canvass and the vigorous work of his opponents, he was defeated by Judge M. T. Granger by 321 the State Senate from the then seventeenth Mr. Miles' record in the House of Rep-

resentatives in Congress is one of credit and honor. He was not conspicuous as a debater, but wielded considerable influence, and invariably on the right side, has the advantage, in this manufacturing district, over his Democratic opponent, in being an ardent Protectionist from conviction, and believes that the prosperity of the working-man depends upon this immunity from the competition with pauper labor which free trade would inevitably precipitate. On matters of finance he is also sound,

and is outspoken and firm in his opposition to any legislation which might tend to impair our national credit. Of his cordiality and approachableness, the Hartford Post says : While at Washington he paid the clos-

est regard to the interests of his constit-Not a man from Connecticut ever visited him there on business of any kind, needing his attention or advice, without being received with courtesy, and fur-nished with all the information and assistance that could be obtained. With this constant regard for the interests and prosperity of his constituents, it is not an occasion of surprise that Congressman Miles is one of the most popular men in the fourth district. His intelligence, cour-tesy and manliness towards every one with whom he comes in contact, and his fidelity in places of public trust entitle him to the high place which he holds in the esteem of his constituents and of the

Our Horse Railway. One of the results of the recent somewhat spirited annual meeting of the Horse Railway Company was to inaugurate the immediate construction and extension of its line to Winnipauk. Engineer Wood is already at work on the survey and maps of the route, and before next fall it is expected that the horse cars will be running from Plaisted's corner at the Bridge to "Joe" Randle's store in Winnipault. Then another, and really the most pressingly needed enterprise, is resolved

upon, and that is to dcuble track the present line from in front of the Norwalk Hotel to Crofut & Knapp's hat shop at South Norwalk. The old charter of the company already contains a grant of this privilege, so that no further state legislation is required, and the work will be pushed with vigor to completion. When this is done the horse cars can await the arrival of trains, and passengers be brought from the arriving cars with the same reg ularity that is now done in getting passengers to the departing trains. All this means an active summer for us next year.

Hon. Wm. H. Crain, of the 7th Congressional District of Texas, lectured the Democrats of Norwalk on their political duties last night at the Opera House. He it was who was elected as a Democrat by some nineteen thousand votes to about eleven hundred counted Republican votes, in his district.-GAZETTE.

Yes, he's very popular in his district, but he wasn't here Tuesday evening. He was unavoidably detained at Washington. His engagement here was acceptably filled by Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio, who gave a rousing speech to a full house and was vigorously cheered and applauded .- Rec-

And yet the genial Record is not quite accurate, for Mr. Crain was all the time at the Hoffman House, and rumor has it, struggling with Ed. Stokes' fire-water.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose, Small pill.

"Joe" Barbour will give the Republicans of Newtown some facts and figures on

Friday evening of this week. The Advocate says that the latest count shows thirty-two political banners in Stamford, and several districts to hear

The Democrats of the 19th Senatorial district will hold their convention in New Milford to-day. Brother Bolles, of the Gazette, is not a candidate. The Naugatuck Review, hitherto inde-

pendent in politics, has come out vigorously for Harrison and Morton. We always did like the Review and now we just dote on it. But what does it mean by the expression, "waving the bloody spirit?" Roswell P. Flower has been elected reasurer of the National League of Democratic Clubs. He waited long for an office, but his patience has been finally re-

The reason why our esteemed contemporary, the lucent Sun, is not popular with the controlling free trade element of its party is apparent to every one but its own ngenuous, sincere, and enthusiastic self. It takes the Democracy seriously. On the main issue in the campaign the Sun is Republican. At least it holds and teaches Republican doctrines.—Mail and Express.

Democrats are rather hard up for crumbs of comfort when they magnify the charter election at Newark, N. J., into a brilliant victory. The Democrats carried the city last year by 1,305 majority, which was reduced on Tuesday by 695 votes. A proportionate reduction all over the state in November would give New Jersey to the Republicans by the greatest majority ever known.

There has been no end of extraordinary occurrences in the handling and transportation of mails under the present administration; but we doubt whether the record was not broken when it took twelve days recently to carry a letter from New Britain to Bridgeport, a distance of forty-six miles by rail. Is it possible that this is the way Don M. Dickinson is working off his spite against New England? Mr. J. C. Kiggins, manager of the Kiggins & Tooker Company, manufacturers

of blank books and diaries, in New York, furnishes the following brief but exceedingly pertinent tariff talk upon the raw material question : "England imports cotton, a raw material from the United States, manufactures it into book binders' cloth, and sells the product in this country for the price of our home product. They have to pay freight charges, attendant expenses, such as insurance and boxing, and also a duty

of twenty-five per cent. In order to ac-complish this the English producers must pay their workmen very low wages. Our manufacturers cannot compete with them under free trade unless the wage rate is lowered enough to cover these two freightages, the boxing, the insurance and the duty. There is the issue of this bread and butter campaign in a nutshell. Those who are shouting for 'free raw material' have in this a good instance of a raw material which we produce, which comes back to us in the shape of a competing

A Card Frem Mr. Seymour. To the Editor of the Courant:—A friend called my attention last evening to the statement twice made in your Thursday's issue that I say, or have said, that "I know of no Ameri-I say, or have said, that "I know of no American industry that needs protection." Insamuch as I never, in public or private, uttered any such sentment, nor anything that could be mistaken for it. I was greatly surprised to be so misquoted. It is generally unwise to notice political misrepresentations, but the statement attributed to me shows such a complete misapprehension of the position I have always maintained, respecting the tariff, that I ought not to pass the matter over without making this explicit denial. Truly yours,

E. W. Seymour. Litchfield, Ost. 13, 1888.

The Courant has no desire to misrepresent Mr. Seymour, who is a very excellent gentleman though it is his misfortune to belong to so bad a party. The paragraph which we cited as Mr. Seymour's, was taken from the Bridgeport Standard of October 3, 1888, where it appeared in a paragraph accredited to the Norwalk Ga-ZETTE, and the words we reprinted are given there in quotation marks as exactly those he used. As the article had appeared in two thoroughly respectable and carefully edited newspapers, and had not been vention to do. Mr. Miles has twice been even questioned by any of Mr. Seymour's advocates, there seemed every reason to accept it. We hope to learn how he came The quotation is correct, Mr. Seymour's

denial nothwithstanding. The Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth district said publicly in the Norwalk Opera House four years ago, that he knew plurality. Mr. Miles also served a term in of no American industry that needed protection. He also said at the same time that there was no act of his life of which he was more proud than his free trade vote on the Morrison bill of 1884.

Took Advantage of Leap Year. An Ansonia lawyer was sitting on the steps of the Central House, in Newtown, Wednesday, when a pretty young lady passed out of the hotel and up the street. "There goes a remarkably protty girl," exclaimed a gentleman conversing with him, "and there's quite a little romance connected with her too." I he legal gentleman was all attention at once as his leman was all attention at once as his friend continued :
"She belongs down in Baltimore and

her father is a wealthy liquor distiller of that city. She's got a cool \$200,000 in her own right and a decisiveness about her that means business. She located at the George Hotel, Black Rock, this summer, coming there all alone. A young man at her table attracted her attention. She spoke to him one evening when he had met her but three times and she broke him met her but three times and she broke him all up by asking him if he was married. He replied that he was too poorly situated for marriage just then; he hadn't much money and had to support his father. 'Well, I've plenty of money,' she said, 'why don't you marry me?' "She returned to her home in Baltimore, totd her father about the circumstances,

got his consent, and returned to Black Rock with her father, was married in Bridgeport and she and her husband are passing the remainder of the summer at Newtown as happy as turtle doves." The lawyer has been thinking ever since what chances there are for young men in this Little Phil. One of the finest productions among recent issues of American books is the popular Life of Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, just from the presss of Messrs. J. A. & R. A. Reid, of Providence. Like their picturesque Washington, it is finely illustrated, and will undoubtedly meet with a great sale. The care and discrimination used by the publishers in the selection of subjects, and the skill of the engravers have made a fine book in appearance. The

literary part of the work has been done by Col. Frank A. Burr and Col. Richard J. Hinton, two distinguished Union soldiers and authors of national reputation and will add not a little to their credit as graphic and brilliant writers. The book is an octavo, printed in a clear, legible type, and sells by subscription at \$2.50. The local Democrats rallied their forces this week, the outcome being a large meeting at Ridgefield Hall, Wednesday evening. Samuel Keeler, Esq., a rising member of the New York bar, was made

chairman. The speakers were our esteemed summer townsman, Hon. Wm J. Flagg, who tersely presented interesting statistics: John S. Seymour, Esq., of Norwalk, who spoke in his usual clever style; James E. Walsh, Esq., of Danbury, who made a thoroughly democratic speech. There was a large sprinkling of ladies in the audience.—Ridgefield Press.

States Patent Office for the week ending Oct. 9th, 1888, for the State of Connecticut. furnished us from the office of JOHN E. EARLE, Solicitor of Patents, New Haven,

E. L. Bryant & E. E. Thompson, Ansonia, assignor 1-2 to Wallace & Sons, suspension device for lamps.

N. W. Craudall, assignor 1-2 to G.W. Jopson, Mariden vice. Meriden, vice.
T. B. DeForest, Birmingham, assignor 1-2 to
W. H. Fox, toy wind wheel.
A. H. Lane, Meriden, alarm clock.
A. H. Merriman, Meriden, locking device for

clutch mechanism.

R. M. Hose, Norwalk, seal.

C. L. Sage, assignor to Wilcox, Cruttenden & Co., Middletown, casting hooks into eyes.

W. E. Sparks, assignor to Sargent & Co., New Haven, locks. Haven, locks.

A. H. Walker, Hartford, sea oiling projectile.
L. Whéelock, New Haven, velocipede.
B. L. Wright, Bridgeport, brake handle.
R. H. Klingel, assignor to Holmes & Edwards
Silver Co., Bridgeport, handle for spoons,
forks, etc., (design.)

RANDOM RAMBLINGS BY ROSIE ROWE, OUR RANDOM RAMBLER.

I had intended, Mr. Editor, to send you a few "Ramblings" from California during my recent eighteen months' stay there. but, as you know, a woman on a visit has little time and less inclination to do anything but visit and gossip and be "on the go." There is any quantity of material in that delightful region that would no doubt be of interest to your traveled readers-much of interest that has never been doled out by the traveling quasi-litterateurs who burden the columns of their home papers when they are abroad, with stuff that nobody cares to read, but who never think to contribute a local paragraph of interest when they are at home. However, I will not dilate on California's genial clime at this time, and my sole and simple object in inflicting this batch of 'Ramblings" upon you is to crowd out of the space it may occupy in your valuable paper, just so much of that everlasting prosy politics with which you are so voluminously liberal.

I detest politics. Few women do not. And I shall be most heartily glad when this campaign is ended. Ever since I came back it has been nothing but politics, politics, politics. My sister's husband has got it hopelessly bad, and even my sister perself has occasional attacks of it and talks about the tariff on free raw material and the pauper labor of the solid south just as if she knew as much about it as anybody. I declare, if I had known before I started how people were getting to be monomaniacs here on that nonsensical subject, I would have stayed in California. Sister's husband belongs to some sort of political club or other and when he doesn't spend his evenings either at the club room or listening to some political orator in the Opera House, he is at home persistently ndeavoring to enlighten his family on the mischievous provisions of the Mills bill and free wool and the tariff is a tax and the home industries and Cleveland wears a nineteen inch collar and the bloody shirt and free whiskey and the vetics of the Canadian retaliation message for poor hopeless widows' fishing for soldiers' pensions for revenue only and the tariff on this and the tariff on that and the Lord only knows what not, until I am completely saturated with a medley of valuable political information that leaves me if possible even less wise, and certainly more disgusted with the whole question of politics than ever. The more I see of political enthusiasts and the more I hear of politics. the more I am inclined to render thanks that we women can't vote, for I am filled with awe by the very thought of women going to club meetings, and quarreling with one another, and betting two to one York state, and waving the bloody shirt, and getting beastly drunk, and walking in the middle of the road behind a drum corps with foul smelling torches and making such fools of themselves generally as the men do, which of course will be not only their privilege, but their 'sacred duty as patriotic American citizens" when the sun dawns upon the millennial day of "woman's rights."

By the way, why do not the managers of the Opera House give the play going public more frequent opportunity to gratify their taste for the drama this season? Are they heedless of the people's desire for occasional amusement? Is it true. what my sister's husband said the other night? Said he: "There are lots of people in this end of the town who like to attend dramatic performances, but as the Opera House management is not inclined to gratify their desire they are obliged to go to South Norwalk to be entertained." I asked him if he didn't think there was something in my suggestion of several months ago, that the taste of a large percentage of the play-going community demanded attractions of an order not calculated to win and retain the support of the refined and educated lovers of real dramatic art, and that eventually the taste of the predominant element, being a stagnant and not a progressive taste, unappreciative of real artistic merit, would bring the house to the point where neither the companies nor the management would reap a profit. He admitted that he "supposed so," but insisted that "if the present management don't want to give theatre-goers a chance they should sub-let the house to somebody that would, and not be the means of depriving them of an occasional evening of recreation."

I visited all the millinery stores in the borough on the "grand opening day," and must own up to my amazement at the variety and brilliancy of the displays. The bonnets this fall are more indescribably awful than heretofore, and are equipped with a more bewildering complication of foliage and ornamental contrivances than the wearers of the plain "flats" of my far-away girlhood days ever dared to dream of. Then the forests of feathers, ribbons and so forth was gorgeous and attractive in the extreme .-

[We ask Rosie's pardon, but we have cut out the greater portion of this paragraph; it belongs in the advertising col-

I grieve to observe as I am on my way to church each Sabbath morning and evening, that there is apparently as much drunkenness on our streets as there was before I went West, at which time Sunday liquor selling was rigidly prohibited by the then Warden, George S. Gregory. It would seem that if the victims of this terrible rum slavery are not capable of knowing enough to keep themselves out of public view on the Lord's day the police should see to it that they are placed where they cannot -offend the sight and sensibilities of decent people on their way to the house of God. If necessary increase the Sunday police force, but abate the nuisance at all events. Only a couple of weeks ago a boy apparently not more than 16 years of age, (a precious young loafer I am told, who, sad to relate, has been several times arrested for drunkenness.) was seen staggering about the streets on Sunday afternoon, hopelessly drunk. The man who would sell liquor to a boy like this should be ferreted out and summarily

dealt with. Now that the long winter evenings are coming on, I am moved to ask, what are we going to do about it? Of course we shall have dances and socials and whist parties and so forth. But what movement is there afoot to provide for entertainments and amusements that will enable the budding spring-time to find us wiser, better and farther advanced in social and intellectual progress? I have been called a crank on this subject, but it seems to me an important one. The young students of Blackstone have formed a debating club, and in so doing they prove themselves more keenly alive to responsibilities implied by their opportunities, than most of us older ones, and they set an example in their ambition for intellectual List of Patents issued from the United development which we might prefitably

I am told by a cousin who is the wife of a farmer, that apples are plenty, chestnuts are an enormous crop, and potatoes are rotting in the hill.

Without a Competitor. The Yale Business College, of New Haven, Conn., is absolutely unequalled by any commercial training school in this

country. The increasing demand for short-hand and type writers opens up a large field for young ladies and gentlemen. You can easily fit yourself for a good paying position by attending the short-hand class at the Yale Business College. Terms moderate. Send for new catalogue just

At The Danbury Fair.

The Danbury papers mentioned the display of the D. M. Read Co. at the fair nearly every day and the following is but a sample, which we clip from the News: "The most imposing exhibit is that of the D. M. Read Company, of Bridgeport. This company occupy the north end of the building in the center aisle. Their exhibit reaches almost to the roof, and is the most extensive ever made at the fair. It consists of carpets, tapestries, laces, dress goods, etc. At the front is a clock-in operation whose pendulum is a little girl in

In the list of premiums the D. M. Read Co. are mentioned as taking first premium on exhibition of dress goods, cleaks, laces, carpets and upholstery. They truly descrive all the credit that is given them for their enterprise in making a handsome Always Young.

Why is my wife so precious in my sight? Is it because her eyes are always bright, And grace and modesty are in her air? Neither, believe me, though she's very She says, and says it with an earnest dic-

"This growing old, I find, is all a fiction, Since fortune sent me 'Favorite Prescrip-Dr. Pierce's famous remedy of that name is, indeed, a perfect specific for "fe male weakness," and kindred ailments By druggists. Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowles and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pel-

The Genial Mr. Kirkham, who poses as the farmer's candidate on the Democratic ticket, is "out" for absolute free trade. Yes Mr. Kirkham, we believe; is also "out" of the clerkship of his own town, a place he has held nearly a score of years. It may be possible that his being out for free trade had something to do with his being out of office now .- Waterbury Herald.

MERRILL-BEACH.—At St. Pauls Church, Oct. 15, by Rev. Howard H. Clapp, Annie B. Merrill, of Norwalk, and Fred R. Beach of Easton.

DIED. FANCHER.-In Norwalk, Oct. 16th, Erastus Fan-

TO RENT.—Whole or part of a house, near Union Park. Terms reasonable. Inquire of O. E. WILSON, or J. C. NEWKIRK, Dentist. WANTED—Ah agent in Norwalk to sell our Western Guaranteed First Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. Pay liberal commissions. Full particulars from English & American Mortgage Co. First National Bank Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Architect Sketch Lost. LOST.—An architect sketch on East or West be suitably rewarded by leaving same at my residence, 55 West Ave. T.S. VANDERHOEF. It NOTICE.

F. W. SMITH'S MARKET, 55 MAIN STREET, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES will be prepared to supply all who may favor him with their orders, on and after Thursday, Oct. 18 2tp42 Respectfully, JAMES LYCETT.

Registrars' Notcie. Te all Citizens who wish to be Made Electors of the State and Town of THE undersigned Registrare of Voters of the Third Voting District, Town of Norwalk, will be in session at the store of Winfield S. Hanford, in said District, on Tucaday, October 18th, and on Thursday, October 18th, from 9 o'clock a. m., until 5 o'clock, p. m., on each of said days, for the purpose of receiving the application of persons to be made Electors, and revising the voting list of said

WM. B. HENDRICK, W. S. HANFORD, Dated at Norwalk, Oct. 6th, 1888. Is any of our readers desire steady, paying work we advise them to write J. E. Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y., for terms to agents, as he furnishes fine outlits free. His stock is warranted and prices reasonable. Experience is not needed.

Real Estate for Sale. PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Probate
for the District of Norwaik, the subscriber
offers for sale, all such right, title and interest as
James Low, late of Norwaik, in sald District, deceased, had at the time of his death, in or to a certain tract of land, situated in the town and borough of Norwalk, on Harriet Street, being a lot
which formerly belonged to John Keena; said
right, title and interest being an undivided half
of said tract of land.

Dated at Norwalk, October 13th, 1888.
2142

GEORGE H. RAYMOND.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

KNOWN AS PROSPECT PLACE, Formerly owned by Jos. Shepherd, will be sold at Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 20th, ATSP.M. Sale to take place on the premises, Terms made known at time of sale. For furthe

L. C. BETTS, At the Fairfield County National Bank.

Wanted. A Thoroughly competent woman to cook, wash and iron. Call at 24 East avenue. To Rent.

THE SHOE FACTORY PROPERTY, lately occupied by F. H. Ruscoc, belonging to the Estate of Wm. K. James, deceased, can now be rented on reasonable terms, and is available for a variety of purposes. Possession immediately. F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, For Sale.

THE Finest Building Lot on Grant Street, 60x 360 feet, and all cleared and graded ready to build upon, will be sold at a bargain if applied WM. BILLSBOROUGH.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Danbury & Norwalk R. R. Co., will be held at the Danbury & Norwalk R. R. Depot in Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, October 25th, 1888, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a new Board of, Directors for the enguing year and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting. The transfer books will be closed from this date and reoper ed Oct. 26th, 1885.

By order of the President,
C. E. Robinson, Sec.

MRS. C. L. MERRILL, FREE-HAND CRAYON DRAWING from Objects, Cast and Life, for the season. Those desirous of studying with her, please apply at 71 Wall Street, after October 15th, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m., or address P. O. Box 243, Norwalk, Cenn. 2441

Dogs for Sale. SEVERAL first-class thoroughbred young Scotch Collie Dogs for sale at \$35 each. The best imported strain in this country. A. R. KYLE,

SO. NORWALK, CONN.

Cider Apples Wanted. At Comstock's Mills Four Corners Highest price in cash, paid for the same.

To the Commissioners of Fairfield County.—
The undersigned hereby applies for a license to sell—spiritudes and intoxicating liquors, pursuant to the laws of this State now in force relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, at the builting No. 43 Main Street, in the town of Norwalk, in said county.

Signed, OTTO STEINHART.
Dated at Norwalk, the 8th day of October 1888. Endorsed by the following five electors and taxpayers of said town, none of whom are licensed dealers in intoxicating liquors, and are not endorsers on any other application.—Chas. A. Burr. J. T. Prowlit, H. G. Bouton, J. Weeks, Horace G. Burr. Burr.
County of Fairfield, Town of Norwalk, this 15th day of October, 1888.

I, Town Clerk of said Town, hereby certify, pursuant to the statute in such case provided, that this application endorsed as aforesaid, has been submitted to me, and I further certify that each of said endorsers is an elector and taxpayer in solitown, and that a copy of the foregoing application including the above written endorsement, has been filed with me. Attest:

HENRY K. SELLECK, Town Clerk.

Beef, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.

55 MAIN STREET.

articles at

EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH, CLEAN.

Try us, we can please you.

ADMISSIO OF ELECTORS.

NOTICE!

Is hereby given to the Selectmen and Town session at the office as and Town Cierk, for the purpose of examin the qualifications of Electors, and admitting the Elector's cath those who shall be found alined, on Wednesday the 24th day of Octobeless, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'ck in the afternoon, and by public adjournment said meeting, will be in session for said pure, as follows, viz.: at the Police Rooms, Cityall Building, in the City of South Norwalk, onursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th days of Oder, aforesaid, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday, titch day of October, aforesaid, at the office said Town Clerk, from 10 o'clock, forenoon to 5 o'clock, afternoon, and unless all entered oie first list, as 'to be made?' whose rights shall ppear to have matured, shall have been admy of rejected, will be in session for the samdrpose on Monday the 29th day of October, affaid, at the office of said Town Clerk, from p'clock, forenoon, until 7 o'clock in the afterno, nhaid; Selectmen and Town Clerk, from 9 o'clockine forenoon, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, if ressary, for the purpose of admitting to the Eler's outh, only those whose rights will mature af tre said Monday, the 29th day of November, A. D., is at the office of said Town Clerk, from 9 o'clockine forenoon, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, if ressary, for the purpose of admitting to the Eler's outh, only those whose rights will mature af tre said Monday, the 29th day of November next. pplications from the Third Voting District, can made in the First or Second Voting District, can made in the First or Second Voting District, an inade in the First or Second Voting District, the above named days.

CHAR, WHERLER, Selectmen.

Dated at Norwalk. No. October, Sth. 1885.

HENRY SELLECK, Town Clerk.

Dated at Norwalk, nn., October 8th, 1888. Registrs' Notice. To all citizens which to be made electors of the Stant Connecticut and Town of Norwalk:

The undersigned, gistrars of Voters of the First Voting District Norwalk, will be in session at the Townerks' office, on Thursday, the 18th day October, 1888, between the hours of 9 o'clock m. and 5 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of reving the applications of persons to be maclectors, and to perfect their lists CLANCE B. COOLIDGE.
JOHJ. WALSH,
Registrars of Vote of 1st Voting District.
Norwalk, October 9,88.

ASSESSES' NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby on to all persons and corporations liable pay taxes in the town of Norwalk, to bring in the Assessors, or to either of them, on or beforde list day of November next. written or print lists (under oath), of all the property owned them on the list day of October 1888, liable t'exation, otherwise it will be the duty of the Assors to make out such list according to their fagement and knowledge, adding ten per cent. the to, which they by law are required to do, at from which lists so made there can be no appa.

there can be no apply.

N. B.—Lists may be returned to the Assessors at the Selectmen's Od, Bank Bullding, Norwalk and at the Selectmen's Office, 29 Washington street, South Norwall on and after the 9th 11st. also Saturday evenings the same places from 10 9 0'clock. WILLIAM B. HEDRICKS, HENRY SEYMOU, HARVEY FITCH Norwalk, October 2, 1888.

A CARD TO!HE LADIES. OPENING

ADIES STORE. No. 5 Min Street

Thursday & Friday OCTOBE! 11 and 12. Millinery, Milliner Goods, Pattern Bon-

nets, Round Hatl and all Novelties PERTAINING MILLINERY 21 NO CARDS The Ladies will pleas accept this General In-itation and call and so us. Respectfully,

MRS. H. C. ALLEN, MRS. M. L. ADAMS. Norwalk, Oct. Sth, 188 FAWOETT'S

GRAND FALL OPENING FALL AND WINTER

Lowest Prices! Trimmed Millinet, Turbans, Walking Hats, Round Hats and Bonnets richly trimmed with fine Feather Bands to match Suits.

Imported Novelties! Fancy Feathers! OSTRICH BANDEAUX !

Shaded Tips, Wing, Coronets, Novelties, in Ribbons, Slks and Velvets. Our Full Line Will be Opened

Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday OCTOBER 1, 10 and 11. LADIES

Will please accept this Invitation. No. Mrs. W Fawcett

NORWALK AND SO. NORWALK.

FURNITURE & CARPETS. DOWNER& EDWARDS

Bridgeport, Ct. The most spacious and best arranged Establishment in the State.

IMMENSE STOCK of Reliable Goods in all the newest styles and patterns.

LARGEST VARIETY Parior, Hall, Dining and Chamber Furniture.

CARPETS New Fall Styles now on Exhibition. Spec-

Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain Carpets. An examination of our Upholstery and Curtain stocks, will readily convince, that

we are selling cheaper than any house in the trade, for the same goods. Mats, Rugs, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. DOWNER & EDWARDS

449 & 451 Main St., BRIDGEPORT. FOR SALE.

Combination Billiard and Pool Table, in first class order. For sale at a bargain.

Apply at GAZETTE OFFICE,

-BIG SALE OF-

THIS WEEK, AT

Special bargains in RED UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, per-A big drive in CORSETS that will attract attention.

A fine line of All Wool HENRIETTA CLOTHS, 40 inches wide,

sold elsewhere at 59c., our price 43c. We are now receiving our Ladies', Children's and Misses' JACK ETS AND NEWMARKETS. These goods were made for us during the Summer months and we shall sell them at very low prices.

A large assortment of CARPETS IN ALL GRADES, for the Fal trade, among them a line of Ingrains, worth 50c. and 38c.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

SCOFIELD & HOYT,

3 Gazette Building, Norwalk.

Have taken the Agency for Butterick Patterns. Call and get a get

ed instantly by one press button, and ex-ned by simply touching another.

Electric Door Bells.

-OALL AT-

STOVES.

The "Loyal American,"

A powerful Heater with complete Nickel and Tile

The "True American,"

The "Young American."

medium priced stove, beautifully ornamented.

The American Junior.

A good stove at a low price. Also the

Astral and New American.

Stoves and Parlor Heaters.

Cylinder and Globe Stoves.

A Few Good Second-Hand Stoves

RANGES.

Plain and Decorated China.

Chandeliers, Hall, Library and Stand

23 MAIN ST.

GRATE.

EGG.

Free from Slate

and Dust.

Polite Attention.

South Norwalk.

HENRY D. CORNELL,

House, Sign, Outside and Inside

Painter and Decorator.

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has a force of Superior Workmen, and is prepared to execute all orders of

Painting, Papering or Glazing,

in the best style of the art, and at the shortest no-tice. As he works with his men himself and thus personally oversees all the details of their labor, he can pledge the very best execution, and an as-surance that none but the best of honest material will ever be used by him.—
He is ready to contract for any and all work in his line and guarantee satisfaction. Or he will work by the day or hour, and at prices that defy competition.

orders received by mail or at his residence, over Mrs. Fawcett's Millinery Store.

Building Materials, &c.

BUILDING STONE, all qualities of sand, cellars ding, gardens and grounds renovated, horses and carts for hire. I have somethoroughly rotted and very fine manure for flower beds.

J. W. EDMUNDS,

No. 6 South Union Avenue.

P. O. Box 654, Norwalk.
Or leave orders at P. W. Bates' Marble Yard., tfl6

Careful Drivers.

STOVE.

CURTIS & CO.,

Perfect System of Burglar Alarms - OF-ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTING

No troublesome pull to get out of order and can be placed anywhere in the house. Please call at store and see working samples. Special care taken in wiring houses already occu-pied. Call on or address

Jackson Bros.

THIS WEEK, IN

Cups and Saucers, CHAMBER SETS and LAMPS

Ladies can be supplied with latest style of dishes, used for Dinner Parties, Receptions, Etc., by giving due notice.

B. S. BLASCER'S

23 Wall St., Norwalk, Ct.

ANCHOR LINE Atlantic Express Service LIVERPOOL via. QUEENSTOWN.
teamship "CITY OF ROME?" from New York
WEDNESDAY, October 31,
Largest and finest passenger steamer afloat.
Cabin, \$50, \$60, and \$50 Second-class, \$30.
GLASGOW SERVICE. Steamer every Saturday from New York to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

Cabin Passage ito Glasgow, Londonderry or Liverpool, \$45 or \$55; Second-class, \$30.
Steerage, outward or prepaid, either service, \$20.
Saloon Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit, and Drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates, For Books of '9 ours, Tickets or furtner information Apply to HENDERSON BROS., New York, or STILES W. CURTIS,

SPRING. POLAND BEST SUMMER HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

POLAND WATER. 350,000 GALLONS, NEARLY 2,000,000 BOTTLES. The largest sales of any spring in the United States and more than all the springs at Saratog HIRAM RIKER & SONS, Props.

To Widowed Pensioners. By the act of June 7th, 1888, all widowed pensioners, whose pensions commenced subsequent to June 30th, 1880, and the soldier husband died prior to that date, are now allowed pensions from date of said death, instead of from date of widow's application as was heretofore the rule of the Pension Office. Any such widowed pensioner so entitled to arrearages, as above, can have her claim adjusted and collected by addressing, 241 8th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Depot, 161 Nassau St., Tribune Building.

MISS MEAD'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES, REOPENS OCTOBER 4th. Darien Seminary. Darien, Conn. College Preparatory and special courses in Mu-sic, Art and Languages. Pupils admitted to Wel-lesley without further examinations on certificate. School Opening.

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH will meet at the Court of Burgesses room every Friday, from five to six o'clock p. m., from June 21st to September, 21st, inclusive, for the purpose of receiving and acting, upon any complaint that may be brought to their notice.

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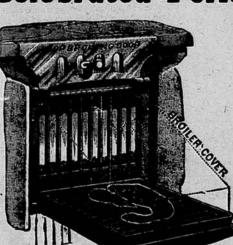
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tage thee and speedily 'Tis but a snailish walk - aye, marry, eke no more than unto 47 & 49 West 14th St., N. Y. - and thou art bravely set down within the walls of DEGRAAF & TAYLOR They have a name of honorable traffick, and by

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D RESSMAKING done in all of the latest style Button holes made by hand. Old garmens re-cut and refitted. MRS. FANNIE MCKENZE

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IN SOUTH NORWALK BY H. E. Bodwell, OUT OF TOWN DEALERS:

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T. S. Vanderhoe Danbury & Norwalk R. R LOCAL ITEMS. The senior of the GAZETTE is in Wash ington, D. C.

William H. Seymour, on West Main street, is ill. Mr. and Mrs. John Spencer arrived home yesterday. The fire bell struck another false alarm

Mr. R. M. Rose of Norwalk has been granted a patent on a seal. Senator Platt talks to the citizens of New Canaan to-morrow evening. The republican marching club now

on Friday afternoon.

bers over one hundred members. Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. McDonald returned from their bridal tour on Friday. -Goods called for and delivered by the

South Norwalk Steam Laundry. Lawyer Seymour talks "tariff reform" to the Democrats of Weston to-morrow John D. Kimmey's new residence on

Arch street is to be occupied by Fred Miss Francis Connor of Brooklyn, N. Y. spent last week with Mrs. Keena, of Leon-

Cashier Millard, of South Norwalk, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation in New Yerk state.

Last week jolly Sheriff Toner had anotherclephant on his hands besides the Demo-

The Wheat trust has forced the price of

flour so that bakers are obliged to advance the price of bread. Thomas, brother of Frank J. Moore of

the police force is spending a few days in town, visiting friends. The property known as Prospect Place on

Water street, is to be sold at public auction on Saturday at 3 p. m.

Col. George A. Converse of Norwich. has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Austin, on West avenue. James Mitchell has in his possession a

copy of Prindle's Almanac of 1833 of which he is justly proud. The Norwalks were defeated by the

Brooklyns on Monday in an exhibition game, with the score of 5 to 2.

The remains of the late Frank Lyon were brought to Norwalk from Denver. Col., on Friday and interred on Saturday. Mrs. Gen. Olmstead is another of the hay fever pilgrims who has been frozen out at the White Mountains and returned

The 2d M. E. parsonage has had a severe attack of Hill's popular "shingles," which has run its course all over the roofs of the

Dr. W. C. Burke, Jr., has been appointed by the adjutant general, post surgeon for Norwalk to determine exemptions from poll tax.

"Al" Relyea has now been sent to St. Louis by his chief, Treasnrer Hyatt, where he is likely to be kept for some time on

The electric lights went out again Saturday night, just at the time they were

most needed. It was some time before they were re-lighted. Francis Dillon-Eagan gave two lectures

in the Opera House on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, descriptive of Ireland. illuminated with 200 realistic views. Miss Amelia Orlich, of South Norwalk, returned home on Monday from Europe

after a stay of two months, much to the gratification of her many friends here. Mr. F. I. Jones, formerly of this town, was recently elected one of the burgesses of Norwalk. Good for Frank.—New Canaan Messenger.

Mr. Ying Lee, the celestial washer woman on Main street, when asked the other day if he wasn't getting rich, replied: "No, no, landlord gette lich; me

Rev, D. G. Lawson, the recently depos ed Baptist minister, of Stepney, is now giving entertainments as elocutionist and reader, in which he excelled even before

Officer DeForest is around again after a severe siege of neuralgia which he succeeded, after a desperate encounter, in arresting. DeForest generally makes his arrest when he sets out for it.

The famous Mary Stannard murder trial of 10 years was recalled this week by the death of the victims father, Charles Sylvester Stannard, aged 65, at Rockland.

He has been supported by the town Charles E. Remson, who has lately withdrawn from the firm of Remson & Whitehead, marketmen, in South Norwalk, is to give his personal attention to the man-

agement of his farm in East Norwalk. John Wade prophesics well when he tells the Advocate that Norwalk will give might safely have placed it even higher.

Mr. Erastus Fancher, who fell from a building in July, receiving serious inter-Westport road vesterday.

of the D. & N. R. R. will be held on Thursday, 25th inst. at the passenger room of the road in Norwalk. The Republican convention for the nomination of a Judge of Probate will be

held in the Republican club room, Ga-

ZETTE Building, on Saturday, 20th inst. William Tristram and Miss Emma Lyon were married at the residence of Rev. C. M. Selleck on Wednesday evening. The wedding was quiet, owing to the death of the bride's brother a few days ago.—Sen-

O. E. Wilson has sold the place on Franklin street owned by Ebenezer Hill to Mrs. Penelope Bedell, of Brooklyn. Also the Samuel J. Kemp place in Winnipauk to Mary Elizabeth Fairchild, of Stamford. Mr. Charles J. Betts, of the telephone

an ulcerated jaw. He had some teeth pulled the other day, caught cold in the 'hello "-Stamford News. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bouton celebrated the 35th anniversary of their wedding on Thursday evening at their residence on Main street. A goodly number of friends

attended and passed a most enjoyable The committee of the Congregational church last Tuesday evening voted unanimously, at the special request of Col. Anderson, to accept the latter's resignation of his pastorate, to take effect Jan.

1st next. The firm of Allen & Adams the new milliners on Main street, made a magnificent show of their goods on their "opening day," and their neat store was thronged all day long, with ladies who came t

admire and to buy. P. L. Canningham, D. P. Morrell and Caleb Wood have been selected as a com- and leaned against the side of the house, mittee from Douglas Fowler Post, to confer with the Buckingham Post committee | the charred siding. In a few moments she relative to the proposed erection of a

Governor P. C. Lounsbury, Adjutant General F. E. Camp, Surgeon General C. J. Fox, Colonel George M. White, General L. A. Dickinson and Judge S. B. Beers. Bridgeport, visited the Soldiers' Home in Noroton Wednesday.

-Lockwood & Andrews' market is th place to get your nice, fresh scallops. Friday afternoon in the Superier Cour in Danbury there was a hearing in the suit of Mary Isbell against William Isbell for a divorce, on the ground of desertion. Law-yer Tuttle, of this city, appeared for the latter. Divorce was granted in favor of the complainant.—Bridgeport News.

The square between the Simonds foun dry and the Bank building, on Mechanics street, has been cleared of the rubbish that has lain there since last spring as an eyesore to those who passed. Burgess Bates is entitled to a long credit mark for its

Rev. A. P. Miller of New Haven ad dressed the colored Republican Club at the Athenæum Thursday evening. There was a good sized attendance including a large percentage of white people. Mr. Miller is said to have made a forcible and logical argument.

Our borough fathers, we rejoice to see, have now removed the summer flowers and plants that have so beautifully decorated the borough park mounds during the Summer and had the same filled with tulips, hyacinths and snow drop bulbs for early spring blooming.

The new and picasant store under Don ovan's building is now occupied by the Boston, Store but the concert by Wheeler & Wilson band did not come off Saturday night, owing to the unpleasant weather. The band came over, however, and returned by the next train to Bridgeport.

-At North's South Norwalk photo graph gallery may be found a variety of choice views of local scenery and events. The 17th and 10th Conn. Vols'. reunions, a very pretty group picture of a recent children's party on Belden avenue, &c., &c. All for 25 cents per picture. 3t42

"The Hour and the Record" will be the topic of a New Year's eve meeting to be held by the Y. M. C. A. The subject will deal with the Hour of the new year's birth and the Record of the old year, and does not refer to two certain local newspapers, much as they need the prayerful attention

of the Christian Association. Justice and Warden-elect Coolidge, republican, and John S. Seymour, Esq., democrat, are frequently mistaken one for the other by those only slightly acquainted with either, and as both are active and leading politicians of opposite opinions, each frequently receives valuable confidential information designed for the other.

Thus each side keeps fully posted as to the movements of its opponents.—Record. Editor L. C. Prindle of the Morning News has brought suit against P.W.Wren, for \$5,000 damages, for assault. It will be remembered that Wren assaulted Mr. Prindle a couple of weeks ago for the publication of an item in the News, which was clipped from a New Haven paper, which is alleged to have reflected on the family

of Mr. Wren. Carmi G. Hubbell, the popular mail messenger in the railway service, (and one of the Record's bachelors,) is to be married on Wednesday evening, 24th inst. to Miss Minnie F. Emery, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Emery, at Lowell, Mass. Carmi has a host of friends here and elsewhere who will heartily congratulate and wish him

shoreless joy. Edward Jennings, of Ridgefield, 21 years of age, a brakeman on the New Haven road, was blown off the roof of a car by the high wind Thursday night as his train neared Port Chester. The train backed up and took him aboard. He is now in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition, having received internal injuries

-Send postal card with address to South Norwalk Steam Laundry. Goods called for and delivered free of charge.

New York city's first day's registration reached 96,047, against 74,778 in 1884, a gain of 21,269. This indicates exceeding interest in the election, and under normal conditions would signify a tremendous Democratic majority. What it will result in this year is one of those things which an inscrutable providence hides from the

The Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society held its semi-annual meeting at the Winthrop Hotel, Meriden, yesterday, beginning at 11 o'clock. Three lady physicians took part in the discussion on the summer diseases of infancy-Dr. Sophia Penfield, of Danbury; Dr. Emi y Pardee of South Norwalk, and Dr. Adelaide

Lambert, of New Haven. The silver spike which marks the comdriven on to-day Wednesday. The event will be celebrated with appropriate exercises. Col. Stevenson, the president of the road, is to give an excursion to members of the press, taking them by special train, over the Extension and banquet them somewhere on the main line, return-

ing to Bridgeport in the evening. The officers of the new Republican marching club, which is known as the Bulkeley Battalion, were chosen Wednesday evening, as follows: Wm. M. Stevens, captain; A. J. Wilcoxson, 1st lieutenant; Wm. E. James, 2nd lieutenant; Frank Selleck, 1st sergeant; Winfield Scott, color sergeant. The club starts off with a membership of 85, but Captain, Stevens says it will grow to double that number, and uniforms have been procured for 100 to start with. They have begun drilling in the Republican club room, Harrison and Morton 400 majority. He Gazette building, but will secure more roomy headquarters soon .- Record.

The shooting match on the grounds of the Fountain gun club on Wednesday nal injuries, died at his residence on the last between Manley of Danbury and Nichols of Bridgeport, was won by Manley who broke 91 out of 100 blue rocks: The annual meeting of the stockholders Nichols breaking 76. The shoot was for

Murat Halstead was present as a correspondent at the battle of Gravelotte. In the November Century he will tell the story of the battle as he saw it, and give an account also of a subsequent visit to the battle-field, after the monuments had

What a keen and delicious appreciation ronical was evinced by Editor Vail, the sarcastic president of the Connecticut weekly press association, and how comically he must have winked at the secretary as he suppressed the laughter that convulsed him when he appointed the essayist to read a paper at the next meeting, on 'The Editor as a Man."

Washington Republic:-Mrs. Cleveland was wisely away, and those two rare boys, Allen and Grover, had the house all o themselves for several days at Oak View. No wonder the President did not came to the White House .- The telephone case come up very aptly at this time to remind voters of the Pan Electric scandal. Garland is still in the cabinet.

Tuesday night Mrs. David Ball dreamed she went to Boston, and there saw her son, who left home some twelve years ago. Wednesday morning Mrs. Ball received a telegram from a relative in Boston, saying that her sister had died and for her to come to Boston. Mrs. Ball went, and while walking up one of the streets met her son, who recognized his mother. After such a long parting son and mother were overwhelmed with joy. Charlie will return with his mother.—Sen-

Mrs. Julia B. Graves, a widow, was burned to death in Fairfield by the upsetting of a lamp Friday night, setting her clothes on fire. In her agony she ran out of the house with her clathes all ablaze where she left the imprint of her form in fell dead with her clothes and hair completely burned off and her body frightfully burned.

There is one place where the Democratic campaign has opened vigoronsly. At New Iberia, in Louisiana, a party of colored men were surrounded in a house by a large mob of white men, and eight of the former cruelly shot to death. A white man, a civil engineer, for daring to show any sympathy with negroes, was also shot. Of course, we ought not to call the attention of Northern voters to these fac's. That would be "waving the bloody shirt." Louisiana must be carried for the Democracy at any cost, and similar outrages will occur in Mississipi, the Carolinas, and elsewhere, from now until election.-Western Republic.

In Norwalk the salary of the first selectman is \$500, that of each of the others \$450. Mr. Wheeler, first selectman, acts as clerk of the board, which adds \$250 to as clerk of the board, which adds \$250 to his salary. The assessors and board of relief \$2.50 per day for each day of actual service. Stamford pays its collector \$1,000 a year. Norwalk pays its collector \$350. And yet, Norwalk is a "bigger" place than Stamford.—Republican.

The Republican might have gone further and added that Stamford pays her first selectman \$2,000 and the second and third \$700 each, and the board of relief and

\$700 each, and the board of relief and assessor \$5 a day for actual service.—
Advocate. Julius Goldschmidt, of the firm of Roth rope, where he had been for the benent of his health, Monday, having been ab-sent about four months. Tuesday, he visited the factory. On entering his office he was surprised to find that it had been transformed into a floral bower-rich with exotics, tastefully trimmed with trailing vines, and redolent with the perfume of choice flowers. One floral piece explained all. It was a handsome piece of pinks and roses and bore the words "Welcome Home." The whole was the work of the

there seemingly exists the most cordial relations. - Republican. The nomination of Hon. Frederick Miles for congress pleases a certain element of the republican party, the element which sees "boodle" in it. To another wing of the party, that which wishes to be represented in fact as well as in name, the nomination is not pleasing and murmurs of disapproval are not made in whispers.
They say when Mr. Miles was before elected to represent the district he was too frequently absent from his seat in the house. This charge will be used against him in the present campaign and it is one that will doubtless have an effect in favor of the democrats. As the field looks at present the odds are decidedly in favor of

the election of Mr. Seymour. His opponents cannot charge him with neglect of duty.—Bpt. Post, (rep.) George E. Leavenworth, night editor of the Bridgeport Morning News, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon. Poor Leavenworth! Wearied by his constant struggle with the ills of life, in his despair he took a dose of laudanum and laid his burden down. He was young, brilliant and popular to such an extent that it might truthfully be said be had not a single enemy. He possessed those attractive attributes physically, intellectually and socially, that endeared him to all. He formerly lived in Norwalk, on Belden avenue, where his mother carried on dress making. The remains were buried in Bethel, where deceased was born, the pall bearers being chosen from among his editorial friends in Bridgeport.

Sheriff Toner went on a whaling voyage last Wednesday evening. He sighted the monster just off the dock at South Norwalk at about ten o'clock, and armed with a writ of attachment he clambered labor-iously over boxes and barrels on the dock, boarded several schoolers, scows and and the unsuspecting whale, and finally succeeded in harpooning his prey, to the intense disgust of its owners who were on shore skylarking at the time and whose lurid grammar, when they returned to find their big fish in alien hands, was more picturesque than elegant. The whale was attached on a writ sworn out by the Empire & New England Transportation Co. to recover \$40 for towing the whale and scow from New Haven to Norwalk. The matter was settled on payment by the plaintiff, the "West End Whale Company,"

of the amount demanded, with costs, and the whale went on its way blubbering.— A communication on the latest Meriden scandal, written by the son of Editor Graham, of the Meriden Republican, and exposing the details of his mother's flirtation with a physician, was an interesting feature of a New York paper Sunday. The young man excuses himself by stating that the town was overrun by New York reporters, and that he wished the matter stated if it must go into print. He evidently had no intention of having his "personal" note published, but this was placed at the head of the column, while below he refers to himself as a "bright, promising young man of about 20 years, who had advised his mother to stop flirt ing." The paper concludes that it is "probably the most unique and remarka-

ble communication ever sent to an Ameri-The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this State, will be held at Bridgeport, Oct. 11th to the 14th. The convention will open on Thursday afternoon at 2.30, and close on the following Sunday evening. Three hundred young men will probably be present at the meeting, representing the Associations of the State. Ira D. Sankey, the noted evangelist, and A. A. Stagg, of Yale, and the following Christian workers have consented to be pres ent at the Convention : Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of New York; Rev. Oliver C. Morse, Corresponding Secretary School for Christian Workers; George A. Hall, State Secretary, New York; Mr. E. B. Monroe, New York; Mr. E. W. Watkins, Secretary International Committee; Edwin F. Sec. General Secretary of the Brooklyn Association: C. H. Burckett.

national Committee, and Dr. Lucien C.

Warner, New York City.

The officers of the new Republican marching club, which is known as the Bulkeley Battalion, were chosen Wednesday evening, as follaws: Wm. M. Stevens, captain; A. J. Wilcoxson, 1st lieutenant : Wm. E. James, 2nd lieutenant : Frank Selleck, 1st sergeant; Winfield Scott, color sergeant. The uniform was selected on Saturday night, and the company, over 100 strong, will make a handsome appearance. They are assiduously drilling, and will turn out to-morrow

night for a march. James H. O'Hara, a printer of this city, is now employed on the Danbury *Democrat*. He holds a "sit" in the composing room and deals out chunks of wisdom to his fellow employes .- Bridgeport Post.

It was O'Hara, the rascal, who also dealt out to unsuspecting members of the fraternity at the Danbury fair, bottles of perfumery from the stock-in-trade of an essence fakir over which he temporarily stood guard, which, for pungency and vigor, would, as Editor Smalley expressed it, "make the ammonia bottle crawl off the table and die." In Norwalk, Connecticut, in the ancient

burial place an old gravestone marks the spot where lie mouldering the mortal re-mains of Reverend Jedediah Buckingham. The name of the clergyman has been rescued from the oblivion in which it had til recently; but, by an antiquarian paper read at Princeton, New Jersey, on Sep-tember 28th, last, the memory of that young and ardent minister of the gospel, of a distinguished New England family, is perpetuated. A new chapter to the initial history of the first church of the Oranges of New Jersey, now one of the largest of the Presbyterian synod of the state, was added by the name of Rev. Jedediah Buckingham of the Newark mountains, which had been lost to the for the labor of Dr. Stephen Wicks, of Orange. -E. H. Lee, in Stamford Herald.

Mr. James H. Olmstead, of Stamford, related some "good news" to the Demo-cratic delegates, assembled in convention at Bridgeport one day last week concerning the "glorious Democratic victory" in his native town. A study of the returns, as published in the Ridgefield Press, fail to show such a cheering outlook for the Democracy of that historic town. It is true that two Democratic selectmen were elected for the first time in many years, but the party vote, as shown by the official figures, is quite satisfactory to the Republicans. The offices of registrar of voters and auditor are fairly good guides to the strictly party vote. The guides to the strictly party vote. The Democratic candidate for registrar re-ceived 91 and the Republican candidate cratic auditor received 92 votes, and the Republican auditor 138. Where does the "good news" come in ?-Stamford Advo-

The speech of Hon. John A. Kasson was, in the judgment of Norwalk Republicans, one of the best and probably the best, with the possible exception of Senator Frye's masterly argument on the issues of the present campaign. No one, either Democrat, Mugwump or Prohibitionist with a variety of sense, could have heard Mr. Kasson without being convinced that Protection was better for the individual and National prosperity than free trade and that the Democratic party was, in fact, steering as directly towards free trade as the exigencies of the country rendered possible, while the Republican party was making its fight directly, earnestly and unequivocally for Protec

The nomination of Hon. Frederick Miles the party, that which wishes to be repre-sented in fact as well as in name, the nomnation is not pleasing and murmurs o disapproval are not made in whispers. They say when Mr. Miles was before elected to represent the district he was too frequently absent from his seat in the House. This charge will be used against him in the present campaign and it is one that will doubtless have an effect in favor

of the election of Mr. Seymour. His op-ponents cannot charge him with neglect of duty.—Bpt. Post, (rep.) employes, between whom and the firm If either Mr. Miles or Mr. Seymour are elected, our District will be represented by high minded and honorable men. But it is a bit curious that Mr. Miles should be charged with absentness. When he succeeded Mr. Barnum who was so seldom in Washington during all his Congressional career that it was a standing joke at the Capitol that he was placed on the Foreign Relations Committee because he was

so seldom present in his seat. The Republican dynamite bomb with which Mr. H. H. Belden of Westport created such havoc in a recent Prohibition meeting in South Norwalk, and which the truly good leaders of the Democratic annex extinguished in terror as soon as the fuse began to sis, will be exploded in the next issue of the GAZETTE. it will be remembered that, after repeated requests, Mr. Belden consented to address the Prohibitionists, and that he had not been speaking five minutes before the truly good people woke to a realization of the fact that he was giving them a broadside of Republican hot shot that made them wince and groan, and it was not until a good sister in holy horror demanded of the assemblage that he be fired out and the demand was obeyed, that they could recover their breath. Of course everybody was anxious to know what Belden would have said if they hadn't choked him of, and this desire will be gratified by the GAZETTE next week, in which the speech will be given entire. It will be interest-

General Harrison is not the friend of la bor. He is a cold, unfeeling aristocrat. He voted in congress every time for the admission of the Chinese, and during the railroad strikes of 1877 he said a dollar a day was enough for the workingman, and that the strikers ought to be shot down like dogs. The labor organizations of Harrison's own state are against him, and the laboring men of this state should have too much self respect and regard for their own interests to vote for him—Telegram The above was copied into the GAZETTE last week to show the audacity of lying to which certain of the democratic press deem it necessary to resort, but with our own comments omitted. It was clipped from Judge Birdsall's resurrected Hart-

control, received not to exceed 2 per cent.

ford Telegram and yet Judge Birdsall knows that the Indianapolis Journal has denied on the authority of Gen. Harrison that he ever uttered a word akin to that charged above, that a dollar a day was enough for a workingman, and the Journal has for months offered to pay \$10,000 to any man who can furnish the faintest scintilla of evidence that Gen. Harrison ever uttered such sentiment. So here is Judge Birdsall's chance if he can prove the charge, to realize \$10,000 a good deal easier than in publishing a democratic newspaper in Hartford. The annual meeting of the Norwalk Horse Railroad Company was held Tues-day evening. There are said to have been day evening. There are said to have been developments which suggest a possible sensation in the near future. United States Treasurer James W. Hyatt is president of the road. He came on from Washington to attend the meeting. He is president and also owns a majority of the stock, and thus controls the road. The stock-

holders assert that the road's traffic is such as to make it a large dividend paying property, but that under the manipulation of the management they have in the past twenty years, or since Mr. Hyatt was in dividends for many years in succession being passed, and they state that they have failed of receiving dividends which might have been declared from the earnmight have been declared from the earnings of the road. They claim that Mr. Hyatt's pay of \$8,500, and \$1,500 to a superintendent as yearly salary, are too large, and that a charge to expense account for keeping twenty-five horses is nearly double that paid in New York city, and that by these methods the institution has been up in the interest of individuals. has been run in the interest of individuals and adverse to theirs. A New York man holding \$10,000 of the stock, and A. S. Hurlbutt, of Westport, with \$5,000, are said to be at the head of a movement to assume control of the road, provided Mr. Hyatt will relinquish, guaranteeing the stockholders 10 per cent. dividends and depositing a fund for their payment in a Norwalk bank. Should Mr. Hyatt decline, it is said these gentlemen will take Chairman Reception Committee, Brooklyn; Frank K. Sanders, Secretary Intersteps to enjoin the present management in the interests of the stockholders.— Standard,

The Hartford Post has, with its usual enterprise, issued a handsome supplement containing portraits and biographies of the Republican candidates, national and state, with other valuable political information. The Post is one of the most intensely and vigorously alive papers in

New England. Mr. E. J. Hill has the satisfaction of nowing that, without lifting a finger to promote his own nomination as a candidate for Congress, he had not only the solid vote of his senatorial district, but the earnest support of many friends in other parts of both Fairfield and Litchfield counties, who, two years hence, may not so graciously and gracefully consent to stand aside for another, even though he be ever so worthy.

Henry G. Hotchkiss, of New Haven, whose extensive forgeries on the Yale National Bank have shocked New Haven's business circles, faced Judge Pickett in the City Court Thursday. No plea was entered and his honor heard Charles S. Hamilton, the counsel of the Yale National Bank, City Attorney Dailey and James H. Webb, Mr. Hotchkiss' counsel, in the question of a reduction in bail. It had already been fixed at \$8,000. The prisoner's father, George M. Hotchkiss, could have furnished a bond of \$5,000, and Mr. Webb asked for a reduction to that figure. The court refused to grant the request and Mr. Hotchkiss went to jail.

It is not at all likely that the Democratic club of the borough will march to and straggle back from Westport, this campaign. Evidently the experiences of a few years ago have had a lasting effect. No. the Democrats of Norwalk can

never repeat their memorable march from Westport after drinking three barrels of new, unworked cider at Selectman Finch's, five kegs of beer and indefinite whiskey at the gin mills in Westport village. At least the stirring results of that campaign march can never be equalled again, for poor Ed Lynch is dead and his old horse s dead and his carman truck among the things that were, and how could the paralyzed bodies he gathered up like cord wood and piled into his cart ever be done over again? No, history will never repeat with the falling off in the no license vote. His language and his methods antagonized itself in the terrible experiences of that horrid and fatal night.

From the Republican:—Henry Wolf has been passing around the cigars this week. His wife presented him with a handsome girl baby last week Friday night.—J. M. Kilboy is a compositor at the Gazette office. But that is no excuse for any one robbing his clothes-line, as they did on Tuesday night.—The Old they did on Tuesday night.—The Old-Well H. and L. Co. have received a letter from the Assistant-Chief of the Jackson ville fire department, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of \$132.25 for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers in that city. It will be placed with other interesting archives of the company .-Tyler's market was under attachment this week. The writ was sworn out by Mr. Tyler's father.—The genial Wm. Lineburgh, of Bridgeport—who always brings good cheer and a good item whenever he visits a newspaper sauctum—was in town; Thursday.—There is a large in town; Thursday.—There is a larg supply of chestnuts this season. To-more row, good people will supply themselves from the newspapers, and others will go to the woods after them.

SOUTH-NORWALK. Mr. Grant took charge of the gospe temperance meeting on Sunday, and made an appeal for all to use the "law of love" The nomination of Hon. Frederick Miles for Congress pleases a certain element of the Republican party, the element which short but effective, were made by Messrs. Wood, Fox, Harvey and Kirkham. pioneer in efficient temperance work, closed with a most earnest appeal. A few new names were added to the pledge. The writer met Mr. C. C. Shavne, who addressed the people of Darien on Saturday night, and who was followed by Robert Pearson, of South Norwalk. Mr. Shayne says he has gathered points and facts which he shall use effectively during

the remainder of the campaign. It is admitted that the leader of the Democracy, Jerry, rebelled when they united to elect a citizens' ticket, and was chastised for it by the Taylor of the club. Jerry declared, on Saturday night, that it was useless for Cleveland to run in Connecticut, and then he and his companions entered a carriage to confer with the Camp-ers-out, in the borough.

The Man in the Westporter of last week signing himself * * *, takes exception to what was said in this column October 10th, relative to the condition of highways in town, citing certain sections of highways by way of proving his premises, laying stress on the fact that \$2,000 per year are paid the contractor for his services and that taxpayers are not getting their money's worth. The "three stars" hints that by chance the writer in this column never rides much over these roads, and hence is excusable for the views expressed. Fact is the writer has both ridden and walked over most of the largely travelled roads since April last and concludes, by the use of his eyes that the work of repair ing has been done as well as it was possi-ble to do with 175 miles confronting the contractor and with the facilities in hand with which to do it. Reading "three stars" to his period the conclusion is reached that he is a theorizer, and that he and not the writer here, is the chap whose observation of highways has been blindly made. If instead of taking the town in spots, "three Stars" will take this business in as a whole, he may stumble upon sug-gestions which will enable him to employ

Miss Grace L. Adams of Brooklyn, is visiting Miss Hattie F. Nash. As the growlers observe how handsome ly the New York & New Haven railroad company are grading off the approaches to Compo cut under their tracks which now rest on the iron spans supported by the ponderous dressed red free stone retaning walls, they conclude that the town will get about ten dollars worth of value by the change from old to new conditions for every half dollar paid from its treas-ury. Same may be said for Old Field crossing and improvements on the west

The misfortune of blindness which has overtaken Mr. Thomas J. Bennett, of Weston, who is as well known here as in his own town, is deplored by his numer-our friends. Socially Tom always carried a supply of sunshine with him, and the quality being inexhaustible, this fact may serve a consolitory purpose in what is hoped will prove temporary carkness

Rev. Mr. Still of the M. E. church, speaks with pride of the proposition which members of his parish are entertaining to give in November, a harvest festival worthy the name. He may rest assured the patronage of such a festival will be

Astist McKenna is engaged on a monument to the memory of Captain Alfred Taylor, to be erected in Christ church cemetery. The work in such hands will have character and be made to convey the dea which all unite in expressing that there never was among us a truer man and better citizen than he whose name the granite will pertetuate. The Westporter speaks of the republican

banner taken down during a recent rain storm and put up again after it was over, but omits to mention the democratic banner on the east side worshipped by it, and which, in the storm now brewing, not of gentle rain but of political fire and brimstone to burst over and tear it to "smithereens" November 6th. If Rev. O'Delaney will accept the sports man's rule as true that, where there is least game there is best hunting, and come over here in search of a tent converted prohibitionist, he will improve the oppor-

tunity of a lifetime. To-night (Wednesday) and to-morrow night in National hall there will be held a Quaker supper and fair for the benefit of the Village reading room and library There will be dancing to-morrow night. For a sidewalk that will do good service and not cost heavily, cobblestones should be used as a basis. Such a walk is in front of Allen Renoud's, Wright street. Frequent rains of late have tested its qualities.

In the item of last week referring to the appointment of an oyster committee at the annual town meeting, the use of the word "farce" seems to have struck deer in some quarters. The republican campaign club will appear on the streets for parade at least twice a week till the day of election.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you,

He folding thereof, the Actual will consider the following a converse on the sign-post in said Norwalk nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, at least ten days before said 20th day of October, ISSS.

ASA B. WOODWARD, Judge.

NEW-CANAAN. The village has resumed it wonted alm. These birds of passage, are Summer people having returned to their city homes and engagements.

The Democracy is giving evidences of life after all. Last week they had two orators on the stump, Mr. Hensil and Mr. Crain. Mr. Hensil made an excellent impression it is said, he neither aroused sectional feeling or the foreigners' dislike as high stepping Carey did six weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. John Lockwood left town Tuesday. It is reported they will Winter The Fairfield West Consociation held its

annual meeting in the Congregational church, Tuesday last. Rev. G. S. Plumley, of Greenfield Hil!, presided as Moderator. Addresses were made in behalf of the Congregational Sabbath school and publishing society by Mr. Duncan, of Syracuse, N. Y., and an appeal for Telegoo University in Mississippi was put in by one of the professors in the Institution, The Rev. Mr. Woodworth. The reports from the committee on fellowship and work, and the pastors and delegates of the thurches represented showed everything of papers giving statements made by leadto be in a good condition. The ladies provided a bountiful collation and the exercises throughout were of a very interesting character. The attendance was smaller than usual owing to the unusual number of changes made during the pastor year, and also from the fact a good many churches are without pastors.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson of the Silver Mine protestant Methodist church con-cluded his five years of successful work last week. The church has invited the Rev. Mr. Chapal. Mr. F. M. Bliss is very busy dealing not with a theory but a condition. He is collecting the taxes.

Coal is seven dollars a ton. Bread is en cents a loaf. Potatoes are one dollar a bushel and it is only the seventeenth of October. But it is the third year of a Mr. Edward F. Ayres concluded the shipment of his goods to Danbury on the 11th inst. In that lively town he will conduct the shoe business, the firm being Ayres & Foster, Foster of the Bell Island

Work progresses rapidly on the new esidence of Mr. John Bliss located on one of the most commanding sites in town, corner of Weed avenue and Seminary street. When completed it promises to be as beautiful a villa as the village contains. Said a well known prohibitionist the other day: "I think Bailey and his tent did us harm and had something to do the people, he drove men away from us, rather than draw them to us." These

crowded house at the hall Tuesdayevening, while not as humorous or eloquent as on the campaign from the republican standpoint with convincing arguments and admirable skill. But as the people expect humor when Barbour speaks, they were disappointed somewhat. Mr. and Mrs. James Burtis, (Mr. Burtis

of the firm of Burtis and Mead) mourn the loss of their youngest son, Ritch who died last Friday morning of Peritonitis after an illness of only three days. The New Canaan creamery began opera ations under favorable suspices this week Norwalk no longer need suffer from the use of poor butter. Send in your orders A representative in congress, Mr. Crane from the "shoe string district" of Texas

delivered in an excellent manner, a carefully prepared speech on the Tariff, Friday evening. He appeared at the in-vitation of the Democratic committee, had a crowd, was interesting and instructive throughout, and did his best with a hope-Mrs. John Selleck has been quite ill during the past week, but her symytoms are more favorable and she appears to be on the road to recovery.

The young men's republican marching

clab were out for the first time Thursday

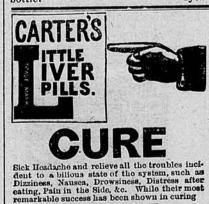
night and paraded in their new bright miforms to the music of the drum corps REDDING. Last week Monday the new board of selectmen held their first meeting and transacted a large amount of business. Arthur B. Hill is first selectman. Tuesday Rev. W. J. Jennings attended the one hundred and fifty-second annual meeting of the Fairfield East Consociation at the West End Congregational Church

at Bridgeport. On Wednesday Rev. W. J. Jennings and daughter went to New York city.
Miss Jennings returned Saturday. Rev. N. L. Porter returned from his Sunday E. P. Shaw occupied the pulpit

of the Congregational Church in the absence of the pastor. Saved from an Early Grave. DECORAH, IOWA.-J. P. MILLS-Derr Sir. Some years past I was afflicted with dyspepsia and liver complaint. I tried all medicine offered me by my friends and physicians, but I grew worse and was reduced to a mere skeletoton. At last I was induced to try Moffat's Life Pills. In three days I felt a decided change in my system. I continued their use, one pill every other night for four weeks. My blood commenced flowing freely, which it had not done for years. My stomach stomach felt well and my bowels active, my appetite good, my flesh returned, and now six months since I commensed using the pills I feel that they saved me from an early grave. I give the above for the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same complaint, and shall be happy to answer any person concerning

the above fact. Yours Respectfully,

Advice to Mothers -Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and phy sicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a



SICK HEAD

AGHE

we make our great boast. Our purpose was others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use tiem. In vialsat 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss., Probate Cour

Estate of Polly Smith, late of Norwalk, in said district, deceased.
ORDERED, That the Executor exhibit his ac ministration account to this court for adjustment at the Probate Office in Norwalk, on the 20th day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock forenoon; and that all persons interested in said estate may be notified thereof, the Executor will cause this

Facts of Great Interest to

It is safe to say that no physician in America to-day enjoys so great a degree of popular favor, or has so large a practice throughout the length and breadth of this land, as Dr. R. C. Flower, the distinguished Bostonian, who is now completing in "Hub" the most magnificent Health Pal ace to be found in the world. The Spectator Publishing Co., of Boston, have recently issued a handsome and exceedingly interesting pamphlet containing an accurate photographic view of Dr. Flower's new Health Palace, and a fine portrait of Dr. Flower from a recent photograph; a graphic description of his new hotel, together with an intensely interesting series ing statesmen, educators lawyers, governors, and representative citizens in reference to Dr. Flower, his marvelous power and great success, which form a wonderful array of recent remarkable cures, effected by Dr. Flower, and proving most conclusively, if human testimony of a high order is worth anything, that this physician is a most remarkable man, whose success is truly phenomenal. Invalids cannot fail to be greatly interested in these straightforward narrations, of honorable people from all parts of the land. This pamphlet will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp for postage. And those of our readers who write at once to the Spectator Publishing Co., Boston Mass., and enclose two stamps, will receive the above pamphlet, and also a copy of Dr. Flower's magnificent Health Papers, containing a number of finely written chapters on the home treatment of common diseases. The publisher's price of this magnificent pamphlet is fifty cents, but for the next thirty days it will be sent free with the other publication simply for two stamps for actual postage.

RAYMOND'S

VACATION **EXCURSIONS.**

All Traveling Expenses Included. A WINTER CALIFORNIA

The first and second parties of the season will Leave Boston Thursday, November 8, and Thursday, December 6, in special trains of magnificent vestibuled palace cars, with palace dining-cars attached, for Pasadena, Los Angels, and other points in Southern California.

The route will be via Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Kansas City, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Barstow and San Bernadino.

Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Barstow and San Bernadino.

Every ticket entitles the holder to visit Los Algels, The Raymond, at East Pasadena, Riverside, San Diego, Long Beach, Santa Barbara San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Rafael and Napa Soda Springs—all the leading resorts in Calliornia. A Choice of Five Different Route Returning. Seventeen Returning Parties under Special Escort. Returning the journey homeward. Hotel coupons supplied for long or short sojourns at The Raymond, East Pasadena; Hotel Del Monte, Montercy; Palace Hotel, San Franciscoe; Hotel Del Coronado, San Diego; Hotel Rafael, San Rafael; Napa Soda Springs; Santa Cruz; The Arlington, Santa Barbara; Long Beach Hotel; and other famous Pacific coast resorts.

DATES OF OTHER CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS: January 7 and 10; February 7, 11 and 25; and March 7 and 11. DATES OF MEXICO EXCURSIONS: January 14; February 11; and March 11. W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMR **Send for descriptive circulars, designating whether book relating to California of Mexico tours is desired.

W. RAYMOND, HARVEST EXCURSIONS MISSOURI 2 TO POINTS IN Kansas, Nebraska,

'RAILWAY

Arkansas & Texas

ONE FARE for the

ROUND TRIP.

Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct, 9 and 23. Tickets on Sale at all principal Coupon Offices in the United States. POSITIVELY CLOSING WEEKS GRAND CYCLORAMA. BATTLE ___OF___ GETTYSBURGH,

541 Tremont St., Boston, Don't Fail to See this Great Battle Scene at Once. A new subject now being painted will take its place in this building January 1st. 3m35

→F.+KOGOUR,←

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13 and 15 MAIN STREET.

NORWALK, CT. GEO. W. BENNETT DENTIST.

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Middlesex Banking Company. OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN. Organized under charter from the State of Con-R. B. CRAUFURD, Agent,

To Inventors R. BYINGTON

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Gives his Personal Attention to Procuring

Patents for Inventions In the U.S. Patent Office and all Foreig Countries.

An experience of nearly ten years in the Paten Office has given him a perfect familiarity witz every classification of invention and the particular EHAMINERS AND BUREAUS, to which each and every invention is referred. He has, a complete familiarity with the Rules of Practice the Records, Models, &c., &c., &c., at every detail of the office, and GIVES HIS PEKSONAL ATTENTION to the interests of his Clients. Being on the ground, and visiting the Patent Office daily, he can serve Inventors is securing their Letters Patent far more advantageously than Solicitors who do not reside Washington.

Searches and Rejected Applications

A Specialty. To all those whose applications have been rejected, he will make an examination and report on the same gratuitously. Preliminary examination of the Patent Office Records, prior to an application for a patent, will be made for a very small charge, and advise or information in regard to patents will be given in full detail in a circular which will be mailed free of charge, to every applicant. He has special Procuring Patents in Foreign

He refers to any officer of the Patent Office, and to the many Connecticut Inventors for whom the has done business and taken out Letters Paten For Sale Cheap. A SECOND-HAND Cast Iron Fence, with gate, all in perfect order and as good as new, adout 120 feet in length. Will be sold at a sacrifical applied for soon. Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE

Countries.

DR. R. C. FLOWER AND HIS GREAT WORK. W.B. HALL & CO.

as You Vote-Intelligently.

As candidates for your patronage we invite an examination of our business record in support of our claim for

FAIR, SQUARE DEALING.

. We promise for the future the best in quality, the most in quantity and the lowest prices, to all customers without distinction of age or class, and

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF

200 styles Rich Silks for Combinations.

FAILLE FRANCAISE

20 new Shades at \$1 a yard. \$1 Colored Rhadames at 75c. Rich Black

SPECIAL

10 pieces of a 24 inch rich Faille Francaise at \$1.17, this quality was never before offered less than \$1.50, at \$1.17 is the Silk bargain of the season.

DRESS TRIMMINGS. We have just opened and placed on sale one of the choicest stocks of Dress Trimmings ever imported into this city. All the latest Parisian Novelties, the newest colorings and the choicest styles are represented and the low prices quoted cannot be equalled in the city.

NOTIONS

Best assortment in the city.

Now ready. CORSETS

FALL CLOAKS

Thompson's \$1 Corsets, 59c. Loomers \$1 Corsets, 69c. 22 other best Corsets. We also have the agency for the celebrated

FASSO CORSETS AND DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS Infall Departments the Finest Goods, the Fairest Dealings.

the Fullest Satisfaction Guaranteed.

We invite inspection and examination of our Stock, see the Styles, look at Quality and marvel at the prices. The Tried, True and Trustworthy

Traders. W. B. HALL & CO.,

COR. MAIN AND CANNON STS., BRIDGEPORT. THE

D. M. READ CO.,

BRIDGEPORT. Our Fall Exhibition and display of the choice novelties in Dress Fabrics is now in progress and is one in which we can fully claim to show

every fabric that is in the market this season. We mention a few items from the many we are showing.

50 pieces black stripe Velvet, 58c., worth \$1.50. 10 pieces black Faille Francaise, 75c.

25 pieces Colored Silk Plush, all shades, 45c.

50 pieces Wool Tricot, 374c. 25 pieces Drap de Alma, all shades,55c

1 Box all wool Goods at 25c.

Not having room to give full justice to our department of Passementeries, Jets and Dress

Trimmings in the Cloak Department, we brought them to the section next to the Gloves and added several new lines, which represent every new novelty. Some very cheap trimmings can be had in the lots we have marked down.



In the Cloak and Suit Department the leading shapes and materials ready. No old stock is shown, but every garment new and attractive

CARPETS.

of original designs, unique patters, and very low prices. To this department we call particular attention, believing money can be saved by looking over our stock before your selections are made. We carry every grade of Carpeting and every novelty in Draperies.

THE D.M. READ COMPANY. BRIDGEPORT.

A Tiresome and Unsuccessful Attempt to Convince the Agriculturists of the Country That They Are Robbed by the Tariff.

The Cold Facts of the Case. The efforts of the Democrats in this cam paign are largely directed to the task of trying to convince the farmers of the country that the tariff is a tax which robs them every hour of the day. The Democrats insult the intelligence of the agricultural classes when they try to deceive them in this way. The Democratic national committee is circulating thousands of copies of a circular which is full of lies, errors and cheap trickery. It says: "Under our tariff the farmer rises in the morning, puts on his common flannel shirt taxed 96 per cent.; his coat taxed 57 per cent.; shoes 35 per cent.; and hat taxed 92 per cent.; takes water from the bucket taxed 35 per cent.; and washes his face and hands in a tin bowl taxed 35 per cent.; dries them on a cheap cotton towel taxed 45 per cent.
"He sits down to his humble meal and eats

from a plate taxed 50 per cent., with a knife and fork taxed 35 per cent., drinks his coffee with sugar taxed 68 per cent.; pepper taxed "He looks around on his wife and children, all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 199 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 118 per cent. And, sir, even the sunlight from heaven that pours into his humble dwelling must come through window

glass taxed 59 per cent., and yet he thinks

he lives in the freest government under "Then he starts to work; puts a bridle taxed 35 per cent on his horse, takes his horse that has been shod—tho nails used in shoeing being taxed 52 per cent., driven by a hammer taxed 20 per cent.—and hitches him to a plow taxed 45 per cent., with chains taxed 58 per cent., and after the day's labor is closed and his family are all gathered around, he reads a chapter from his Bible taxed 25 per cent., and kneels to God on an humble carpet taxed 51 per cent.; and then he rests his weary limbs on a sheet taxed 45 per cent. and covers himself with a

"Even the broom with which his good wife sweeps the floor is taxed 35 per cent., and the cooking vessels used in preparing the husband's frugal meals are taxed 42 per cent, and the soda used to lighten his bread taxed 59 per cent. She sits down to her sewing machine with a needle taxed 25 per cent. and a spool of thread taxed 74 per cent. to make a calico dress taxed 58 per cent.; or if she wishes to knit a warm pair of socks to protect her husband and children from the bitter cold, she uses yarn taxed 120 per cent." THE EXPOSURE.

blanket that paid 104 per cent.

The object of this feeble, shallow and sacriligious circular, says that well known and accurate tariff writer, Robert P. Porter, is to make the farmer believe in the free trade theory enunciated by Grover Cleveland, that the price of the domestic product is increased by exactly the amount of the duty.

Here is the practical outcome of the concentrated wisdom of the Democratic national committee. The facts and figures I give are official and any one can verify them. common flannel shirt costs in England Ss. 6d., or 84 cents. The cost here would therefore be nearly double, or \$1.68. The actual price is \$1. A common suit of clothes costs in England 80s., or \$7.50. The cost here therefore would be \$12.50. The actual cost is \$7.50, same as in England. An all wool \$10 suit, such as that exhibited by Maj. McKinley, costs just

£2, or \$10, in London.
In England common boots cost 6s., or \$1.50, and fair ones 10s. (\$2.50). Instead of costing one-third more hero the price is \$1.25 for well made brogans and \$2.50 for fair A 3s. 6d. (84 cents) hat in England can be got here for \$1, and it does not cost nearly \$2, as asserted.

England, can be got here for about the same

price, or at most 25 cents. On the other hand, kitchen utensils as a whole are cheaper in this country than in England, our ingenuity in making such articles being greater than it is in England. A cheap cotton towel in this tax ridden land, quality for quality, costs less here than in England. The Press can prove this to the satisfaction of all Democratic liars. The lie about thread is a stale and unprofitable one. Here is what the Grafton Linen mills, who have places on both sides of the Atlantic, say on this subject: "We sell a large proportion of the product of our mills at Grafton, Mass., at prices that are as low absolutely as prices obtained in Briton for similar qualities made at our mills in Johnstone, Scotland." Wages here are 100 per cent. higher. All knit goods are cheaper here than in

CHEAP FARMING IMPLEMENTS. American farming implements of all kinds are exported and sold in competition with English. They are better, more ingeniously made, more durable and cheaper than the farming implements of any country in the American cutlery is imported by and sold

England, especially jerseys such as women

wear. So are the commoner grades of stock-

in England. Does not this prove that the price is not higher than English cutlery? Pottery and window glass cost one-third what they did when we depended on England to manufacture these articles for us. The difference in price today is not the cuty. Sugar is a Democratic industry, and rice "taxed" 102 per cent. is carefully ignored. The Republicans repealed half the internal tax on tobacco in 1883, and would have repealed the balance last session only Speaker Carlisle refused to recognize Judge Kelley for this purpose. What folly, therefore, to talk about 199 per cent. on chewing tobacco. In free trade Edgland the workman pays 1,200 per cent. on his tobacco.

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS AND DRESSES. Blankets vary in cost here from \$1 to \$5 a pair. The retail price in England is practically the same, and the blankets compare favorably; that is, a pair of \$5 blankets here would cost about £1, its equivalent in England The government, in a recent purchase of blankets made abroad, discovered that the difference in the price was only 20 cents a

A calico dress can be bought in this coun-

of his handlers, the frank and flery Watterson try as low as 6 cents per yard, a sum equivalent to the duty. If the price is increased by the amount of the duty, calico dresses cost matter with the Mills bill I am wholly unnothing in England. And yet the people go able to discover, but I suppose it was not so much the bill itself as what they think to be ragged. The fact is, they cost more in England than here. And this is true of all staple the tendencies of the bill. In answer to that cotton goods. A stuff dress can be bought here as low as 10 cents, and the duty is 17 I will summon the Scriptures to my aid and say to the poor protectionists, 'Sufficient to cents. Thus on the theory that the duty is a "tax" in England these dresses are given the day is the evil thereof." away and 7 cents a yard bonus for taking surely make acquaintance with "the evil thereof" if Cleveland is re-elected and has a

Turning to hardware, we find the present price of steel rails in this country is \$33 a ton. The duty is \$17, and the freight \$2.50, together making \$19.50—the tax on imported rails. This deducted from \$33 leaves \$13.50, which should be the British price of steel rails if the president's theory is correct; but the British price is, in fact, \$20 instead of

Further, the steel rail industry in this country was built up under a duty of \$28 a ton. In 1885 steel rails were sold here for \$27, just \$1 less than the original duty. Take another illustration. The price of cut nails in Pinladelphia is \$2 for a keg of 100 pounds. The duty on cut nails is \$1.25. If the above proposition be correct, cut nails should be bought in Europe for 75 cents a keg. In fact they cannot be bought anywhere on earth for less than \$1.50 a keg. Again, cut nails have been sold in this country as low as \$1.85 a keg of 100 pounds, while the duty was \$1.20 a keg. Thus, according to the Democratic circular, cut nails

must then have been purchasable in Europe for 95 cents a keg.

Three ply carpets are sold in England at 2s. 6d., or 63½ cents per yard. Add 50 per cent. "taxes" to this and the price would be 93% cents per yard. Yet you can buy better and more artistic carpets at bobson's or Sloan's for 621/2 cents per yard than you can

HOW THE TARIFF CHEAPENS. found in the fact that while chloroform is subject to a duty of 50 cents a pound, the estic article is selling in this country for 35 cents a pound, or actually for 15 cents a pound less than the duty!

And so it is with every article of general consumption which the masses of the people buy. As for the cost of the Bible, the Democrats who get up such literature as the above are not likely to pay that tax. Bibles are plentiful and cheap. We will not answer these back number questions again this this in their scrap books. I am too busy grappling with live issues to dip into ancient history and answer statements which on their face presuppose the farmers of this country to be fools.

They are not, but they know more about this question than the free traders who try

to instruct them. Bits of Washington's Possessions Robert E. Lee, president of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and son of the Confederate General, when he gives a particularly important dinner party, spreads his table with a linen cloth, in the corner of which are worked the initials "G. W.," and they stand for the true and only "G.W.," having formerly belonged to George Washington, from whose august possession they have descended to their present owner, who is a direct descendant from Martha Washington. The Lees own other bits of Washington's passessions in the way of silver and china, but nothing brings that venerated and china, but nothing brings that venerated family nearer to our own time than this well darned table linen.—Harper's Bazar.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES. Timely Warning-The Facts Plainly President Cleveland, aided by his lieutenant free trader, Mr. Roger Quintus Mills, says The New York Press, has seen fit to attack our woolen industries in the interest of

making woolen dress goods, which today re-

turns any profit in its manufacture. On the

contrary, many manufacturers are keeping

in a peculiar situation: he does not know

This is a plain statement of fact. The elec-

tion of Harrison means the sure continuance

of the manufacture of woolens in the United

States and the starting up of a great amount

of machinery now idle or being stopped for

and women (hitherto kept almost constantly

busy under the protective system); it means

that many more avenues will speedily be

opened for the employment of laborers, spin-

heard from the Tuscaloosa to the Kennebec.

The Press believes that it is within bounds

when it prophesies that more than one-half

of the woolen machinery now running on

goods for men's wear will be silent, making

more than 50,000 idle workmen within sixty

to carry a pound or a yard of unnecessary

woolen stuffs in his stock in view of the

catastrophe which must follow Cleveland's

The decision, wage carners, is in your

ands. You are the arbiter. Do you decide

for Harrison, protection and employment, or for Cleveland, free trade and the inevitable

idleness of yourself and your fellow work-men in the great woolen industries of this

FREE TRADE IN THE SOUTI

tection.

itnut of the gold r

The contrast in value of national securities

now and development of the country under

the protection era from 1861 to the present

proves the folly of Democratic tariff tink-

A Short Talk to Workingmen.

If the ex-Confederates have a complete representative, Watterson, of Kentucky, is the

solid south and the revenge of the lost cause,

he sportively gave the workingmen of the north assurance that they should have timely

In vain. The courageous, brilliant and

manly orator cannot be muzzled. He is a

"I should be less truthful than I always

hope to be if I pretended that in the Mills

bill the country was getting anything like what it ought to have. The Mills bill is not

merely a protective measure, but it embraces

to the utmost what I believe to be the unjust

demands of certain interests. If it contains

any free trade principles at all I have not

been able to find them, though I have gone over it with a telescope, fore and aft."

duties off about one hundred established American industries and surrenders to for-

eign manufacturers and importers one-sixth of the customs revenues of the United States!

free trade, and the Domocratic party wants it, and he proves it wants it, and that it curely

Again breaking loose from the restrictors

"What the protectionists found to be the

And the men who live on day's wages will

Democratic congress to execute his proposals.

In sack cloth and ashes they will know "the

Brothers, save yourselves!-Samuel Wilke-

POOR POLL.

Screams "The Tariff Is a Tax."

a good, old fashioned, narrow minded Dem-

like Poe's raven, has a single utterance. It is

"The tariff is a tax," which it has evidently

heard Mr. Thurman or some other orator

THE CARPENTER AND THE PARROT.

"The tariff is a tax," screamed the Bowery

"A tax," said a carpenter who was merrily

working with plane and saw; "why, how on

"The tariti is a tax," was the only re-

"Now, look ye here, you stupid bird," said the carpenter, "take this plane, for example,

and I see by a picture in Harper's Weekly

that the tariff taxes me on this, and also on

this saw. It ain't true, because I happen to

know that the price of jackplanes in free trade England is \$15 per dozen, and the price

in the United States is only \$10 20 per dozen.

And I also know that common hand saws are

THE GLAZIER AND THE PARROT.

was a glazier putting a square of plate glass in a shop window. Of course the parrot said:

"Why, you green, un-American thing, you

don't know what you are talking about. Twenty-five years ago I put in the plate glass

that was smashed here yesterday and it cost \$2.50 per square foot. It was imported. The

tariff is fifty cents a square foot and this

glass I am putting in costs only seventy-five

cents a square foot just because they make

But the parrot only said, "The tariff is a

it in this country, thanks to the tariff."

"The tariff is a tax."
The glazier looked around and said

make, and caught its refrain from him.

Here is one of the talks.

parrot yesterday.

evil thereof."

con in The Buffalo Express.

The truth is that the man wants absolute

And this of a bill which takes protective

man and not a dog. Inevitably he blurted out his creed and that of his party. He said:

try into free trade.

hide the solid south.

a pimple on him. I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so ad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His England and other foreign nations. This bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was coverep with eruptions, which the doctors said was scald head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His nair is now splended, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing. ARS M. E. WOOSUM, Norway, Me. important branch of our country's prosperity keenly feels the effect of this unjust attack. The farmers, as a result, have already lost more than \$15,000,000 on their wool this year, and the woolen mills, with few exceptions, have been able to secure only about one-half the amount of orders from the distributing trade which they need for the current season, or which were taken by the commission houses in the corresponding period of 1887.

There is scarcely a single article made by A Fever Sore Eight Years Cared. the worsted spinning mills, by the woolen and knitting mills, or by those mills engaged in

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cared, by using the CUTICURA ILEMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to nee his name which is 11. CASON, merchant their employes busy at a serious loss to their own interests. The jobber or distributor is to use his name, which is 11. 11. Cason, merchant of this place. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,

Gainsboro, Tenn.

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema, Hair all gone, Scalp

covered with eruptions. Thought his

hair would never grow. Cured by Cuti-

cara Remedies. Hair splendid and no-

whether to purchase domestic or foreign woolens, and awaits the election of Harrison Severe Scalp Disease Cured. Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she fried Curticuta. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and Cuticuta ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin.

REV. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D. D., Raleigh, N. C. or Cleveland before he makes a decision. He therefore gives in the meantime but a fraction of his usual order to bridge over election day. The situation is also a dangerous one for some of these distributors, inasmuch as the enactment of the Mills bill means their inevitable failure where their capital is

From Pimples to Scrofula cured. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Soid everywhere: Frice, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. lack of orders; it means the employment, at-good wages, of hundreds of thousands of men € send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beautiff ners and weavers on woolen goods: it means that the busy hum of the spindle will be

Catarrhal Dangers To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, days if Cleveland is elected. Labor must surely bear its share of the blow. A dearth brain netive and free from pain or ache . to know that no poisonous, putrid matter deffles the breath of orders already exists as the direct result. and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, of the president's message and the agitation of the Mills bill. This fact no theory of not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the Cleveland's can explain away. Neither the manufacturer nor the distributor can afford poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase imrunity from such a fate snould be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

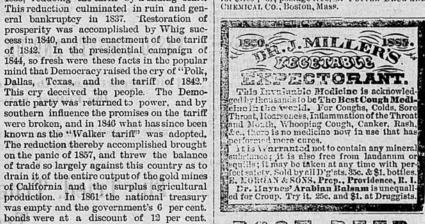
**ANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a single head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving; permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one find physicians and directions, and sold by all druggests for \$1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Boston,

No Rheumatiz About Me.

Good Times in Our Eras of High Pro-IN ONE MINUTE. The Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing plaster. New, original instantenous, infallibic, safe. A matyclous antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. Utterly unlike and vastly surerior to a l other plasters. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for \$1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. The south made the tariff a sectional issue before it did slavery. The tariff act of 1828 was nullified by South Carolina. Al-though Gen. Jackson, then president, sup-pressed the incipient rebellion, Mr. Calhoun carried the struggle into congress, and secured the compromise act of February, 1833, reducing the tariff by a sliding scale.



ROOT BEER FOR EVERYBODY. KNAPP'S

A 2% cent bottle makes 10 Gallons of de-licious Moot Beer. NO COOKING. Easi; made. The most healthy Summer Beverage is use for Home and Harvest Field. Large Bottles at Soc., \$1.25 and \$2.50. Full directions on each bottle. Ask for man. In the exultation of his success in fastening on the Democratic party in the St. Louis convention the economic policy of the "Knapp's Root Beer Extract." P. B. KNAPP & SONS, New York

notice of the unroofing of their manufac-tories before the final plunging of this coun-FOR SALE BY MOST DRUGGISTS. This genial and brainy orator of the solid DR. KILMER'S and Tickling in the Throat.

Arrest that Catarrh, Bronchitist or Asthma. This Remedy relieves quickly, Cures permanently. It prevents beeline, Right-Sweats and death from Consumption. The Prepared at DR. KILMER'S DESPENSARY, Binghanton, N. Y. Letters of inquiry answered, Guide to Health (Sent Free). Sold by Bruggists. south was put on the platform in New York last Friday to uphold the Mills bill. Before turning him loose, the Democratic handlers earnestly admonished him to check his customary utterance of the whole truth, and to over the purposes of his party and to wholly



"Y. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE Norwalk & New York Freight Line.

> THE PROPELLERS,

City of Norwaik and Eagle, Will make daily trips for freight between New York and Norwalk, stopping at South Nor. walk. Leaving Pier 23, foot of Beekman streets New York every evening at 5 o'clock; Saturdays at 2 p. m. Leaving Norwalk Bridge every evening. Freight taken from and received for all point

on the Danbury and Norwalk and Shepaug Rail-The Democratic Parrot That Forever ronds at Greatly Reduced Rates. Upon application to agents the City of Norwalk Mr. Kemper Bocock, one of the clever ediand Eagle will be sent for special lots of freight anywhere in New York or its vicinity. tors of The New York Press, has discovered STAL persons are forbid trusting any of the ocratic parrot, with which he constructs employes of the boats on this line on account o some instructive tariff talks. The parrot,

> Geo. S. Gregory. Livery: Boarding, Sale, Feed and Exchange

Stables



selling today in England at \$6 for dozen and here at \$5 per dozen. Where does the tax come in?" And then the carpenter proceeded No. 14 Knight St Nothing daunted by this, the parrot equeaked: "The tariff is a tax." (in rear of Horse Car Depot), NORWALK, CONN. Carriages furnished at all hours. Controoms attention and gentlemanly drivers. The first thing the Bowery parrot saw when he opened his eyes the other morning

For Sale at a Sacrifice. Will be sold if applied for soon, TEN ROOM COTTACE.

within five minutes walk of the bridge, with never failing well of excellent water, and a cistern holding three hundred hogs heads, for laundry purposes all modern improvements conveniences, etc. Cost owner \$8,000, and

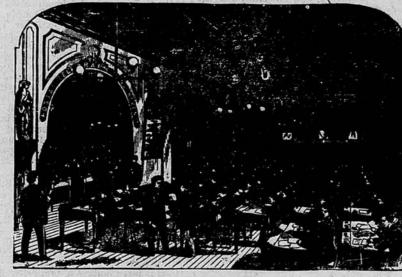
will be sold for \$5,000 with only \$1,500 down, to satisfactory party. 1m33 Enquire at GAZETT 2 OFFICE.

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We desire to call special attention to this new department. A special teacher is em ployed, whose whole time is devoted to instruction in this branch, thereby enabling Students to pursue the course under personal instruction, and also, receive the superior advantages which this College offers in obtaining situations. It being an independent study, we form no classes, and scholars may enter at any time.

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GEO. F. QUINTARD.

Norwalk, Conn., August 1st, 1888.

Groceries Fresh and New

FULL LINE OF ALL GOODS

First-Class-:-Grocery-:-Store

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An experience of nearly ten years in the Paicn' Office has given him a perfect familiarity with every classification of invention and the particular EHAMINERS AND BUREAUS, to which cach and every invention is referred. He has a complete familiarity with the Rules of Practice the Records, Models, &c., &c., &c., alcovery detail of the office, and GIVES HIS PERSONAL ACTIENTION to the interests of his Clients. Being on the ground, and visiting the Patent Office daily, he can serve Inventors is securing their Letters Parent far more advantage ously than Solicitors who do not reside

searches and Rejected

Applications

Countries.

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ocated at the National Capital, adjacent to all the Executive Departments, gives me superior advantage in the prosecution of Claims against the United States.

INCREASE YOUR PENSION.

Many pensioners borne on the rolls are entitled 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 each 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 unitative or errongular to

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

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FIRST-QUALITY BUILDING STONE for cheap. Apply to JAMES SELLECK.
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PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH. Lv. Norwalk. Lv.So. Norwalk, Ar. Wijson Point .v.so. Norwalk, Ar. Wilson Point
6 02 a. m. 6 10 a. in.
7 56 " 8 03 "
8 26 " 8 32 "
10 13 " 10 20 "
1 00 p. m. 1 07 p. m.
4 46 " 4 53 "
1 6 50 " Mxd. 7 00 " Mixed
8 07 " 8 15 "
10 24 " 10 31 " 4 34 " Mixed 8 02 " 9 47 , NORTH. Lv. Wi.son Point Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Norwall

1 10 a. m. 6 25 ... 8 45 ... 1 40 a. m. 2 10 a. m. 6 35 " 6 40 " 9 18 " 9 23 " 12 13 " 12 18 " 2 55 p. in. 3 05 p. m. 3 11 p. m. 5 10 " 5 15 " W. H. STEVENSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager F. C. PAYNE, Superintendent. J. T. FENN, General Ticket Agent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

OCTOBER 27th, 1888.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

For New York.—Accommodation trains at 6.56, 8.31, 9.38, a. m., 1.20 (local) 2.44, 5.15, 7.09, 8.11, 10.15, p. m. Express trains at 5.16 (except Mondays), 5.48, 6.12, (local), 7.23 (local), 7.56 (local) 8.26 (local) 9.08 (springfield local), 10.18, 11.45 a. m.; 12.39 (springfield local), 4.66, 5.51, 6.52, p. mwasnington arght express12.56 a. m.

For New Haven and the East.—Accommodation trains at 6.31, 7.38, 8.50, 10.44 a. m., 1.44, 4.22, 5.34, 8.49, 9.49, 11.07 p. m. Express trains at 1.16 a. m. (Washington night express), 9.16, a. m.; 12.12, 1.13, (local), 3.07, 4.11 (Housntonic Express) 5.08 (vaugatuck Express) 6.20 (Bridgeport special), 7.13, (Springfield local), 7.21 (Bridgeport special) 12.43, a. m. (Boston express), 8.08 (Local p. m., and 6.51 p. m. and 6.51 p. m. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt. C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

HUDSON RIVER by DAY! IGHT. DAY LINE STEAMERS EW YORK AND ALBANY.

A Specialty. To all those whose applications have been rejected, he will make an examination and report on the same gratuitously. Preliminary examination of the Patent Office Records, prior to an application for a patent, will be made for a very small charge, and advice or information in regard to patents will be given in full detail in a circular which will be mailed free of charge to every applicant. He has special



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RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO.,

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Healthful, Powerful, Durable,
No Gas, no Dust, Wonderfully Successful
Heaters. Established 1837.

—sold by—

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F. W. JAQUI, Jr., KOIWAIK, COLF.

PFTER L. GUIGUE,

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 I was are more 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 BIGIT.

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

PETER L. GUIGUE,

FLORIST & NURSERYMAN UNION AVENUE,

North of Norwalk Cemetery. NORWALK, - - CONN. Dealer in In Green House and Hot House and Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Fruit and Ornamen tal Trees Shrubbery, Vines. Cut Flowers always on hand and all sorts of designs in Flowers arranged

Grading and Re-filling Cemetery Plots

promptly attended to.

41v2

man or a short, stout man, or an unusually large man finds that he can be perfectly fitted with a ready made garment it is a kind of revelation to him. "stout" sizes and "long" sizes that will fit any

man under fifty inches chest measure unless he is actually deformed, and we suggest that you men of irregular build examine our stock before contracting with a tailor for Fall clothes. You may find an agreeable surprise.

When a long, slender

We cut "extra" sizes,

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

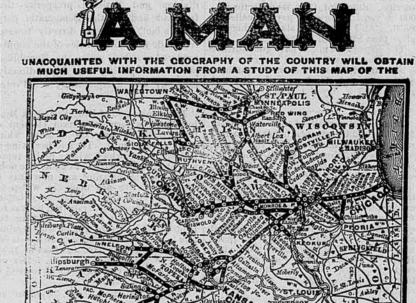
CLOTHES, HATS AND SHOES,

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THURMAN IN 1867. As a Candidate for Governor of Ohio Against R. B. Hayes.



"This Is a White Man's Government." DEDIOCRATIC For Governor,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.

Licutenant Governor, DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes. Treasurer of State, COCHRAN FULTON, of Crawford. · Auditor of State, JOHN McELWEE, of Butler. Attorney General, FRANK H. HURD, of Knoz. Supreme Judge, THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.

Comptroller of the Treasury,
WILLIAM SHERIDAN, Jr., of Williams. Member of Board Public Works, ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT-

"I AM A PROTECTIONIST."

That Is What Eloquent Old Fred Douglass

Says—His Plain Reasons. "I am a protectionist. If one family is protected, each family is protected; if the the interests of all are protected. There was a man who attempted to establish a free trade community in the state of New York, John Collins. He thought people ought not to work but about two hours in twenty-four. They were going to make a fine career for themselves. They called people to come and live with them. They were going to have all things in common, 'All mine is thine,' they said, and 'All thine is mine.' What was the result? Everybody that could not get a living at home poured into John's community. It was a free trade community. They got along very well in the summer. They built a play house, they had a theatre, they had a dancing hall and a tenpin hall, and they got along very well during the summer—but as winter came on they went out as foragers to look for turnips. They didn't live there long; that society was disappointed, and John went to California as a great many other men went; some went out with him, and some went with their wives, and some went out with other men's wives. They had free trade. 'Oh,' they said, 'leave your families; leave your nomes; leave your farms; get rid of them; take down your fences; let us have free trade.' It didn't work; it won't work, try it when you will. 'But,' says the Irishman, a workman, 'you are not having to pay \$16 for a coat which in the presence of free trade you could get for \$10.' Do you think it stands to reason as a home argument? But how long would it last? How long would you be able to get that coat for \$10 in the presence of free trade? Let the Lowell mills shut up; let the water wheels shut down: let their spindles go to dust and ashes and rust out; let the windows of these magnificent mills be broken in, and let the manufactories of Fall River, and Brattleboro, and Lawrence, and Manchester all go to dust, and how long will it be before those people over in another Manchester, and Birmingham, and Leeds would make your coats? How long would it oc before all your factories and your home markets are destroyed? And how long would it be before you would have to pay \$16 for a country? I remember when we couldn't make a pen in America, and when we wanted a knife we had to buy one from Sheffield, Rogers' patent, and we had to pay \$1.50 for a good one and sometimes \$2 for one that was made in Sheffield, Rogers' patent, with the British crown stamped on it. Now, since we have begun to make cutlery as well as Sheffield, we can make a knife, and we can make a knife as good as the one we paid \$1.50 for, for 75 cents, a half difference. But let our cutlery establishments all go to ruin, how long would it be before Sheffield would raise the price on her knives and on her cutlery? "It will not be wise to talk about this thin

as if it was an individual matter. It is not an individual matter; it is a national matter.'

THE NEW LINCOLN.

A Very Just and Handsome Tribute t Gen. Harrison.

When Gen. Harrison was nominated at Chicago his Indiana friends said he would Shingles, Lath. grow daily in popularity, and their state-ment is abundantly verified by the development is abundantly verified by the develop-ments of the campaign. "Judge," the comic illustrated paper, says in an editorial on this subject: "If anybody knows of any wiser, abler or more judicious speeches than those of Gen. Harrison during this campaign, he had better find out the author of them and go to work and manufacture some himself. The general has spoken openly and frankly on every topic belonging to the campaign, and has not said a word which he or his party, dying or living, would wish to blot. That is a great compliment, and shows, if there were no other evidence, that the Re-

ability has never yet been called in question. There is a new Lincoln in that strong, just, able, fearless, discreet Indiana man, and if Democratic jingoism brings about a new crisis he will be just the president for the The Democratic Phonograph. When the historian sits down in some com ing year to write the history of the Demo-eratic campaign of 1888 he will be amazed and delighted with the material which the great Democratic leaders have stored up for

oublican standard bearer is a great man. His

judgment is as great as his ability, and the

his use in the political phonograph. He will have only to turn the crank of this handy little machine and he will hear issuing from it the voices of men who are alive today say-The infamous protective system.—George

The Democracy abolished slavery.-Allen G. Thurman. Protective tariffs are unconstitutional.-Joseph E. McDenald. If any man asks me a troublesome ques-tion about free trade my answer is: "Go home and take a cold bath."—Roger Q Mills. I am for Grover Cleveland because Grover Cleveland is for free trade.—Henry George.

The Democracy is a free trade party, or it

is nothing.—Henry Watterson.

California uses 33,000,000 burlap bags Hay fever, Asthma. Immediate relief. Fontaine's Gure. Sold by all druggists. Every year in Brooklyn 2,000 persons

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ache, rheumatism, will find relief by wear-ing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them. A woman of Visalia, Cal., has two pe umming birds that will alight on her hands when called. Den't give up because you feel blue and

are troubled with that tired and all gone feeling. Do as I did, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters, it will make you feel like a new person; it did me.—Jennie Holmes 354 Tremont street, Boston. An artesian well sunk under the salt

waters of New York Bay on the Jersey side, produces pure fresh water in abund-Burns, scalds, sores, etc.-Page's Climax Salve will cure them spedily, and with so little pain, that the patient hardly realizes that anything has gone amis. For

sale by all druggists. A London expert gives this as an unfailing remedy for sea-sickness: "Hold your

breath and contract your abdominal mus cles." If you are tired of taking the large old-

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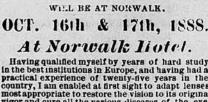


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201f
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