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Volume LXXXIX.

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Jonathan and His Continent

By Max O'Rell, Author of "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull, Jr., Etc." and Jack Allyn.

Translated by Mme Paul Blouet. Copyrighted by Cassell & Co. New York, and published by special arrangement through the American Press Association Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is a remarkably clever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing the Anglo-Saxon race. The book from which the following extracts are made is his latest production, and ma-terial for it was gathered during his recent visit

CHAPTER XXIIL The Americans are Christians-that is to say, they attend church on Sundays. Like other Christians, they attend to business on In America, religion is served up with sauces to suit all palates. Independently of

the Catholic religion, there are 189 different religious sects. England has only 185. Every good preacher draws a full congregation, no matter to which sect he belongs. The church in itself is not the attraction, and the minister has no other influence over the people than that which he exercises by his oratorical talents. A religious or moral lecturo is as popular as a literary lecture, a

oncert, or a play.

An American will go and listen to the ninister of a sect differing from his own, rather than sit and be bored by a tiresome preacher belonging to his own denomination. He will rather go to hear Dr. McGlynn, the excommunicated Roman Catholic priest, or Dr. Felix Adler, the elequent agnostic; regious as he is, he will sometimes regret that Col. Ingersoll does not appear in public on Sundays any longer; Protestant as he is, ne has no scruple about going to hear nusical mass in the Catholic cathedral, in fact, you can see him everywhere except in the churches where duliness prevails and the

mind waits in vain for fresh nourishment. The churches advertise a preacher in the ewspapers as the theatres advertise a "star." In default of a good preacher other attrac tions are put forward to draw the public. How resist the two following appeals, posted at the doors of a New York and a Chicago church! I copied them word for word with great caro: Musical Evangeists.

Eolos; Short sermons; The place to be happy and saved. Walk in, ladies and gentlemen, walk in. The other, more seductive still, was worded

No reason for not coming! Free seats; Cheerful services; Dooks supplied to the congregation.

Religious sects multiply overy day. No loctrine is too absurd to make preselytes. The latest religious invention in America Esoterism, which promises immortality to its followers-immortality, that's all! The doctrine of the Esoterists teaches that, if man were really pure, and followed the precepts of the Gospel to the letter, he would become nmortal, not in Paradise, but here below As it is probable that no Christian ever yet necceded in following minutely the precepts of the Gospel, the Esoterists may be right. To live forever, say they, you have only to remain virtuous, even in the married state. Celibacy must be embraced. Celibacy pure and simple, however, is not sufficient, for where there is no struggle there is no victory. Devotees must therefore marry, but in all honor remain celibates. If you succeed in nastering your passions, no malady will attack you, and you will become immortal. "But," you will probably say, "do the

Esoterists never die?" Yes, they die-once; but, according to them, this does not prove the fallacy of their belief. If they die, it simply proves that they have failed to attain the necessary de-

gree of perfection. Now the Esoterists are safe to continue with us, for either they will arrive at perfection and become immortal, or they will fall away from grace and will have children to swell their ranks. The head of this sect, which is as yet only about two years old, claims that when the Esoterists attain perfection, not only will they be immortal, but they will have a clear insight into the future, a gift which will enable them to amass great riches. And, indeed, the utility of such an accomplishment on the stock exchange, for

instance, must be apparent at a glance. Another sect pretends to be able to cure all disease by faith. The faith of these fanatics is not shaken by the death of their patients. "If they had had more faith they would have recovered."

During my stay in America, a well known evangelist published a volume of sermons with the following preface: "God has been kind enough to own the words when I spoke them. I hope He will give His blessing to the

book, now that the same words appear in print." Many books are published in Franco with the remark, "A work approved of by Mgr. the Archbishop of X." A volume, advertised as having been owned and blessed by the Lord himself, ought to have a wide sale.

A truly edifying sight is that of the noisy, dirty, blaspheming crowd, collected on a Sunday evening outside Madison Square Garden, New York, on the eve of a "six days" go-as-you-please walking match." From 6 or 7 in the evening, there is a betting, swearing match outside the gates. But the walking only begins at one minute past midnight. Not to take the name of God in vain, the English have invented many cuphemisms; some men, imagining, I suppose, that the Deity takes no cognizance of any language but English, venture so far as to say Mon

Diou or Mein Gott. At this kind of thing the Americans are as clever as the English. They have invented

Great Scott! Something admirable in all the main relialous sects of America is their national

When I hear it said that religion is the sworn enemy of progress, especially of republican institutions, I turn to America and say to myself: "This is not true."

There is no minister of religion, from the archbishops down to the most unlettered preachers of all the small isms, who would dare to tell his congregation that liberty is not the most precious, the most sacred of their possessions, and that the republic is not the most admirable-the only possible-form of government for America. In France there is much indifference on the

subject of religion; but a great deal of ineredulity is affected to satisfy a political bias. I am certain that if, in France, you searched into the hearts of the people, you would find there much less atheism than in many other countries. Religious belief seems to be the appanage of the royalist party, and other people think they make a show of republicanism by throwing over the belief of the royalists. The religious man is rather looked upon as a political enemy than as a religious antaronist. This is the true explanation of much apparent agnosticism in France. It must also be remarked that plenty of royalists only affect piety and go regularly to church as a protest against republican and that many republicans may be excused for taking this display of religion for an act of hostility towards their pet institutions. This state of things is deplorable. Both

sides are to blame for it. In England and America, where the form of government is questioned by no one, reigion does not clash with progress and liberty, but lives with democracy in peace and harmony, as becomes a faith whose grand precept is: "Lovo ye one another."

CHAPTER XXIV. I one day asked one of the cloverest ladies of New York whether she had met Col. In-

gersoll. "No." she answered, "I never met him and do not wish to make his acquaintance." "May I ask why?" I said. She replied: "Simply because I am told that it is impossible to know him without ad-

miring and loving him." "Well, I don't want to admire or love

I had the honor of making his acquaintance, and, like all those who have approached and known him, I soon admired him. He is one of the greatest figures of his great country. In a book on contemporary America one must needs speak of this celebrated advocate. He is a parsonality apart. He has little in common with the rest of his countrymen but the title of colonel.

Once more I say it: in this book of jottings I do not sit in judgment. I meraly describe impressions. It is not necessary to indorse a man's theories in order to enjoy his society, and this is especially true in the case of Col. Ingersoll, who is many sided in his powers, and who charms theologians and agnostics alike when the subject of religion is not to

Col. Robert Ingersoll is a man of about Co. six feet high and strongly built, a colossus physically and intellectually. The eyes sparkle with wit and beam with the enjoyment of life; the mouth is humerous and smiling; the head large and well planted on broad shoulders; the face shaven, the brain bristling with humanitarian thoughts; a man with the heart of a lion to fight the battles of life, but the heart of a woman in presence of human suffering.

He has substituted for the love of religion the religion of love and of the family. According to him religion should have but die aim-to teach us now to be happy in this life. He in eats with Carist: "Love one another; do not to others what you would not have others do to you." And he adds: "A God that is represented as weaving webs to catch the souls of men whom he has created is not adorable." As to a future life, the colonel does not commit himself. He says: "We do not know, we cannot tell whether death is a door or a wall, a spreading of pinions to soar or the folding of wings forever." In the eyes of most pious people, his theories are abominable, and he is the Antichrist, but the Americans are unanimous in admitting his extraordinary talents, and among the dear friends of the colonel and his family are many Pres

yterians, some of them ministers. Antichrist if you will-that is, if you can nagine such a personage endowed with very moral and intellectual faculty. In his presence men feel themselves small and women put their hands over their eyes, being careful to keep the fingers well apart. A decidedly dangerous Antichrist, this. Mr. Ingersoll's religion is the religion of humanity. He says: "Happiness is the only good, the time to be happy is now, and the

way to be happy is to make others so." Live to do good, to love and be beloved by those around, and then lie down and sleep with the consciousness of baving done your duty to men. Do not ask pardon of God for an injury done to man. Ask pardon of the man and make reparation to him for your offense "I rob Smith," exclaims Mr. Ingersoll in the ironical language he is such a master of; "God forgives me. How does that help

He maintains that the Christian religion teaches less the love of an infinitely just and merciful God than the fear of a demon thirsting for human victims. This charge is borne out by a proverb used by the Scot, who is a student of human nature: "If the deil were deed, God wad na

erved so weel." The colonel maintains that if man has had hands given him to feel, eyes to see, cars to hear, he has also a brain to think, a heart to love and intelligence to reason with. He does not attack so much the Catholic religion, which rests on faith, for a religion

which rests purely on faith is not a matter for reasoning and argument. But he rather uttacks a Protestantism which prides itself n resting on reason as well as on faith. The theories of Col. Ingersoll are the natural outcome of the introduction of reasoning into religious matters. Things which are felt only cannot be dis-

cussed; things which are incomprehensible are not matter for expianation. Protestantism is a mixture of faith and reason, agreeing pretty badly together, it must be confessed. The Protestant takes the Bible for a book every word of which is inspired of God. He interprets it in his own ashion, and proves out of it every doctrine he requires to found a new sect. The very drunkard is not at a loss to find an excuse for his drinking, and turning to Isaiah (lxv, 13) comforts himself with: "Behold, my servant

shall drink." As he looks on at the Protestants squabbling over the signification of biblical passages, the colonel laughingly says: "It is to be regretted that your deity did not express

himself more clearly." Needless to say that he looks upon the Bible not as an inspired book, but as a collection of literatures something akin to the "Arabian Nights," and this is what makes discussion with him difficult, if not out of question. How is it possible to imagine a liscussion between faith and reason!

George Sand said that the fanatic loved God to the exclusion of man. The theories of Col. Ingersoll, lofty and noble as most of them are, verge upon fanaticism in the sense that they teach the love of mankind to the exclusion of Him who so loved man. The colonel robs the poor and sorrowing of that which helps them to endure their ills, a belief

in a better world to come. Son of a Protestant minister, Robert Inger soll early showed special aptitude for the discussion of theological questions. By the age 16, he had thoroughly studied the Old Testa ment, and would reason upon it like a doctor of divinity. The father in vain drew Robert's attention to the beauties of the Bible; the son could see little in it but absurdities and inconsistencies. The old minister was heard to say: "It grieves me to hear my Robbie

talk so, but I declare he is too much for me: I cannot answer him." Who can answer Ingersoll? is a question often asked. Apparently not the ministers of the hundreds of different Protestant sects that flourish in America; not Mr. Gladstone, student of the Bible and profound reasoner though he be.

For more than a year, the president of the Nineteenth Century club of New York was trying to get a Protestant minister to break a lance with this redoubtable agnostic in public, but without avail. Not one felt equal

That which makes this man so formidable s not so much his eloquence, his quick repartee, his sarcasm, his pathos, his humor, it is above all the life he leads, the example he sets of all the domestic virtues. One must have the privilege of knowing him intimately. of penetrating into that sanctuary of conjugal happiness, his home, before one can form an idea of the respect that he must inspire

this to prove once more that we have all our

little faults, and that Col. Ingersoll, in com-

mon with his fellow mortals, is not perfect.

Between midnight and I in the morning, the

last visitors reluctantly depart. On the way

home, you think of all the witty things that

hove been said, the arrows of satire that

have been shot at hypocrisy and humbug,

the ennobling humanitarian opinions that

have been advanced and though you may

not feel converted, or diverted, or perverted

to Ingersollism, you are sure to leave that

house feeling fuller of good will toward all

men, and saying to pearself. "What a de-

being retained professionally at Washington

place in this world or the next," exclaimed

the recipient of the telegram as soon as he

lightful evening I have passed!"

him to take the colonel's place.

oven in those who abhor his doctrines. His house is the home of the purest joys; it holds four hearts that beat as one. Mr. Ingersoll lives in one of the handsome houses on Fifth avenue. His family consists of his wife and two lovely daughters, Atheus and Venice, as an American whom I met at Col. Ingersoll's used to call them. Indeed one reminds you of the beautiful creations of Titian. The other seems like a mythological vision, a nymph from the banks of Erymanthus. As you look at her, while she speaks to you with her eyes modestly lowered, almost seeming to apologize for being so invely, to execution. you involuntarily think of "Le Jeune Malade" of Andre Chenier, that last of the Greek poets, as Edmond About called him. Authors, artists, lournalists, members of the thinking world of New York may be met

at the colonel's charming Sunday evenings. About 11 at night, when all but the intimate friends of the family have left, these latter draw around their host, and entice him to talk upon one of his favorite subjects, poetry, music, or may be the "Mistakes of Moses," Chicago Herald, to speak while they listen with avidity. He knows his Shakespeare as thoroughly as the Bible, only he speaks of him with far more respect and admiration. He adores Wagner, whom he sets even above Beethoven. I mention

she will lose her reason." This took place in the year of disgrace 1888. In the days of the "gold fever" in California San Francisco was overrun by scoundrelism of the most virulent type. Twice was the infant city reduced to ashes by incendiary hands. Then the leading citizens rose in their wrath, banded themselves to-

I was present one evening at a meeting of the Nineteenth Century club to hear a discussion on "The Poetry of the Future." Col. Ingersoll was to have taken part in it, but, CHAPTER XXVII. As I have said elsewhere, each state of the he was obliged to excuse himself at the Union makes its own laws. The result is eleventh hour The president immediately that a thing which is legal in one state is not telegraphed to a well known minister asking necessarily legal in the others. The most curious, and those which differ "I distinctly decline to take Col. Ingersoll's

most, are the laws upon marriage and di-

ried to that woman, but the marriage is not

the journey can part company for good.

hair or teeth, give her tongue too free ptay,

or habitually take up the newspaper as soon

CHAPTER XXV I had just returned from America, and was sitting in the smoking room of the North Western Hotel, Liverpool I was chatting with an American fellow passenger on the Atlantic voyage, while admiring St. George's hall, which stands opposite This magnificent building, which serves as a palace of justice, is the finest modern edifice of the En-

had read it. The reverend gentleman never-

theless took part in the evening's debate, and

when he repeated his repartee to the audi-

ence was greeted with hearty laughter and

applause.

All at once we heard a blast of trumpets. a crowd rushed toward the hall, and lined the flight of steps leading to the grand entrance Heralds and lackeys, all bedizened with scarlet and gold, presently descended the steps, followed by police officers. Sev eral carriages then drove up From one of them there alighted a man arrayed in a scar let robe and ermine tippet and wearing a pow dered wig The scarlet robe, followed by the cortege which had formed, solemnly mounted the steps between the crowd, which stood gazing with open mouthed and wide eved admiration. "What show is there going on opposite!

asked the American, in the easy going tone that so distinguishes the Yankeo. He was an "innocent abroad." 'My dear sir." I said to him, "it is simply indge going to try a thief or two England

honors her criminals with a great deal of urade, as you see." My American was silent for a few minutes. He was probably adding up the salaries of the judge, the police officers, heralds and ushers, the lawyers' fees, the cost of the building, carriages and show generally, and no doubt comparing the total with the pound or two stolen from his employers by a dishonest clerk, for whom all this grand repre-

entation was taking place Nothing is more simple than an American court of justice. Four walls innocent of decoration of any kind, a few plain chairs of benches. No uniforms, no robes, no wigs, no trumpets, no liveried ushers The judge and the barristers are in black frock coats. The ishers not quite so well dressed as the barris-

ters (as a rule), and that is all. In France, we pay a legion, a host rather, judges and police officers, to look after our security, and never should we dream of helping them in the exercise of their functions. If a crime remain wrapped in mys tery, we say to ourselves: "I pay the police; it is for them to discover the criminal, it is not my business, and, besides, the profession of detective is not in my line or to my taste." It is not the same in the United States. There public safety concerns every one. The population of a town feel dishonore by the perpetration of a crime in their midst. Every one is on the alert to catch the criminal, men organize themselves into bands to

search the country round. An assassin is tracked in the woods with bloodhounds and guns, like a wild beast, if he is discovered and offers a very obstinate resistance, bullet is lodged in his body, and the hunters go tranquilly home again. Something which is much to be blamed, I think, is the procrastination of American getting his case to be tried again and again.

In cases of murder, what good can it do to

keep a poor wretch, that it is decided to hang. in prison for a year or more! It is adding torture to death penalty. If that were only all. Jonathan is such a philanthropist that he with difficulty makes up his mind to execute a fellow creature even legally So, when he has kept a year in prison a criminal, whom he is at last forced to hang, he leads him to the scaffold, puts a rope round his neck, jerks him up in the air, and manages to take twelve or sixteen minutes dispatching him.

This is philanthropy with a vengeance, and t is to be hoped that execution by electricity, which has just been adopted by the governor of New York state will put an end to such sickening proceedings. It is to be hoped also that the Americans will some day do better than that. I, for my part, do not doubt that they will abolish death sentences before very long They are too intelligent not to understand that the death sentence deters no criminal, and this for a very simple reason. A crime is committed under the impulse of passion, or it has een premeditated In the first case, the criminal never thinks of the punishment to come, he is blinded by passion. in the second,

ne always believes he has planned his crime n such a manner as not to be found out. To lighten this rather lugubrious subject, I will terminate with a little anecdote, which has never seen the light, and which I think is too delightfully humorous and pathetic to be allowed to remain unpublished.

The scene was the smoking room of the Savage club in London. A notorious criminal had been hanged i the morning Several members of the club were talking of the affair, and each one de-

scribed what his feelings would be if he were led to the scaffold to be hanged. During this conversation an actor, well known, but to whom managers, I scarcely know why, never intrust any but secondary parts, sat silent in an arm chair, sending up long puffs of smoke soaring to the ceiling "Hello, there is N., who has not given but

opinion," said one of the group, suddenly noicing the actor, "I say, N., tell us how ; M would feel if you were being led to the scal-The actor raised his eves to the ceiling and

after another pull at his cigar, said quietly: "Well, boys, I should feel that at last I was trusted with a leading part." CHAPTER XXVL

Lynch law is a summary justice which, in several of the states, is constantly being dealt out to criminals who, either from the insufficiency of the ordinary laws, or because of the absence of a judicial authority in the neighborhood, might escape punishment. Not the least semblance of a trial or even of examination, as a rule, the populace has taken it into its head that a certain individual is guilty of a crime, that suffices, he is sought out, torn from his family, led to the spot fixed upon for his execution, and there, without questioning or shrift, he is hanged, burned or shot, according to the fancy of his executioners. Sometimes the criminal is in prison, but the process of the law is slow and uncertain, and the people fear that he may escape justice Again, there may be a chance of the malefactor convincing the jury that he is innocent, this does not suit the humor of the enraged populace They attack the prison, and demand that their prey be delivered over to them If the governor of the prison refuses, the doors are burst open, and the prisoner is seized and forthwith led

It is to be hoped, for the credit of Amercan civilization, that this blot will soon be Lynch law has its humors, as the western-

ers express it in the cynical language which is so natural to them it is when there has been a mistake made-in the victim, and the whole thing has to be gone over again, because the wrong man has been lynched. Again I leave an American newspaper, The

"The little town of St. Helens is in a ferment. A party of lynchers entered it this morning, and went straight to the house of Mrs. Williams to apprise her that her husthe night After having expressed their regrets, the men left to go in search of the real culprit. We do not attempt to describe the anguish of the poor woman. It is feared that

getber in the name of the "Vigilance Committee," and soon from every available lamp post dangled the body of a ruffian. By such treatment was the city purged of crime and the reign of law and order for the first time

If it is easy to get married in the United | Is, does not altogether escape the contemp States it is still more easy to get unmerried. In the state of New York, for instance, if you go to a hetel with a woman, and put down "Mr So and So and wife" on the register, the law looks upon you as legally mar-

recognized as valid in some other states. To obtain a divorce in the state of New York you must prove infidelity on the part of your wife, but just across the Hudson, in the state of New Jersey, it is to be obtained on a proof of cruelty or incompatibility of character. If this is not easy enough for you, take the train to Chicago, where divorce is to be had for the asking, almost.

The court of disorce in Chicago, called by the real capital of Ireland. the Americans "the divorce mill," decided 681 cases during the year 1887.

This institution is just as flourishing in the state of Indiana as in Illinois. The easterners Patrick's day I remember that the Irish dein New York, and the mayor was requested jokingly pretend that, as the trains roll into the capital of Indiana, the porters cry out, "Indianapolis, twenty minutes fee divorce!" so that couples who may have fallen out on The English are always wondering why kissing his wife! Does that lady wear false

as her husband shows signs of dropping into before the aforesaid tribunals. liver a verdict on the political system of the Without troubling to go and settle in Utah. an American may set up a barem of legitimate wives. Each lawful spouse might be a concubine outside the state she was married in, but by carefully studying the laws of the different states Jonathan could, if he pleased,

I have read in American papers divor cases that were really most comic. When a will has to be administered matters often become very mixed up, as you may easily imagine. Who are the legitimate children!

indulge in polygamy without fear of being

Of course all these confusions make work or the men of law, who naturally think American legislation the finest in the world. The city of Chicago alone possesses seveneen hundred and sixty-eight lawyers, all

What a capital subject for an opera bouffe night be got from some of those Chicago divorce cases! What merry quid-pro-quos! What amusing scenes! Choruses of lawyers choruses of lawful wives, with the refrain: 'We are Mrs Jonathan, tra la!" "DAPPEN VS. DAPPEN."

I extracted from a Chicago paper the folowing evidence, full of originality and humor. The plaintiff is at the bar, being examined: "What is your husband's occupation sked the counsel. "Habitual drunkenness, sir," said Mrs

"He made cigars." "Good cigars?" "Occasionally." Here counsel drew a cigar from his pocket "This, your honor, is one of the defendant's

"I refer to your husband's profession.

"Mark it 'Exhibit A,' " said the judge. "Had Mr Dappen any other profession? 'Not to my knowledge," said Mr. Dappe

"Never practiced as a dentist?" "Not professionally." "Now, Mrs. Dappen, on your oath, did not your husband extract six of your teeth?" Mrs. Dappen looked timidly around. Mr. Dappen being evidently out of hearing, she whispered, "He did." "Did he administer gas, or ether, or any

næsthetic ( "Did he extract the teeth one after the

"He extracted them all together. "Had your husband any license to practice as a dentist!" "I never heard of it. He used to say: 'I will allow you a dollar a day Bring me the accounts every week, and if I ever find a eent missing I will knock your teeth out." "Did he find any deficit in your accounts?" "One Saturday night I could not balance the books. I was 13 cents short. Without a word my husband struck me in the mouth. Six of my teeth were knocked out. I swal-

owed two " "Have you the other four in court! "Yes. sir." "Mark them 'Exhibit B,' " said the judge. Eventually the divorce was granted.

CHAPTER XXVIII. The president is the most accessible citizen in the great Republic of the New World. Three times a week he descends to the ground floor drawing room and passes an hour shaking bands with all who wish to make his acquaintance. There cannot be a man in the world who does so much hand shaking as this president of the United States. You enter the White House at the hour of the public reception as you enter a church at service time. I saw there negroes, market women who had left their baskets in the antechamber, all sorts and conditions of men. It is the most democratic sight imaginable. Mr Grover Cleveland, already respected

and looked up to, three years ago, for his talents, his zeal and his integrity, has seen his popularity grow greater every day since he united his destiny with that of the most charming of America's daughters. Mrs Cleveland is a lady of scarcely fiveand-twenty summers, whose beauty has been so often described that it would be tedious to dwell longer on the subject Whether Re-

publicans or Democrats, all the Americans look upon Mrs. Cleveland with the eyes of the president. I remember having seen one day in a comic paper a caricature representing Mrs Clevoland bringing back her husband on her shoulders to the White House A caricature has no value except when founded upon reality At that time every one was unanimous in saying that, if Mr Cleveland were re-elected president, he would in a large

measure owe the honor to his wife. Mrs Cleveland calls her husband "Mr. President," Her own name is Frances Folsom, which, it is said, her husband shortens into "Frank" in private There appears to be no etiquette on this subject Martha Washington called the founder of the great American republic "General" Mrs. Hayes called the president "Mr Hayes," whilst Mrs Lincoln and Mrs Garfield called their respective husbands "Abram" and "Jim."

CHAPTER XXIX. In America the pursuit of politics is a liberal profession--very liberal for those who

take it up. In America, as in England, there are two great political parties, instead of being called Conservatives and Liberals, they are called Republicans and Democrats. The difference which exists between these two parties is this: One is in power and tries to stay in, the other s out of it and tries to get in. All that is done by one is condemned in advance by the other, whichever the other may

be. It is parti-otism. Good society keeps prudently aloof from politics and politicians. When a servant announces a politician his master whispers in his ear "John, lock up the plate and take care there is nothing lying about." John, faithful to orders, stands sentinel in the hall, and while he is showing out the politician, oand had been lynched by mistake during keeps an eye on the umbrellas and overcoats. For that matter, the American democracy is no exception to the rule. To become a chemist, you must study chemistry; to become a lawyer, you must study law; but, in a democracy, to be a politician you need only study your interests. Enlightened, educated, well bred people have no desire to be confounded with the heroes ot the stump, and stand back, the rich financiers and merchants are too busy to take up politics, the senators and congressmen are more or less the chosen of the common people, and good society says: "No, thank you, I prefer to stay at home." Thus it is that the ground remains clear for the noisy mediocrities, and that a gentleman has only to mix himself up in politics to be-

House to inspire a little respect. The Ameri-

can gentleman has not the least ambition to

see his fair name dragged in the mud, to hear

himself nicknamed "Honest John," "Jolly

which the politician inspires in the man of Contemporary America is governed by the

The Germans, the Scandinavigas, all the crowds of foreigners that, year by year, flock to the New World to find a livelihood, and which America gradually assimilates, go west to fell forests and reclaim the land. But the Irish pitch their tents for the most gate together and turn their attention to politics. The city of New York, for instance, which has been successively conquered by the Dutch, the English, and the Yankees, is today in the hands of the Irisa. New York is I was in America on the 17th of March, St.

manded to have the day officially celebrated to hoist the green flag over the City Hall. This gentleman, for refusing to comply, was next day pronounced a "false patriot" and a

ule and ready to back up the cause with heir dollars. Why! I will tell you. Beausothey are in hopes that, when the Irish get Ireland, they will all go home. Upon the strength of a six months' stay in America, one would hardly attempt to de-

I think, however, that it may safely be ffirmed that the English are a freer people than the Americans, that the constitutional -I had almost said republican-monarchy of England is preferable to the authoritative democracy of America.

The American constitution was copied from hat of the England of 1770, and the president of the United States was invested with a power about equal to that of George III Since that late the English have advanced. and the Americans have not-politically The English of the year of grace 1888 would soon give the Queen notice to quit, if she took it into her head to ask for power equal to that possessed by the president of the United States, it would take less time, perhaps, than the Americans would need to get rid of a

troublesome president. The position of this president of the United States is very curious. Imagine to yourself king who, after four years' service, disappears into the obscurity of private life, is no nore heard of unless he is assassinated, and whose very features are forgotten unless they have been perpetuated upon dollar bills CATARRH ELY'S

and postage stamps. The presidential election, which takes place every fourth year, is the most feverish phase of the feverish American life. The whole nation becomes delirious. Several months before the day fixed, every mind is preoccupied with but one thing, the election The newspapers are full of it, conversation has no other subject. Passions are let loose, intrigues are on foot, the most odious calumnies are circulated, men stop at nothing that may give the victory to their party For three or four weeks prior to the election, the ountry is given over to processions, meetings, banners, stump speeches, torchlight marches, etc. As soon as Fate has pronounced between the candidates, calm is reored, the fray ceases, arms are extended only in handshakings, the vanquished accept their defeat with as much bravery as they had displayed in the struggle, and every one

goes once more about his business. The English have the habit of making themselves at home everywhere, but above all in places where they pay Nothing is so repugnant to them as those thousand and one little tyrannies that go by the names of regulations, restrictions, rules, by laws, etc. PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY If you would be unhampered by such, if you would enjoy perfect freedom, live in England. No one doubts that England is the freest country on earth, not even our stanchest

French republicans. A few mouths before his election to the residency of the French Republic, M. Jules Grevy was present one evening at a political dinner in the beautiful mansion of the Vice tesse de Rainneville At this epoch, things scarcely seemed to point to the future elevation of M Grevy, and if the Orleans princes had displayed a little more resolution, M. Grevy would probably never have known any other palace than the one in which his pleadings failed to keep the magistrates awake.

one of the guests drew M. Grevy aside and said to him. "Well, sir, seeing the turn things are tak ing, have you not enough of the republic? "On the contrary I have just returned from a country where I have learned to ap

After dinner, in the elegant smoking room

preciate it more." "Where is it you have been? to Switzer land e "No, a little further." "Not America?"

"In what country can you have strengthened so much your republican ideas?" "I have just returned from England," replied M. Grevy

To be Continued.

A Mother in the Play.

Some queer mistakes happen to actresses, due to the many roles they enact upon the stage. Recently Miss Kathryn Kidder, who is playing the part of mother to Little Lord Fauntleroy at the Broadway theatre, attended a reception. The hostess introduced her to a lady, with this remark: "She is the mother of Little Lord Fauntleroy." Some now the lady interpreted the romark literally and began to question Miss Kidder about the age of her little son and when she permitted him to go on the stage. It was an embarrassing moment when the young ac-tress explained that she was only the mother in the play and not in real life. Miss Kidder is young and has a rich father, who is willing to star her any time she desires. She told a reporter that she preferred to work patiently and become a star in the legitimate course of her career rather than start out prematurely and run the risk of not making a financial success. As she was only 20 years old, she averred that she could wait. Miss Kidder began her stage career when she was only 16 years old, and made a success with Mayo in "Nordeck" and in Gillette's "Held by the Enemy." She is not at all superstitious, but yet one season she possessed a peacock fan which the manager de-

clared brought bad luck to the door receipts. One night Miss Kidder deliberately laid the

peacock fan in the middle of the street and

left it there. Business improved from that

hour.-New York Mail and Express. TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1889. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
During the spring of 1871, while working in the field at my home in Morgan county, Ga. I pulled off my shoes to give my feet a rest. Unfortunately, I walked into a clump of poison oals, and in a few days my feet were in a terrible condition, and I could not put on a shoe because of the soreness and swelling. I was treated as poison oak cases usually are, and everything was healed up. About the same time the following spring, 1872, my feet became sore again, as at first, and every succeeding spring for five years brought back the same condition of the disease, only each time it became more distressing, because I began to think it was a lifetime that the same condition of the disease. lifetime trouble. Finally, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I took six bottles, and to-day am entirely well. Ily improvement was gradual from the first, and no evidence of the disease remains. I shall take pleasure in testifying as to its curative properties. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence. Yours truly, J. L. MORGAN.

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Roger," or what not. He takes a joke as 7h re are 430 voters on Block Island well as another, but if you were to call him "Senator" or "Congressman," he would have The Italian budget shows a deficit of you up for defamation of character. The neaaly \$40,000,000. president himself, capable and upright as he

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25th, '89. DEAR GAZETTE: - Aside from the appropriation bills everything now is centered in matters appertaining to the change of administration and inauguration just one week from to-day. The city has already put on much of its holiday attire. Many public buildings, and a greater number of the more prominent private buildings were draped and decorated in season for Washington's birthday anniversary on Friday last. There has never before, on any former inauguration, been so general, elaborate and costly preparations for public and private decorations as are now being put

There is always a tinge of sadness cor nected with the social, personal and political disruptions connected with the outgoing of one administration and the incoming of another. When this involves a change in the political complexion of the parties this disruption of pleasant ties becomes more and and serious.

Mrs. Whitney, wife of the millionaire member of the cabinet, and who has been the social society chief here, remarked to one of her guests at her last reception that it was too bad that just as President Cleveland and his friends had gotten well fixed to enjoy themselves they should have to break up and all move out for a new and a republican administration. Those who probably know state that his defeat last fall was received by him with astonishment and unconcealed regret and chagrin He had not deemed it possible that he could be defeated, and the flatterers about him had strengthened him in his belief in his own unerring good luck and advancing destiny. His noble wife, too, who has borne herself throughout her husband's term as President with such unaffected modesty and pure and sweet Christian courtesy to all, was also very deeply disappointed at the result, but no word or sign of that disappointment has ever been revealed to the public. She has been the one bright and conspicuous feature at the White House that has saved its chief from even a wider contempt and disgust. The President has no social inclinations or tastes. A segar or s mug of beer are said to be a greater soluce to him in his leisure hours than the most brilliant of men or engaging of women. Indeed, he is charged by his chums with being a sort of "woman hater," and always uncomfortable in their presence. On the other hand Mrs. Cleveland has always shown a warm and hearty cordiality to all visitors at the White House of whatever name, place or station they

may chance to have been. The last two public receptions at the White House have been jams and crushes. More than ten thousand people, white and black, rich and poor, have stood in line for hours to gain admittance, and probably not a dozen in all that number especially cared to see or shake the President's cold and flabby hand, while all of the vast crowds were intently eager to take his winsome wife by her always warm and pleasantly extended digits, and get a single "glad see you" from her true womanly lips. Few presed out without again turning an admiring glance at her, and with a deep down feeling of sincere vegret that in so short a

time her charming presence as to be missed at the white House. Mr. C. has bravely borne herself amid trials and temptations few can realize without one single error of head or heart to mar the rich record of her three years of pre-eminently deserved and unexampled popularity. May her future never be less bright and happy.

OUR SOUTH NORWALK POST OFFICE. Not more than a dozen of Mr. Cleveland's postmester nominations have been acted on and approved since our last, and the new South Norwalk postmaster, Mr. Snyder, is still at the bottom of the heap. There i no purpose on the part of the post office committee to needlessly postpone these appointments, however much purpose there was on the part of the President to crowd them in in advance of his successor's it. auguration. It is simply a physical impossibility to take up and properly examine all later nominations. Had Mr. Snyder's nomination been promptly sent in the day Postmaster Dunning's commission expired it could easily have been acted on, and, as there would probably have been no just cause for a refusal to confirm him, our sister city could have enjoyed the luxury of a democratic postmaster for four years. But. as in so many other instances, Mr. Cleve land's indecision and refusal to act promptly has lost the democracy their coveted prize. After next Monday it will be the turn of the republican candidates to become deeply anxious over the situation. The candidates thus far stated are Postmaster Dunning as his own successor, Major Charles E. Doty and "Dan" Millard. It will be a dog and fox race with the dog a "leetle" in the lead The Post here says the democratic postmaste:s throughout the country appear to be making an unorganized attack upon the post office department in order to secure additional help and additional allowances before the advent of the new administration. This is especially true of important offices where removals are most likely to be earliest made. The correspondence on this sub ject has been almost overwhelming, as the democratic postmasters seem to think that the department will be generous to them from the fact that it will be companions in misery within a short space of time.

Within the past week the postmasters : Chicago, Lowell, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio New Orleans, Long Island City, N. Y., and Binghamton, N. Y., have personally visited the department on this business.

The admission of four states in time to organize the next House with a firm repub lican majority will perhaps serve to do away with the extra session, especially if Mr Randall succeeds in passing the Cowletobacco tax exemption bill. Conceding the two seats doubtful in West Virginia to the democrats there will be a republican majority of three should an extra session be called and all the members-elect present to take their scats. But one republican i dangerously sick, and two are so sick that they are not equal to the ordeal of an allnight session if a fillibustering programme should be decided on by the democrats The signs of an extra session have faded perceptibly in the last few days, and yet about every third congressman still feels sure an extra session will be called not later than October if not as early as May.

sundry civil bill giving to the existing street railways of the city the privilege of using as a motive power electric storage privilege the requirement that flat, grooved rails shall be substituted for the projecting T rails at present in use. No city in Europe now permits the use of the old-fashioned T rail. The flat rail provided for by Senator Sherman for the Washington horse railway should be insisted upon by our Norwalk authorities for the new lines now being laid in its streets, and the old tracks should be similarly replaced. The injury and accidents to persons and their vehicles by the old fashioned rail are constant, and the least that any street railway corporation can return for their most valuable franchises is to use the modern improved flat rail, which offers no injury or obstruction to the highways. It is simply a flat bar et iron with a V shaped slot or depression in its centre an i a corresponding flange on the car wheel to fit the groove. No other rail should be permitted in any public highway anywhere.

'Representative Vance, of Connecticut, came very near breaking up the House of Representatives the other day. Early last session a manufacturer of pocket knives in his district sent down here a whole trunkfulof samples in order to show the difference between American and foreign made goods. There were all styles and prices and sizes. Some with pearl handles and some with bone, some were genuine and some were imitation. A portion were made in this country, another portion in England, still Germany, and others in France. But while in the room of the committee on ways and means they got so mixed .up that it was difficult to separate them. and Chairman Mills notified Vance that he had better take the pocket knives away. Instead of ending them back to the manufacturer Mr. Vance took them into the House of Representatives and passed them around. Every-body who wanted a pocket knife got a good one without having it charged against his stationery account, as is commonly the way. The distribution was made from a ench in the rear of the seats on the democratic side, and for a quarter of an hour or more there was such confusion over there that the business of the House was interrupted."

Among the most prominent of the new members of the next Senate will be Hon. William D. Washburn, senator-elect for Minnesota. He is fifty-five years old and a native of Maine, and belongs to the wellknown Washburn family, whose career in public life forms a part of the country's nistory. He has lived in Minnesota for more than thirty years, and, besides being prominent in politics, has been engaged extensively in milling and railroad enterprises. He was an important factor in the building of the "Soo" line, connecting the twin cities of St. Paul aud Minneapolis. Vice-President-elect Morton has been connected with Mr. Washburn in some of his business ventures in the northwest. Mr. Washburn represented Minnesota in the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth ongresses, and was a distinguished member. He has amassed a large fortune in his various business enterprises.

The honor done brave old General Rosecrans by placing him on the retired list last week will gratify every loyal American who knows his services to his country and his worth. His military services have received their just recognition in

Senator Ingalls never speaks, either in public or private, without saying something interesting. The party was talking to him, and defending Speaker Carlisle against Ingalls had said about his having put all the great committees into the control of southerners. The gentleman showed that Carlisle had only given the South its just portion of the committee places and the great number was owing to the preponderance of the southerners among the democrats of the House. "Well," said Mr. Ingalls, "that may be

true and undoubtedly is, but it only proves what I have always claimed, that the southern democrats are not only the head, but the body and tail of the democratic dog." "If that is the case," said the other gentle. men, "where does the northern democracy come in?" "Oh," said Ingalls, "they are the hairs

on the dog's tail." A singular personal and political incident of the war and the class of persons put into flice by the present administration has been brought to light by the investigation of the fraudulent practices going on in the supervising architects of the treasury. The present chief clerk, who has been undergoing an examination, and whose name is Thomas A. Fistner, it seems was dismissed from the service of the United States in 1860 for treason and it was he, with Ca t. Breshwood and Lieut, Caldwell, who called out Gen. John A. Dix's famous order :- "If any one attempts to haul down the Ameri-

can flag shoot him on the spot." And yet this same Mr. Fistner finds himself again appointed to a lucrative and reup maille position in the treasury by the Cleveland administration, and naturally enough has Miss Mary Ferry chaperoned the Misses Betts, of Norwalk, and Miss Jennie Hamilton, of Massachusetts, about the capitol Governor Bulkeley is to be here at the

nauguration, as is also Connecticut's Third egiment.
Alfred, son of LeGrand Jackson, of Norwalk, is here viaiting "Johnny" Hyatt. Secretary Whitney has had himself inerviewed after the style of the President himself by the Baltimore Sun's most laudatory reporter. The bankrupting and killing of that patriotic Irish American ship ouilder, John Roach, whether intentional or not, will always hang like a funeral pall over the name and fame of Secretary of the

Navy Whitney.

Quite a delegation of Norwalk visitors are expected here Saturday to help swell the inauguration crowds on Monday. The resignation of ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller as consul-general at London reached the state department Saturday

uite are expected here to morrow.

Acting Vice-President Ingalls becomes the senator from Kansas" after Monday ate's presiding officer.

As ever,

evening.
President-elect Harrison, family and

Republican Foreign Policy. At a Blaine & Logan ratification meet ing in Indianapolis in 1884, Presidentelect Benjamin Harrison spoke as follows: Some timid people fear that Mr. Blaine will involve the country in war. Some over cautious business men affect to beieve that the even current of their moncy-getting will be disturbed by the aggressive foreign policy which they suppose he would inaugurate. My fellow citizens, no one ever accused Mr. Blaine of being a fool. He has some ideas upon foreign affairs, and I am glad of it. They are rare. He had begun to organize them into a system when he laid down the portfolio of State. Now what sort of a foreign policy did his dispatches foreshadow? One in which the country should play the bully? One in which we shall, without cause, insult or deny the just rights to any foreign gov-ernment? Not at all. Do not we all deire that we shall have a manly foreign policy? One that shall not be character zed by such timidity as not to lift a

nanly protest when any wrong is done n any foreign country to the humblest merican citizen?

What is it Mr. Blaine proposed to do? Briefly and chiefly he proposed to call a Congress for consultation as to the mutual interests of the Continent—a meeting of our sister republics, not for the pur-pose of aggression; far from it. It was that we might exercise our friendly offices in the interests of peace and stable government among these people where government has been so unstable; where he existing regimes are so frequently verturned as to bring prostration to a private enterprises. It was that we might extend a kindly hand to these people to help them on to a higher civilization, and that we might in return enjoy some of that commerce which Great Britain monopolizes to-day. We are living near these people. They are trying to imitate us in the experiment of free government. Yet we are without influence. It has been a standing shame that our relations in these South American Governments have been such that neither we nor they nave enjoyed these benefits of good neigh-porthood. Mr. Blaine proposed to remedy this confused omission of our foreign tration of the state department. There was nothing to disturb business in that policy, but much promise of a new market for our surplus. Nobody wants war. It is a last resort, but every self-respecting American does believe in maintaining the proper dignity, honor and influence of this great nation. I am strongly in favor of putting upon the sea enough American ships, armed with the most improved ordnance, to enforce the rights

of our people against foreign aggression. It is a good thing in the interest of the

peace of commerce to show our navy's

flag in the ports where the flag of commerce is unfurled. It opens the way to

traffic and gives security to our citizens dwelling in those remote lands. Neither

Blaine nor we propose any policy that shall imperil the quiet of this country, unless, having exhausted every peaceful measure, there should remain no other

recourse but war. But when that issue

comes the patriotic, brave hearts of his countrymen will respond that the digni-

A Post reporter "gives away" a scene nacted in the House in giving away a lot of knives used before the committee by our friend Rockwell, of Miller Bros., Meriden:

In the death of Rev. LAVALETTE L. PERRIN, D. D. at the recent hotel horror at Hartford, the church, the state and the christian world, has sustained an almost irreparable loss. Of all those who fell victims to that terrible catastrophe, it is safe to say not any other life was of so much value and import as his. His rarely beautiful and accomplished wife also perished with him. "Lovely in their lives, in death they were not divided." Dr. Perrin was born in Vernon in this state, May 15, 1816. He graduated at Yale in 1840 and Yale Divinity School in 1843. During his three years of theological studies he was the classical teacher at Miss Ruth Comstock's young ladies seminary at New Haven. He was also the tutor of Mr. Byington of the GAZETTE, who at the time, was pursuing his studies preparatory to a hoped for entrance to Yale College. While at Miss Comstock's Mr. Perrin became acquainted with his future wife then, Miss Auna Etiza Comstock, a daughter of William Comstock, a native of New Cansan and a brother of the late Samuel Comstock of that town and of Miss Ruth, the New Haven preceptress. Miss C. at that time, was a young lady of conspicuous beauty of mind, person and manners, and admired and beloved by all who knew her. Her prepossessing appearance and charming qualities of head and heart continued as her marked and remarked characteristics throughout life. Dr. Perrin had three pastorates in this state, the first being at Torrington, and was at one time, if we mistake not, an editor of the Hartford Religious Herald. At the time of his death he was a corporator of Yale, annalist of the Conn Congregational churches and treasurer of that society's national council. He was a man of fine literary tastes and culture and of lofty aspirations in the line of duty to his God and his fellow man. He was far more than a morally honest man. No one lived nearer the Saviour's golden rule than he. He has frequently preached in New Canaan and in Norwalk, and his name and fame are familiar household words in all the churches of his faith in Connecticut. It is an incomprehensible providence that one so gifted, so useful in evey good word and work as he, should with his loving and lovely wife, be cut off in the ripeness of his years in a manner to cause a shudder of horior to shock, the mind that contemplates it. He and his wife were guests at the hotel over Sunday. his home being in New Britain, whither their remains were taken for interment

last Thursday. "Green be the turf above thee, Friends of my early days, None knew thee but to love thee,

None named thee but to praise "All gentle ones who live, shall mourn thee, All fond regrets forever wake -For earth is happier to have known thee, And Heaven is sweeter for thy sake.'

The Samoan Imbroglio. The Berlin Post says in regard to the Samoan question, some things which may be taken as a consensus of the best German opinion. "Neither under the present nor under any other circumstances would Germany have risked a rupture with America for such a bagatelle. The Samoan white book shows that wherever the actions of German officials were repudiated it was because the officials acted contrary to international law. The press criticisms evoked by the white book were almost entirely directed against the excess of zeal displayed by the German agents who appeared lacking in the statesmanlike discretion necessary in dealing with the situation. The Sam an reports show an endeavor to make German annexation or protection appear necessary.
Whether Matasfa's people were led by an Americau or not is of no consequence, as the American government cannot well be made resconsible for the action of individuals The German consul, however, by his section undoubtedly burdens his government with such a responsibility. The contrast between the attitude of the consul and of the government shown by the white book and therefore it is easily explained." The Cologue Gazette, violently attacking the Freisinnige Presse, repeats the demand for the punishment and extradition of the American, Klein as a common criminal.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS.

BY ROSIE ROWE, OUR RANDOM RAMBLER. The Armory fair of last week was one of those things which go to show Norwalk people's patriotism and liberality. I am told it was a financial success. Surely the management took pains enough to have it such. But what a viliainous place it is for public speaking! The acoustic properties of the big drill room are horrible. This was too palpably shown when Elocutionist Craw gave his recitations. They could hardly be heard twenty feet away. To some extent it was due to the ill-mannered action of a large portion of the crowds present who would insist on tramping around and buzzing to each other during the recitations Some people can never learn what belongs to decent

The cheap comedy company now filling an engagement in the Opera House seems to "take" pretty well. Low prices, after all, are the sine qua non for attracting Norwalk audiences. The company is much better balanced than most low price ompanies, and evidently act on the theory that a few good people are more satisfactory than a big company of "sticks." If Mr. Julian were to eliminate some of the cuss words which embellish most of his plays, however, it would by no means detract from the artistic, moral, or entertaining effect.

My sister's husband sat down to read his paper the other evening, and had no sooner taken his first glance than he ejaculated. "Bah! here is some more rot about Sam Jones, the evangelist. He says 'No man ever went to sleep in church and woke up in heaven,' and the newspapers publish the remark as something great. Trash, nothing but trash! Of course, but he might as well have said no man ever went to sleep in a coal bin and woke up in a royal bed chamber. Certainly not. No man ever went to sleep in a cattle car and woke up in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. No man ever went to sleep in a lock up and woke up in a parlor. No man ever went to sleep in Florida and woke up at the North Pole. Stuff and nonsense. Jones is a mountebank. No man ever went to sleep in Sam Jones and woke up any the better for it." And he turned the paper over and went to reading the speculation on Harrison's cabinet. My sister's husband is getting to be a

I am more than half inclined to think, though, he was not far off when he said the scheme of discontinuing policemen's fees had resulted in diminishing the numbatteries or underground electric wires or policy A congress of these nations was the couples with the exercise of this the leading feature of his brief administration. Norwalk. He always used to say most of her of arrests and petty court cases in the prosecutions were trumped up for the sake of the fees, and I have heard him scold by the hour about cases that were none of his business nor any body else's, which were tried before our justices.

What a nuisance and convenience combined is the free delivery system. The letter carrier is a blessing when you don't expect any mail, but if a letter comes for you after a certain hour in the afternoon, you must sit at home and suck your thumb until the next forenoon, for it is like running the gantlet to attempt to get it from the post office-be it ever so important-if it is addressed to your street number. For a short time I tried the desperate experiment of hiring a box in the post office for afternoon mails. by and the honor of the country and the offer of the country and the offer of the citizens must be maintain. It was like riding two horses ed.

GOOLD HOYT, Patent Office, for the two weeks ending Feb. 19, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

E. W. Abbe, New Britian, sash cord fastener
A. E. Andrews, assignor 1-2 to G. I. Cornwal', Hartford, electric switch.
H. H. Craigie, Stamford, water-closet two General Intellig nce Office J. F. Denison, New Haven, electric motor. C. Everding, Branford, edge trimmer for grass borders.

H. E. Fowler, Mew Haven, machine for bend-

wing machine.
C.F. Littlejohn Bridgeport, assignor 1-2 to
B. Welch, sewing machine.
R. N. Pratt, assignor to Pratt & Cady com-We have a restaurant where you can get anything from a 5c, sandwic 1 to a full meal at all hours. Board by the day or week; also lodging.
Yours Respectfully, BEE HIVE.
No. 5 Water street, (2mS) Norwal, Conn. pany, Hartford, valve. F. Rhind & G. H. Cooper, assignors to E

FORTY-THIRD ANNUA

for lamps.

J. Rourke, Norwich, rotary mop.
F. W. Seaver, assignor to Pratt & Cady company, Hartford, valve.
C. M. Southworth, Bridgeport, under arm H. H. Abbe, East Hampton, spoon rest. H. Atkinson & G. W. Hull, Wallingford, whistle, R. A. Brevl, Bridgeport, assignor to Bridge-port Chain company, chain attachment for

sh halances.
L. F. Carstensen, Bridgeport, bicvole.
C. L. Davton, Meriden, drawer pull.
L. Deeble, Southington, assignor to Scranton Forging company, ox shoe.

E. C. Ellwood, Greens Farms, carpet H. P. Fiske, assigner to American Ring com-

Miller & Company, Meriden, suspension

89, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us

from the office of JOHN E. EARLE, Solicitor of

Patents New Haven, Conn :

H. N. Gate. Bristol, assignor 1-2 to F. A. Dennett. steam engine.

M. J. Keane, New Haven, bottle tap.

F. H. La Forge, Waterbury, & H. J. Barker, direct acting steam engine.

G. E. Meeker, assignor 1-2 to S. A. Hull, Meriden, brush holder.

W. F. Morton, assignor 1-2 to Holcomb Bros. & company, New Haven, spoke tenon.

F. W. Ostrom, assignor to Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport, clamp operating mechanism for button hole sewing machine.

G. S. Pearson, Waterbury, drawer pull.

E. H. Peck, assignor to Meriden Bronze Co., drawer pull.

drawer pull.

Same & A. H. Jones, metal table.

J. Scott. Willimantic. assignor to Willimantic
Linen company, Harttord, bobbin.

W. E. Sparks, & H. J. Landolt, assignors to W. E. Snarks, & H. J. Landolf, sesignors of Sargent & company, New Haven, gong bell.
C. C. Sterling, assignor to C. E. Dustin, Hartford, switch for electric currents.
M. C. Sweezev New Haven, cash carrier.
W. H. Taylor, assignor to Yale & Towne Manafacturing company, Stamford, mouth

Advice to Mothers. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is calculable. It will relieve the poor little sufterer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers,, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses in and physicans in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss., Probate Court
February 25th A. D., 189.
WHEREAS, Application has been made to this
Court for the admission to Probate of certain written instrument: as and for the last will of MARY
J. A. 110YF, late of Wilton, in said District, AUCTION!

WEDNESDAY MARCH 6. 1889.

IF STORMY. NEXT FAIR DAY.

NORWALK OPERA HOUSE! QUINTARD & SOV, Managers,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LITTLE LORD

Under the management of T. H. French. As produced at the Br. adway Theatre, N. Y.

RETURN OF THE

Friday Evening, "The Hidden Hand" Saturday Evening,

Dressmaking.

JESSE HOPSON Carriage Maker

Carefully compounded by a graduate of the Na-

tional College of Pharmacy.

ROOM 4, GAZETTE BUILDING. 50058 BEE HIVE

A NY ONE in want of employment, or wishing to change his or her place, will find it will pay them to call here and register their names. Ladies free: Gentlemen will be charged the sum of 25 cts. If you want to buy, or sell, or rent, or enquire for any thing you can do so here, as will advertise at the office every day. We have a sitting room for Ladies and one for Gents also. gr nipe, three patents.
J. F. Goodrich, New Haven, vehicle seat.
H. A. Hartshorn, West Haven, buckle.
B. T. Henry, New Haven, axle box.
F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, rotary shuttle

STATEMEN\_

-OF THE-

LIFE

Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

DISBURSED IN 1898.

\$62.552,044.51

NET ASSETS. January 1, 1889, \$55 RECEIVED IN 1888, For Premiums...... \$4,436 285.32 For Interest and Rents, 2,9-7,190.64

For claims by death and matured en downents......\$3,695,752.04 Surplus returned to policy-holders, 1,160,367,77 Lapsed and Sur-rendered Policies, 529,228.52

TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS, \$5,385,348.33

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

ADD
Interest due and accrued, \$1.02,204 80
Rents accrued, 11,552,29
Mar et value of stocks and 488,569,80

GROSS ASSETS, December 31,1838, \$57,460,649 20

SURPLUS by Company's Standar ..... \$5 214,709.59 SURPLUS by Conn. Standard, 4 per cent. 5,565,079,59

JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice-President

WILLIAM G. ABBOT, Secretary.

ALFRED T. RICHARDS,

D. H. WELLS, Actuary.

hARTFORD.

JACOB I.. GREENE, President.

honds over cost,..... Net deferred premiums,...

LIABILITIES:

TAXES,..... PROFIT AND LOSS,.....

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL pany. Waterbury, machine for finishing dec-prative nails.

H. N. Gale. Bristol, assignor 1-2 to F. A.

piece for bags or recentucles.

R. Thompson, Bridgeport, loop removing and spreading mechanism for button sewing

DIED. BARBOUR,—In Danbury, Feb. 25th, 1889, Annit S., wife of Edward P. Hstch, daughter of the late Dr. James G. and Maria O. Barbour. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. C. Bennett, No. 5 Union Park, on " eduesday the 2 th, at 2 p. m.

deceased, therefore,
ORDERED, That said application be heard and determined at the Probate office in orwalk, of the 5th day of March, 1889, at 10 0 clock fore noon, and that public not ce there of be given to all persons interested therein by publishing this order in a newspaper, hiving a circulation in said district, at least six days before said day of hear-ASA B. WOODWARD, Judge.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court for the District of Danbury, the subscriber will sell at public auction,

at lo o'clock, a. m. unless previously sold, the real and personal estate of AARON M. REED deceas-ed; situated in the town of Wilton at Caunon Station. Said estate consists of homestead with house, store, burns and seven acres of land, all favorably

MONDAY, MARCH 4th, '89,

FAUNTLEROY.

Seats now on sale at Quintard's Drug Store Norwalk, and Baxter's, So. Norwark.

JULIAN

COMEDY CO

-{ ALL NEW PLAYS }-Wednesday Evening, "Nobody's Child" Thursday Ev'ng, "A Dangerous Woman"

PRICES, 10, 20 AND 39 CENTS. Seats now on sale at Quintard & Son's and Baxter's Drug Stores.

DRESSMAKING done in all of the latest style
Button holes made by hand. Old garmens
re-cut and refitted.
MRS. FANNIE McK "NZE
No. 6 South Union Average
Post office box 654. Norwalk.

Carriage Repairing and Painting AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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743 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyb, N. Y. Near Wallabout Market.

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ADJUSTABLE INSURMOUNTABLE PINNACLE OF HIGH ART

DELIGHTED LADIES EVERYWHERE Pronounce this shoe the Acme of TYLE. COMFORT AND PURABILITY "Corns and Bunions have had their day, The TAYLOR Shoe drives them all away."

No tacks, wax or sails to discomfit the wearer. Never crack or break away from the sole. Retain their original shape. Require n · breaking in. Do you Dance? Are you hard to fit? Have you corns or tender feet ? Wear the Taylor Adj. Shoe and Be Happy. 2 50 Brazilian Kid. French process, 3.50. A Marvel of cheapness and economy. Every pair of the TAY LOR shoes Guaranteed.

A. H. HOYT & SON, CAUTION No other local dealer has the Taylor Shoe. We guarantee his sales only.

LTTBL'S LIVIAG AGB.

tion and success
Weekly Magazine, it gives more than

BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1888, \$55,852,899.07 Loans upon Real I state, first lien, ... \$31,630,448.60 Loans upon Stocks and Bonds. 391,183.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force, 1,953,501.18
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Co. 9,045,869.64
cost of United States an o her Bonds 9,84,575 34
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks. 409,341 00
cash in Banks, 2,568 772 64
Balance due from gents, secured, 13,20-,25

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—Hoston Journal.
"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—New York

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As a vigorously Republican newspaper THE GRAPHIC appeals to Republicans all over the ---- ALSO---country for support. The new ownership is daily making a better paper in news and illustrations and propose to aid sound Republican PrincIples

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The Weekly Graphic is just the paper for Republicans throughout the country who need a general newspaper in addipaper, six of which are devoted to clever pictures of current political and news events, and six pages to bright articles by bright writers, social political and literary chat with all that makes

ound newspaper. REPUBLICANS. During the coming year some of the most proment leaders in the Republican party will conribute timely articles to the WEEKLY GRAPHIC. Remember that THE GRAPHIC, being an illus-

SPECIAL OFFER. Send 40 Cents for the Weekly Graphic for Three Months. (Sample Copies Free.) REGULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES.

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39-41 Park Place,

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WANTED. A PPLES, POTATOES, ONIONS, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEENE, 200 TONS OF POULTRY AND WILD GAME FOR HOLIDAYS. Will pay cash or sell on Commission. Our daily Market Reports forwarded every day. E M. BALLARD & CO.,

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FOOT DRESS. One size narrower can be worn.

For sale in Norwalk only by

13ts Consolidated Shoe Co. Lynn, Mass. Man'f.

IN 1889 THE LIVING AGE enters upon its forty-sixth year. Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent. President Adams, histo-rians sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Bancroft and many others, it has met with constant commenda-

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The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry Scientific, Biographical, Historicial and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the foremost living writers in the world.

The ablest and most cultivated intellects, in every department of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art, and expression in the Periodical Litera-ture of Europe and especially of Great striata. THE LIVING AGE, forming four large volumes a year, furnishes from the great and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only complation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the completeness with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

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"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times.—Christian at Work, ew York.

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"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor." New Yor-Observer.

multitude of aspirants for public favor." New Yor-Observer.

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, are all found here.—The Watchman, Boston.

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGK, It is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with ever increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help ne is lost."—Episcentil Recorder. Publishelping. copal Recorder, Philadelphia
"In it we find the best productions of the best

ibuner. "It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantage over its monthly rivals, "—Albany Argus. "It furnishes a complete compilation of an in-dispensable literature."—Chicago Evening Jourdispensable literature. —Chicago Literature and all "For the amount of reading-matter contained the subscription is extremely low."—Christian Advocate, Nashville, magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—Canada Presbyterian, Toronto. "It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. It is absolutely without a rival.—Montreal Gazette.

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For \$10.50, The Living Age and any one of the American \$4 monthles (or Harper's Weekly or Bazar) will be sent for a year, postpaid; or, for \$9.50, The Living Age and the St. Nicholas or Scribner's Magazine.

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NORWALE, - - CONN. edding 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

STATEMENT

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1888

\$126,082,153 56 \$7,275,301 68 Increase in Assets. 7.940,063 63 Surplus at four per cent., 1,645,622 11 Increase in Surplus, Policies in force,
Increase during the year,
Policies Written,
Increase during year,
Risks assumed,
Increase during year,
Risks in force.
Increase during year,
Receipts from all sources,
Increase during year,
Paid Policy Holders, 158,369 17.426 32,606 10.301

\$103.214,261 32

33,756,792 95

482,125,184 36

54,496.251 85

26,215,932 52

3.096.010 06

14,727,550 22

... 2,813 277 60

3.248.172 46

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS: United States and other Securities, Real Estate and Loans on Collateral.

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest,
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, etc., \$126,082,153 56

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct. A N WATERHOUSE Auditor

Assumed. Surplus. Year. 8 34,681 420. . \$4,743,771 1884. 5,012,634 393 809 203... 5.643,568 56 832 719 6,294,443 427.625 933..... 69 457,468..

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Results of a policy in this Company dated January 30, 1869, and paid January 30, 1889, to a prominent citizen of Norwalk. Policy No. 93,617, \$5,000. Additions, \$851.74. tal payment, \$5,851.74. Gain over cost, .... .... .... ....

\$5,951 74 The owner of policy being insured for twenty years. This policy was taken out by our Norwalk agent, and paid through his office at the above date. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, issues annuities to people of advanced years, guaranteeing a fixed income

Any information desired will be given by application to our Norwalk agent.

A. H. CAMP, Agent for Norwalk and Vicinity. JOHN W. NICHOLS, General Agent for Connecticut.

NEW DEPARTURE JAMES MEANS' \$3 & \$4 SHOES

GEO. F. QUINTARD,

against any possible loss during life.

NEW YORK, January 23d, 1889.

Paid Policy Holders,

Bonds and Mortgages,

DRUG STORE

Fancy Article Business,

A Graduate of the N. Y. College of Pharmacy

COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTIONS, ETC. Come and see us at our newly Renovated store,

CHAS. H. VALDEN GROCERIES,

FRESH AND NEW. I shall keep constantly on hand a FULL LINE OF ALL GOODS

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NORWALK, - - CONN. STAPLE AND CHOICE

GROCERIES

No. 7 East Side of Water St.,

Family Supplies, he freshest and best quality that the New York market affords n groceries, also VEGETABLES & FRUITS

J. P. NICKERSON. Telephone Call. HENRY D. CORNELL. House, Sign, Outside and Inside

MODERATE PRICES.

The patronage of my friends and former cus omers is respectfully solicited. tf31

Painter and Decorator. Would announce to his friends and the public hat he has a force of Superior Workmen, and is prepared to execute all orders of Painting, Papering or Glazing, in the best styl of the art, and at the shortest no-tice. As he wor's 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. Middlesex Banking Company. OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN. Organized under charter from the State of Con necticut; Capital \$500,000. per cent. Investment Bonds at Par and Accrued Interest.

B, CRAUFURD, Agent,

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CELLED IN DURABILITY

PERFECTION
OF FIT. SEAMLESS 3 SHOE SATISFY FASTIDIOUS JEE NO JAMES MEANS'\$4 SHOE JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
FULL LINES OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE BY

# CONTINUED VICTORIES.

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COOLEY CREAMER

ENGINES, BOILERS, CHURNS AND EVERYTHING FOR FACTORIES AND DAIRIES.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt. ubber Boots and Shoes. There is no line of Goods manufactured of which the consumer knows so little regarding quality. RUBBER You ask for a pair of GOOD RUBBERS, and take what ever the retailer offers you. If you will insist on having the

TRADE-MARK. AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY'S G ods and be sure they bear this Company's name or trade mark, you will be assured of a good article. They are made of the finest Pure Para Rubber, and are sold by all First-Class retailers. Insist on having them and take no other.

F. W. JAQUI, JR.,



and has the perfect revolving grates.
over four thousand in daily use in New York City and vicinit. T fully nickled. It has no points than all he Rangmarket combined. every Range to po way, and to fur the pairs that may be required at any time. Can furnish repairs to any Range or Furnace ever made by this company since 1849. Call and see it before purchasing any other, and

The accompanying cut representhe New Patent Broiling Arrange

MENT on all the Double Oven Rich ardson & Boynton Co,'s Ranges. 1

is economical and quick operating

53 WALL STREET NORWALK, CONN. F. W. JAQUI, JR.

Beef. Fish, Fruit

and Verstables.

F. W. SMITH'S MARKET,

55 MAIN STREET.

**NEW CANAAN** CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE NOW FAMOUS

C. T. RAYMOND. You can get any and all of the above mentioned JOHNSON & RAYMOND, New Canaan, Conn. Manufacturers of Carriages.

Estimates and Drawings Furnished of any Style of Carriage, Wagon or Truck. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

First-Class Livery Attached. FOR REPAIR AND PAINTING.

CARRIAGES CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED, WANTED—An agent in Norwalk to seil our Western Guaranteed First Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. Pay liberal commissio s. Full particu. ars from ENGLISH & AMERICAN MORTGAGE CO. First National Bank Building, Kansas City, Kan. NEW, FRESH, CLEAN. Try ns. we can please you.



#### ADVERTISING RATES.

furnished on application at the GAZETTE Office One column (ordinary displayed adv.) one time, \$25 Local notices in news columns, per line, .20 Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Advertising of Funeral Notices, - \$1.00 ibera; terms to yearly and half-yearly advertisers. Changes for advertisements now running in this paper must be handed i.. by Saturday noon to laure insertion. New advertisements will be taken up to fuesday noon.

Cash should accompany transient advertisements. Itegular advertisers to be settled with nonthly and quarterly.

3 abscribers wishing the address of their GAZETTE changed should give their old as well as new addresses in full. All communications for publication must be occompanied by the author's name as a confidental guarantee of good faith.

FIRE JOB PRINTING. The GAZETTE Job Printing Department is equipped with the best facilities for turning out First-Class work of every description. Estimates the cheeffully given. Job work to be paid for on delivery.

#### MORWALK POST OFFICE.

Borough Post Office open from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 10 a. m. Sunday mail sent out 6 p. m. Money order hours, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Mails despatched south and west, 7.25 and 10 a. m., and 3 and 8 p. m.; east, 6.45, 8.55 a. m., and 2, 5.30 and 9 p. m. Up Danbury rairoad, 9.15 a. m. and 6.15 p. m. East Norwalk 4.45, 8.55, a. m., and 2.30 p. m. Silvermine, 6 p. m. Weston, 11.80 4. m. South Norwalk, 7.25 and 10 a. m., and 5.30 and 8 p. m.

Extra Copies of the "Gazette" On sale at this office, also by newsboys and by

J. M. Benedict, Wall street
S. K. Stanley, Wall street
H. C. Mosher, GAZETTE Bildg
E. N. Sloan, Wall street IN SOUTH NORWALK BY H. E. Bodwe... O. L. Craw OUT OF TOWN DEALERS : Geo. H. Cole, - - Bethel L. M. Monroe, - - New Canaan Wm. Edgar Nash, - Westport

LOCAL ITEMS. Vice-President E. M. Reed, of the Con-

solidated road is seriously ill. "No rosin" in the ink used in the GAZETTE's job printing department. Dr. and Mrs. Coolidge will entertain the West avenue whist club this evening. Dentist J. C. Newkirk and John A Riggs start for Wshington on Sunday. Jarvis Kellogg and wife start for Washington on Thursday to spend inauguration

Mrs. and Miss Converse of Norwich were guests of Mr. A. E. Austin last

-Pure Drugs at Quantard & Sons. Benjamin Harrison started for Washington last Monday. Next Monday Cleveland

"A beautiful young lady became so sadly disfigured ...... For sale by all druggists."- Ex.

Some one pilfered a pair of spurs from the armor which was on exhibition at the

A large whist party was held at the residence of Dr. Higgius, on Elm street Monday evening. Rev. C. E. Harris of South Norwalk

preached in the East Norwalk Method st church on Sunday. Miner Randall is building several new

houses on the old Thomas Benedict prop" erty in East Norwalk. Mr. W. A. Tolles, formerly of the Ga-

ZETTE, late of Glen's Fails, takes James B. Wood's place on the Sentinel. George Grumman is expected home on Thursday from a two weeks' vacation in

Philadelphia and Washington. Roth & Goldschmidt, corset mar ufacturers, have an exhibit of corsets and

clasps in the Paris Exposition. -Quintard & Son's beef, iron and wine

Three hundred and eighty people took part in the grand march at the Arion ball in Music Hall, Monday evening. Tax Collector George B. St. John ex-

p cts to leave for Washington Thursnay to help inaugurate President Harrison. Mrs. Annie Haten died at her residence

in Danbury Monday. Deceased was the daughter of Dr Barbour, formerly of Nor-Volunteer hose company of East Nor-

walk have their new quarters nearly comple ted and expect to move into them next A clot hes line containing the week's

washing was stolen from a yard in the rear of the Old Well restaurant Friday evening. "Allie" Newman, formerly a clothing

salesman in Norwalk, now clerk at the Lenox House, Greenwich, spent Sunday Mr. F. C Payne, the genial superinten-

dent of the D. & N. railroad, was in town on Monday and made the GAZETTE office a pleasant call. President Harrisson's son, Russell, has

become a journalist, having purchased the R cord, a republican paper published in H dena, M outana.

The Danbury Press is in the heat of a vigorous and laudable crusade against policy playing, which is extensively car-

ried on in that to . n. Mrs. W. W. Keys, Jr., of Bridgeport, came over to attend a select party at the residence of Mrs. T. B. Gunning on

Wednesday evening. -Pure Drugs at Quintard & Son's.

A two years old son of Mrs. Jarvis, of South Main street, died on Sunday morning after an illness of only one night, of membraneous croup.

A large number of people from the borough attended a pleasant party at the residence of Eugene Hendricks in Weston one evening last week.

Luther Wright of South Norwaik is suffering with a sprained ankle received while pract sing for the ten hour race, to be held in the Armory soon.

Mr. Hale, the druggist who bought out George Plais ed, has dressed the window which faces on Wall street which had been used only for lighting the desk.

Rev. J. J Woolley, of Pawtucket, R. I., was in town yesterday, the guest of his father in-law, Deacon Stephen D. Ferris. He sails for the Holy Land, to-day.—Re-

It is rumored that Rev. Mr. Pegg the former pastor of the South Norwalk Methodist church will be located in East Norwalk the coming conference year.

"No rosin" in prices for advertising and j b printing at the GAZETTE office. min Harrison, for the first century of Call and see for yourselves, or address | Presidential inaugurations, with authen-

by mail. There's "no rosin" on us -Quintard & Son's beef, iron and wine. All day yesterday the town was as quiet as any descried village, the great major-

ity of our busy people having gone to Hartford to build a parallel railroad. The Plymouth avenue Italian barracks was the scene of a justice trial last week,

w e i Junius Brutus Macaroniskowski was fined \$5 and costs for selling beer. select sociable in the Athenœum Thursday evening. Moeslin, of New York, will

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lee will give a furnish music, and Fred Mead will cater, February gets in a little of its old fashioned work along toward the tail end,

countenances of Mr. and Mrs. I-told-you--Physicians' prescriptions compounded by a graduate of the College of Phar- should be shown some substantial appremacy. at Quintard & Son's, 11 Main St.

enough to bring a smile to the pessimistic

ix months' sojourn.

Mr. George Ward Selleck and wife and Messrs, Floyd T. Ruscoe and Charles H. Miller go to Washington on Saturday and expect to remain several days after the Inauguration.

What are our vigilant borough board of

doing towards securing the erection of a new hotel the coming summer? Echo cerning the Rev. H. E. Widdemer and the canonical questions brou ht up by his

action, should have been credited to the Willimsntic Journal -Quintard's Sarsaparilla for the Blood. Eben Pympton, the actor, said to the

diences evidently have a mistaken idea as to "where the laugh comes in," and are bashful about applauding. -Quintard & Son have just received the finest line of Irish Linen Writing Papers ever shown in Norwalk. Put up in pads with beautifully illuminated covers: a

News dramatic critic that Bridgeport au-

large supply at low figures. A specimen of the de-oxidized metal mauufactured by the Bridgeport company is on our table in the shape of an elaborately wrought paper cutter, which is much admired by all who see it.

If the pictures of Malieton and Tamasese, with which some of our contemporaries are regaling their readers, are anything like the originals, the situation in Saoma is an ugly thing to deal with. The New Lordon Telegraph has a high

opinion of some prople who come to it with an item of news and then skip around to the other paper and give it to them too, so as to make themselves solid with both "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,"

both the English and German editions. have been purchased by W. J. Arkell, of Judge, who will take the management of them on May 1st. The price paid was \$400.000. From the number of ladies who were

"the cause of Crown Prince Rudolph's death," a monogamic man would be forced to the conclusion that he should have liv d either in Constantinople or Salt Lake City.

It is estimated in New York that the street railroad companies of that city have lost about \$20,0.0 a day during the late tie-up, while the strikers lose in wages about +12,000 a day. It's a losing busness all around.

- Quintard's Sarsaparilla for the Blood. Morris Sloan and Thomas H. Robinson, th members of Hope Hose company, No. 2, of Norwalk, will each receive \$48. from the State Association, for sickness caused while on duty at the Kellogg barn fire January 20th.

Ada Dyas can't stand the exhaustion of raveling through the West, making long railroad journeys and eating dyspepsis producing food Consequently she has resigned the part of Mrs. Ralson in A. M. Palmer's "Jim the Penman" company and will return to the restful seclusion of her bank who knew the brother in law, but to There is plenty of work for the social Connecticut cottage. - Telegram. The diagram for the sale of seats for

Little Lord Fauntleroy opened on Monday morning. There was a "grand rush" and about half the seats were sold before the rush ended. So great is the demand that a matince performance will be given on Monday afternoon. There are two tramps in the tramp

house who have been there since Sunday. One is suffering with a heary cold, and the other is badly poisoned about the face, the result of building a fire of sumach branches and inhaling the smoke. The ancient armor which was on exhib-

ition at the fair last week is now on exhib ition in the window of the Star Shoe store. This armor is genuine and was gathered together by Dr. Baxter in his tour through Servia, Italy, France, Spain and Egypt.

The Julian comedy company opened the week's engagement in the Opera House Monday evening with the Irish drama, "The Rebel Chief." A good sized audi ence attended and gave hearty spplause. They will probably have a successful

-Quintard's Sarsaparilla for the Blood. An Italian child was born at the Plymouth avenue barracks last week. On Monday it was christened, and Monday night the happy event was celebrated at the barracks with a hilarious jamboree, when it might truthfully be said Rome literally howled.

Mr. Dennis Sullivan and Miss Bridget Doherty were married in St. Mary's church Sunday evening. After the wed ding a supper was given at the residence of James M. Creagh's, on Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan will go to housekeeping on Cedar street.

A donation party is to be held at the esidence of J. S. Randle on Riverside avenue, East Norwalk, March 5th, for the benefit of Rev. William Ross, pastor of the East Norwalk Methodist church. A general invitation is extended to Mr. Ross' friends to be present.

Mrs. Mary Schwab of Washington street South Norwalk, died on Sunday about twelve e'clock from the effects of a full received whi e hanging up clothes several weeks ago. The funeral services were held in Tripity church yesterday after noon. Deceased was 57 years of age.

Caleb Hull, who has lived as a hermi in Wallingford for several years, was found dead on Wednesday night. The cause of death is given as old age. In his house was plenty of food, fuel, guns, traps, nets, etc. He was 78 years old and a brother of Attorney S. R. Hull, of New

A Bridgeporter wants the Standard to allow him to discuss in its columns the question, "Will all think alike in Heav en?" It seems incredible that a person who has ever been in Bridgeport could by any stretch of imagination conceive of all, or even a good many, thinking alike

Mr. Winfield Scott Moody, a Norwalk young man . f considerable ability as a writer, has composed an opera entitled, "M'Anthony and Chleopathia." It was played at Koster & Biat's Concert Hall in New York on Monday evening for the first time. As its name suggests, the opera is a travesty on Authony and Cleopatra .-

Congress has ordered printed 10,000 copies of a compilation of the inaugural addresses of the Presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Benjaicated incidents connected therewith, biographical sketches of the Presidents from official sources, together with steelplate portraits of the Presidents and steelplate illustrations of the Capitol and

White House. Chief Lockwood the brave old head of our borough police, was handsomely re membered by H. S. Ogden, E-q., who, as a resident of Wilton suffered at the hands of the Fowler-Dunn-Totten burglar gang, who have just been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. At the time of their arrest through the shrewdness of Chief Lockwood, Mr. Ogden promised to make the chief "a little present" in token of his appreciation of the robbers' capture. On Monday evening the remembrance came in the shape of a check on the Chemical National Bank for twenty fire dollars accompanied by a pleasant little ote ! thanks. It is well that our efficient police ciation-they deserve it, every one of them. object will have been fulfilled.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Morison expect soon to go to Colorado Springs for a Says:—Secretary Wilcox, of the Y. M. C. A., is out again after recovering from an attack of diphtheretic sore throat. —Mr. ather Russell, formerly priest at St. Mary's, is to be one of the pilgrims to the Holv Land. The company is composed of Roman Catholic bishops, priests and

trade and our enterprising Norwalk Club a postal card which has traveled around the world and accomplished the journey in 90 days. It started from Middletown. N. Y., and was addressed consecutively to Liverpool, England: Messina, Sicily; Alexandria, Egypt; Yokohamo, Japan San Francisco, Cal., and Middletown, N. Y., and both sides are covered with postmarks of post offices through which it "To discontinue an advertisement, says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking in your

J. Arthur Ambler has in his posession

sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements, changed frequently, are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and businesslike, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Music Hall contained a large crowd of masqueraders Monday night, it being the annual masquerade ball of the Arion society. The costumes were fantastic and of many different varieties. There were two prizes given to the finest groups of original costumes, which were a group of six jockeys, and a group of six old women. About 1 o'clock the gas failed, and it was with difficulty that partners could be distinguished, but everything went off merrily and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

Tue barn of Deacon Benajah Gilbert on Belden Hill, Wilton, was burned on Monday evening, presumably by the explosion of a lantern which a hired boy left hanging to a beam Ten cows, four calves, twenty-five tons of hay and a large quantity of grain were consumed, besides some tools, etc. The total loss is ab ut \$1,200; insurance \$650. Adjoining buildings were saved through the efforts of neighbors, some of whom sat up all night to guard against the surrounding fragments being blown where they might

The weather predictions of the Mechanics' Journal office have vindicated their accuracy in a most surprising manner. There was plenty of weather during the week as it prophesied there would be. particularly on Monday. On the days when no rain fell the weather was dry and fair. The wind blew from different points of the compass, just as it said it would. The cold that it announced as packing its trunk some time ago in Manitoba go here, Eli, and is making a short stay. Warmer weather will prevail as soon as the thermometer rises.

The Bridgeport News tells of a German barber named Hauessler who forged two checks, aggregating \$250. on George F. Cook of Bridgeport, and collected money on them, having induced his brother-in law in Norwalk to indorse one of them for \$2 0, to satisfy the cashier of the Norwalk The discovery of both forgeries was made at the Bridgeport bank at which the checks were made payable on their presentation for deposit. Hauessler has dehustler, and no mistake.

The New Haven Palladium says : "Harry L. Spence, who will manage the New Haven ball team the coming season, arrived in town yesterday and began his duties as manager. He has already received applications from over two hundred players, and has signed for a trial as pitcher Wilfred Carsey of Harlem, who played with the New York Reserves last year and is pronounced by some the most promising pitcher New York has ever produced. Alex Jacobs, the star pitcher of the Scrantons last year, has applied for a position. Young Sullivan of Norwalk, who played with the Danburys ast year, may be signed for short stop. Manager Spence is negotiating with Dickie Burns, New Haven's brilliant out-fielder of two years ago."

Everyone that witnessed the Union School entertainment speaks of it in the highest esteem. The operetta was extremely well rendered, the little ones anging in years from five to nine, showing much successful training. The fan drill by thirty-six misses, was a charming sight and was accurately executed. Many considered it the gem of the evening. The comedy "The Irish Linen Peddler" is one of the most laughable of any ever given. The characters were alive to the parts. Miss Amelia Orlich rendered an artistic solo and violin selections, and two excelent recitations interspersed the exercises. The entire entertainment is to be repeated at Music Hall next Friday, Warch 1st. Reserved seats Wednesday 7 p. m. at Gregory's.

J. Arthur Ambler has a book which was printed in the year 16:8. It is a large one and in a good state of preservation. The inscription on the title page reads, "A Godly and learned exposition of ('hrist's serm on in the mount preached in Cambridge by that Reverend and Indicious Divine M. William Perkins which was printed by Cantrell Legge, printer to the University of Cambridge 1608." After the discourse on the sermon in the mount the book gives "a fruitful dialogue concerning the end of the world wristen many years ago by M. W. Perkins" and a liscourse on witchcraft, and various other discourses on sin as looked at from their standpoint in those days. The book is a very interesting one and very likely s. val-

An adjourned meeting of the stock holders of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society was called to be held at the Mahackemo Hotel yesterday afternoon to take action on matters of vital importance to the future existence of the society. The Hartford exodus, however, prevented many from attending and it was determined advisable toadjourn until Saturday afternoon. It is earnestly to be hoped there will be a full attendance of the stockholders, and that those who cannot be present will send proxies, instructed to take action looking to the establishment of the society upon a substantial and permanent basis. It should be borne in mind that the life of one of the old historic institutions of Norwalk is at stake, and the meeting of Saturday afternoon will render the verdict that will either send it

onward to a career of usefulness and profit, or usher it unceremoniously out of Nearly three hundred of our handsom-New England roads, to impress the legislative body with the yearning and hankering of this region for the granting of the Housatonic railroad's petition for permission to build branches to their road to constitute a parallel from New York to New Haven. The train, in charge of Supt. Payne, left this station at 9:15, arriving in Hartford about noon. The passengers marched in a body to the capitol, a dignified and imposing cavalcade that made the citizens of Hartford stand aside and marvel. A goodly number inspected the ruins of the wiecked Park Central Hotel and visited other points of nterest about, the beautiful capitol city. Vhether or not the grand outpouring of Norwalk public opinion will be influential n determining the result of the railroad nearing, it will undoubtedly carry weight as indicating the sentiment of this part of he country in the matter of the necessity of a parallel road, and in that result its

The central committee of Connecticnt Methodists hel a meeting in Bridgeport Friday for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the introduction of Methodism in this state by Jesse Lee one hundred years ago. In 1789 Jesse Lee was appointed to the circuit of Connecticut. His first sermon was preached under an apple tree in Norwalk, which stood on the site of a watering tank opposite the old John Sherman residence on the 17th of June, and was listened to by six persons. From Norwalk he went to Easton, then to Ridgefield, Redding and then Danbury, where he remained for one day, He was listened to by but few, and those came mostly out of curiosity.

From the Republican:-"You need spell of warm weather here in Norwalk, mighty bad," said a stranger on the horse cars the other day. "Why so?" queried the party addressed. 'Oh, then you could give your horse-cars a needed bath without fear of their catching cold,' said the disgusted stranger.— Isaac Jacobson went to bed and asleep Wednesday night, leaving an oilstove burning in his room. The wick-ed thing got on a "high" and came very close to suffocating poor Isaac Jacobson — Exselectman James has been doing some tar roofing on the Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co Manufactory, this week.—Editor James Golden and family are moving into the "Elwell" place on high street.—The whist party at Mrs Thos. B. Gunning's, Wednesday, and a classification of the Committee day, was a ple sant affair. The prizes were won by Mr. Hanson and Miss Fannie Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Seymour. Dr Taylor and Mrs. Le Grand Betts secured the booby prize — The GAZETTE is of the opinion that the borough Congregational So iety don't know how to keep a "good thing" when they get it. The changes in the past(ors) prove it Neighbor Kelk, of Silver Mine, who i

laudably persistent in his reasonable appeal for decent roads, said, last week. in the Messenger : - "We at Silver Mine wish that some of our enterprising selectmen or any of those persons who are anxious for improvement would pass this way during the rainy and muddy season At such times the low, flat place, opposite the Mrs. Castle place, is simply impassable. Last Sunday, while trying to wade through the mud to church, the rubbers stuck fast and feet became wet, and some had to return home in despair, while others took to the lots where the higher ground and the unbroken sod offered a kindly pathway. The roadway here ought to be raised and proper outlets made for the large overflow of water that accumulates down the hill from Mr. Wm. Wardwell's place."

Probably the Social Purity society thought it necessay to do something to impress the community with its importance. Well, there is much that this society might do—but it won t. It was not a very brave thing to arrest for adultery a poor woman who has for two years past been living with a man as his wife. though they were not married by some of the usual methods. There are much more flagrant cases of adultery than this in Hartford, and every member of the Social Purity society is aware of the fact. There are cases where influential citizens double lives, and many a room in this city is occupied by a woman who is supported by a man with a family. But the Social Purity society does not dare arrest one of these. They prefer to devote their attention to a woman without influence. It would be much better for the society's reputation if it confined itself to the mora aussion and let the antiquated Connectiwhom Hauessler was a total stranger. puritists among the members of their own begin nearer home.—Hartford Post.

The Government Printing Office is a mammoth establisment-undoubtedly the parted for parts unknown. Hauessler is a larges printing-office in t e world-and is increasing in size ever year. The volume of work turned out is simply wonderful The duties of the Public Printer are prob. ably the most vexatious and complex of any executive officer in Washington. In the first place, he has under his command over 2,000 employees-printers, bookbinders, stereotypers, laborers and women. The press for positions in the Government Printing Office is greater than in any other Department of the Government, because it is outside of civil service control. The deman s of Congressmen and the appeals of men and women for positious are enough to make the hair of the public printer turn gray in a month. Besides this, he has to have personal supervision of the immense establishment and its work. Congress is the hardest customer to deal with that ever a printing office ad to do with. Most profligate in its orders for work, it is most penurious in its appropriations to pay for it.

The fair of company F and Buckingham Post at the Armory last week was a was large and a number availed themselves of the privilege of dancing. The decorations and the different exhibits were very handsome and attracted a large share of attention. Among the most noticable exhibi's were the suit of armor in the Star Shoe store booth and the fine display of staple and fancy groceries by George W. Raymond. The last night was a gala night and dancing was indulged in from eight to twelve, except at short intervals during which the prizes were drawn. The numbers which drew the grand prizes were as follows: 957, 846, 423, 87, 85, 824, 953, 418, 844, 437, 419, 15, 4 8, 28, 75, 770, 578, 900, 56, 751, 502, 629, 541, 439, 669, 522, 948, 100, 520, 52 689, 524, 84, 905. The watch and the dog, owing to the lateness of the hour, were not drawn but are being drawn as we go to press this evening.

The advance statement for January, 1889. of Wm. F Switzler, chief of the bureau of statistics, shows that the total export of beef, hog and dairy products during the month was \$11,152,757, against \$6.826.980 for January, 1888, an increase of \$4,325 .-777 The increase in dairy products exported was only \$343,607, beer and hog products making the great bulk of the increase. In fact, for the nine months ended January 31 there was a falling off of more than \$1,800,000 in the exports of butter and cheese. The exports of fresh beef for the month were greater by some \$600,000 than for January, 1888 The American hog had a great boom in spite of Bismarck. The bacon exports were \$3,675,377, against \$2,514,774, while lard exports were \$3,365,567, against \$1,692,-994 for January, 1888. For the three months ended January 31 the value of lard exports was \$8,116,024, against \$5.964.556. The American hog has the bulge on the American cow, as it were.

A well-known Norwich woman has just recovered from a severe attack of the scarlet fever which she contracted on the Shore Line road. As she was boarding a train she saw a box containing s coffin placed in the car at New Haven. Four mourners accompanied the remains, and in the crowded condition of the passenger coach one of the mourners took a seat with her. Suspecting that her fellow passenger was one of the funeral party, est citizens took a special train, chartered | she inquired of her with reference to the tor the purpose, yesterday morning, for body she had seen put on the train, and doing a noble work in the reclaiming and was surprised to learn that the dead person was the sister of the woman with whom she was sitting, and that she had died of virulent scarlet fever after a week's illness. The Norwich woman expressed her surprise that a body under such circumstances should be allowed transportation on a passenger train, and explained the danger to the public, of which the mourner seemed totally ignorant. The Norwich lady was assured that every requirement of the law had been complied with; the remains had been placed in an hermetically sealed casket and surrounded with disinfectants, and the mourner expressed the hope that the Norwich woman's fears might prove futile. But her fears did not. Sue took the scarlet fever, and soon after her arrival in Norwich was taken down with the disease, and after serious illness has just sufficiently recovered to ride out. Whether any one else took the disease on on that day is not known, but this case is traceable directly to that cause.

As announced in THE RECORD on Satur-

day, Mr. James B. Wood, formerly of the Sentinel, has been engaged as canvasser, collector and local reporter for the GAZETTE and the Record. Mr. Wood, from his association with the Sentinel, is well known to our business men and we bespeak for him their kind attention and contents. patronage. With the acquisition of Mr. Wood to the staff we will be enabled to give more local items and more careful editorial attention to the general news and miscellany departments. Pressure of im-

portant business necessitating the absence of the editor-in-chief for protracted preaching two sermons in the court house. | periods of time, and the impracticability of one writer doing full justice to the various departments of two distinct news papers at the same time, render this move advisable. Speaking for the old GAZETTE. it is bound to be equal to the best an . will spare no pains or expense to keep fully abreast of the times. According to the Danbury News there

is a very carious case of insomnia in the town of Brookfield. The victim is a young lady in her "teens," robust and rerfectly healthy in all other respects. She cannot sleep, court it however assiduously she may. She has taken old grandmothers' soporifics without stint or measure, and has never found any help from them. She has recently been made happy in the discovery of a method by which she can readily fall asleep. She obtained the suggestion from a Swedish woman who washed for the family. She takes a napkin and dips it in ice water and does not wring it out entirely dry, and binds it over her eyes. In a few moments she is in a sound sleep. In the course of about four hours the heat from the head dries the napkin and she awakes. She then repeats the cold water application, and with a good result. Some nights two applications suffice, while others three are necessary. The young lady is so delighted with this discovery that she wishes to make it known to others who may be similarly afflicted.

It Has Come to Our Ears That East Avenue is the favorite prome nade for young misses unaccompanied by

That the whist party at Dr. Many's was That the Rev. Mr. Cleveland of Sey mour, delivered a fine sermon at St. Paul's church Sunday.

That there are four, four, four states That no town in the state can show such beautiful, rosy, happy babies as are seen

on West Avenue any sunny afternoon.

That Mr. Clapp is going on a voyage around Cape Horn, and Mrs. Clapp will visit her old 'riends in town. That Mrs. Harrison's inauguration dress is of pearl white brocade, made with a long train, the front of which is of almost solid gold embroidery. The corsage

opens a little at the throat and shows a full ruche of real old point lace. The sleeves reach the elbows. That there is a case of diphtheria at the Norwalk Military Academy, and a large number of the boys have gone to their

That there will be a supper given by the ladies of St. Paul's church, at the parish rooms next Thursday evening. That spring, gentle spring, is due next

draweth nigh. That Ralph Moody has gone to Boston. That Mrs. Anderson is confined to ner house on East Avenue with a severe cold. That society will be in a whirl one week more, and then there is rest for the weary.

Elephant vs. Mouse.

A thrifty little housewife, who does not reside more than a half mile west of our "reform" post office, and who hates | Pomologist, P. M. Augur, L. P. Chamberreptiles, but just detests and abbors mice, lain, of Starr's Agricultural school and and admires and dotes on elephants, had her nerves strangely tortured and unstrung ment station were present. A splendid a few evenings since. As she was getting | dinner provided by Greens Farms ladies some articles of table garniture from the dining room dresser, preparatory to serving her hubby's dinner, out jumped a tiny mouse after the usual fashion of a panic to escape. It needed only half a sight of the frightened little creature, to fill madam's soul with horror. The regulation howl was screamed, of "murder," "help," "fire," etc., and then with one sudden spring, she leaped to and upon the table already set for dinner, but miscalculating her vault, she landed on the leaf, throwin the whole business over, dashing the choicest china on the floor and breaking sundry crockery keep-sakes and heir looms success. The attendance each evening and smashing off the leaf of the table. This but made matters concerning the mouse infinitely more dire, for then she was sure she felt the cause of all the terror going up her spinal column and amid the wreck of matter and crush of crockkery she howled more agonizingly than before. This brought the desired relief. we hapless and helpless victim of the fight was carried and deposited on the sofs. The table was righted. The broken wing set aside; the broken china swept away and after the calmness which succeeds a storm ensued, a vigorous hunt was insti tuted for the offending little mouse. It was soon found in the shape and form and semblance and consistency of a little dried up piece of sponge madam had last used etted with ammonia to rub grease spots off hubby's vest and pants. Only this and nothing more, and the fact being established, Madam then became inconsolable because it wasn't a mouse. But such is human nature, or rather woman's nature. This same good lady at the last animal show here was seen to pat the biggest elephant on the trunk and feed him sweet cakes and peanuts, with ne'er a thought of fear But then an elephant can't scam

> per up one's back bone, via the sciatic nerve route, and hide himself away in a lady's patent "pull-back" or bustle. SOUTH-NOR WALK. Editor Golden and family have moved into the Ellwell mansion on High street,

which is now owned by Mrs. Richard Golden . As many were disappointed in procur ing tickets of admission to the Union School entertainment, it will be repeated with some change- in the programme on Friday evening in Music Hall. The efficiency of the city huckleberry

water was shown at the fire in O'Rourke's harness making store, but the Chief Engineer had fault found for using so much. Water was made to quench fire in a building or in the human body. Mr. Henry Densmore, the missionary

towards whose support the Sunday School of the Congregational church contribute, is expected in the city this week, to the delight of the children and all who are in terested in the Sunday School missionary The union gospel temperance reform association though laboring under some adverse circumstances, is nevertheless

party followers and the liquor sellers are opposed to their efforts and are amazed at heir success. Meetings were continued Sunday afternoon and Friday evening and notwithstanding the many other attractions presented, were fully attended, and the results bore witness to the faithful labors of all, and to the influence which the co-operation annd sympathy of refined and educated woman have in controllng and elevating the debased habits and appetites of men. Their presence and sympathy encouraged all who are making o noble an effort to reclaim men from the vice of intemperance, and to them is greatly due the success which has attended these efforts. The establishing of a reading room and the furnishing of readng matter which is elevating and profit able, are among the features of this noble work which was begun none to soon, and which thus far has been remarkably successful.

REDDING.

It is thought by many that a chicken thief, while stealing chickens, dropped some fire in the hen house, where the fire originated, which burned Mrs. Alanson Lyon's barns. There was an insurance of \$550 on the buildings and \$100 on the

Mr. Frank Lee has leased the Joseph B. Goodsell place for a year. Mr. George Perry has bought for \$1,800 Mrs. Hanford Beers' place near the Cen-

Mrs. Burr Bennett's farm has been sold. The special committee on the Putnam Camp Ground and the Military committee of the General Assembly and others are expecting to visit the Putnam Camp ground on Wednesday of this week. An entertainment will be given at the house of Mr. Henry Adams. A large committee has been appointed on entertainment and

The coldest of the cold waves of this winter passed over this place last Saturday and Sunday.

WESTPORT. Only four pounds of smelt were caught

n Saugatuck river last week. The ice supply is no longer in doubt Every ice house in town has been filled. The Westport & Saugatuck horse railroad company will hold their annual meeting next Tuesday, 5th.

Mrs. Frederick Morehouse of Wright street who has been ill since Autumn, is still weak Lut slowly improving. Sunday morning with the mercury at 3 degrees below zero it was difficult to real-

ize winter reclining in the lap of spring. The Board of Trade say we are to have street lamps, and some improved sidewalks as soon as the ground gets settled. Louise Helen, a beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Nash was baptized at the morning service in Christ church Sun-

A surprise was given Mrs. Lewis Brad ley at the house of Mrs. Eliza Jones by company of twenty, who were handsomely received by the hosts, who assisted them in making merry.

The remains of Miss Edith A Humphrics, age 14th, who died on the 19th of exhaustion were taken Thursday by undertaker Charles Fable, to Newburg, N. York., for burial.

Rev. C. M. Selleck of Norwalk, with his new stereopticon will add to the interest of an entertainment in the parlors of Christ church Thursday evening, to be given under the auspices of the ladies, for the benefit of the church. A small sum will be charged for admission.

The Board of Trade held a regular meeting Thursday evening. Through a committee of the board and assistance from Postmaster Thorpe, a new mail, leaving the office at 7:15 p. m., has been secured. This mail will convey letters to points both east and west, and is highly appreciated by business men.

On the occasion of their 5th wedding anniversary last wednesday evening, a number of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fable's friends called at their home on King street and spent the evening. It was a surprise and proved a pleasant one. The visitors brought all sorts of gifts in wood and the social features of the gathering were such as to make it evident their presence was appreciated.

The Greens Farms club celebrated Washington's birthday, according to a good custom of theirs, by holding a convention in the Greens Farms school house. and listening to the reading of papers and addresses on agricultural topics. State two representatives of the State experiwhich was highly extolled in speeches in reference to it, was partaken of at the house of Mr. and Mrs. John Elwood. There were more good things to the square inch on the five tables than could be found at a spread by a professional

The order of exercises at the Installation of Rev. Mr. Backus last Tuesday, at the Congregational church, as outlined in this column, was followed implicitly. The sermon of Rev. Dr. Virgin of New York, was a masterly production, and was listened to by a very large congregation. At a spread in the lecture room there was much enjoyment, especially in the addresses after the removal of the cloth, by such fine talkers as Rev. Samuel Scovill of Stamford, who kept the table in a roar, Dr. Virgin; Rev. Mr. Holman, of Fairfield; Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Christ church; Rev. Mr. Still, of the M E. church, and others. The people of the church feel that they are fortunate in their selection of a pastor. LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.—The 400

or more persons who assembled in National Hall Friday evening feel under obligations to the young ladies of Memorial church of the Holy Trinity for giving them the opportunity to witness one of the prettiest entertainments ever seen in this town. The ladies had three objects in view, celebrating Washington's birthday, making a little money for the church, and having a dood time. They succeeded as they deserved to. The stage was set to represent a drawing room of the period of 1776. To make it realistic there were placed in it besides very pretty furniture, ancient chairs, candelabra with real candles burning, s spining wheel and distaff, clock 200 years old bearing at its front the sword of the Father of his country, the hatchet of cherry tree fame, and other objects as reminders of the greatest of patriots. A programme of eleven numbers was rendered, the performers entering with the rise of the curtain, and remaining till it fell. There were mimic conversations, introductions and movements on the stage such as would naturally occur in a drawing room, the whole being true to life. All the costumes, some of which were ancestral, were elegantly appropriate, diamonds sparkled and powdered hair and fans for the ladies, and gray wigs and gold lace for the gentlemen prevailed. The ladies were, Miss Laura Wood, as Martha, a capital personation; Miss Nellie Hurlbutt, Miss Hope Lewis, Mrs. L. T Day, Miss Elsie Clute, the Misses Thomas, Miss. Bessie Marvin, Miss Nellie Downes, Miss Lillie Sherwood, Miss Flora Allen, Miss Jenuie Thorpe, Mrs. W. G. Staples, and Miss Emma Cusick who gave the piano accompiments. The gentlemen were Mr. Neil Mitchell, as George Washington; cabinet officers, Messrs. Ford of New Haven, and A. S. Sanford. Taking part in the programme were Messrs. Lewis, Borden, Newberry, Demorest, Sayer and Dr. Vishtu of New Haven, who sang songs and performed vating their fellow men. The third selections on the mandolin and guitar Justine Ingersoll, daughter of ex Governor C. R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, the "Poverty Flat," by Bret Hart being well executed and applauded by the audience, Miss Ingersoll has few equals us an amateur reader. The famous Minuet to nusic of ye olden time, danced by leading characters on the bill formed a pretty

> An important document was accidentally discovered at stratford yesterday. It is the deed of the town giving the whole of Long Beach to certain parties. F 1. lowing is a partial copy: In lieu of certain claims-"to ye 3 and 2 mile division tract"-"hath laid out to him ye Beach called ye Long Beach, Bounded on the Easterly end," etc., all the beach is included from the "Break" or "gulf" to the point. This is a long-sought for document.—Bridgeport Standard.

scene and closed the performance.

"PAUL."

CARTERS

CURE

SICK HEAD

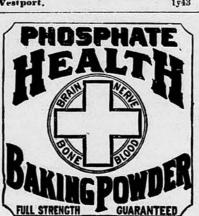
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Pose. Small Price.



0.&0.TEA The Choices. Tea Ever Offered. PERFEC ILY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOU BEVERAGE. TRY IT. You will never use any our mr. Quality never varies. It is the Highest Lade Leaf, picked from the best plantations and quaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades. Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., L't'd.,

Head Office, 35 Burling Slip, New York Glover & son, Norwalk, Finnegan O'Reilly, Norwalk, C. H. Valden, Norwalk, F. B. Gregory, Norwalk, E. N Sipperly, Westport, Connery & Osborn



This powder restores to bread the Phospha'es found in Wheat and lost by Milling. It contains no Cream of Tartar, no Alum, no Rochelle Salts. ROCHELLE SALT. All Cream of Partar Baking Powders produce Rockelle saits when use i in bread making. This sait will poison your blood, and the blood of your little children, and cause kidney trouble, Ask

grocer for a tree sample of the "PHOSPHATE HEALTH" BAKING POWDER. N. Y. PHOSPHATE CO., 124 Warren St., New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. OPENING LADIES' STORE.

No. 5 Main Street, Thursday & Friday OCTOBER 11 and 12.

Millinery, Millinery Goods, Pattern Bonnets. Round Hats, and all Novelties PERTAINING TO MILLINERY NO CARDS.

The Ladies will please accept this General In-itation and call and see us. Respectfully,

MRS. H. C. ALLEN.

MRS. M. L. ADAMS.

Norwalk, Oct. 8th, 1888. 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 hogsheads, 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 GAZETTE OFFICE.

Maimona Dia.

South Norwalk.

Have a large stock of the best Lehigh Coal, which they are selling at lower price than has been offered this

THIS STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

Summer.

BRIDGEPORT.

# FRESH BARGAIN LIST. W.B.HALL&CO.

We sell one case of the best 36 inch Paramettas in shades of Bronze Browns at the low price of 12½c. Something unheard of in the history of the Dry Goods trade

These are not the ordinary 30c. goods usually sold at that price, but the quality sold by all houses at 25c. per yard.

An examination will convince customers of their real value.

ONE CASE MORE OF THE 12 1-2 TWILLED SUITINGS.

19 CENTS. One lot of 11 yard wide Mixed Suitings were cheap at 371c, will go at 19c,

One case finest dollar goods will be sold only 50c. a yard. FINEST FOULE CLOTHS.

All \$8 cloaks now \$5 .-

All 12½ and 15c. Sateens now 8c. All 15 and 17c. handsome Repps now 10c.

We give below a few items that are a fair specimen of the wonderfully ow prices at which all goods are selling in the

### RED TICKET SALE.

Genuine Rubber Dress Shields 6c. Gutta Percha Dress Shields 6c. Fine French Mirrors, Plush Frames, 38c.

> Safety Pins 3c. Brass whisk holders and broom complete, 15c.

Toilet paper, 3 packages for 25c. Pure bristle hair brushes 19c. Fine Stationery, large box, 121c.

LADIES' COLLARS, SLIGHTLY SOILED, 25C, A HALF A DOZEN. Gaslin Silver polish 19c. Rubber toilet combs 5c.

Sachet powder envelopes, 5c. Scholars' Companion, 2 and 5c. 100 hair pins in wooden box, 3c

W. B. HALL & CO., COR. MAIN AND CANNON STS., BRIDGEPORT,

THE

BRIDGEPORT.

SPFCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF FINE

prices. An exceptional opportunity for housekeepers.

Following is an enumeration of a few of the leading articles which we

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS. 20 pieces, extra wide, 39 cents, worth 50 cents. 50 cents, sold everywhere for 65 cents. 69 cents, usual price 85 cents. " 72 inch " 75 cents, regular price 89 cents. 72 inch " 99 cents, never less than \$1.10. 72 inch " \$1.35, retailed at \$1.75.

CREAM TABLE DAMASKS. 20 pieces, new patterns, 38 cents, cheap at 45 cents.

50 "

20

- 66 \$1.00 \$1.25. TABLE CLOTHS. 8.10 white, \$2.00; 8-12 white, 2.50; all linen, very large, 75c.; 84 fringed

LUNCH SETS. 50 8-4 Table Cloths, with doylies to match, \$2.49 for the set, 60 8-10 Table Cloths with dolyies, \$2.69. These have been sold for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a set.

621 cents:

89 cents.

\$1.95, " " 1.15. 1.75, 1,75, 66 66 TOWELS. " " 15

NAPKINS.

100 Knotted Fringe, 12½ 100 " . " " open work, 25 cents each.
" Plain Fringe, 25x50, 25 cents each.

KITCHEN CRASH. 4c., 61c., 8c., 10c., 121c., 15c.

THE D. M. READ COMPANY.

BRIDGEPORT.

5 CENTS. A lot of about 50 pieces of the best shilling all wool filled Suitings, will go

CAMELS' HAIR SUITINGS.

35 pieces 50 inches wide, never sold less than 85c. price 45c. All 75c Colile cloths now 58c. All 50c serges now 39c. All 40c. scotch Plaids now 25c, All 6.4 suitings were 75c. now 50c. All 24c. suitings 121c.

C LOAKS -All \$10 cloaks now \$6.50.

Seal Jackets, Muffs, Furs, Seal Sacques, Hoisery and Underwear will go at same rediculous prices.

SATEENS

French Tooth Brushes 5c. Horse Hair Brushes, for Plush and Velvets for 25c. Plush Frames for cabinet pictures 25c,

Florida water, bottle, 15e. Dr. Bloom's Tooth Powder, 17c Plush Writing Desks, 59c.

Vaseline, bottle 64 Pins, paper, 1c. Dixon's Cabinet pencils with rubbers, 3 for 10c.

The bargains in small Furs, small Worsted articles, Art goods, Trim mings, Laces, Plushes, Velvets and dress trimming are wonderful and un-

D. M. READ CO..

Thursday, January 10th, 1889.

All new and fresh goods of extra quality, at great reductions from regular will offer at this great sale.

> 72 inch " \$1.50, very cheap at \$2.00. 42 "

cloths, red border, 1.33; 8-10 at 1.58; 8-12 at 2.00.

50 dozen 5-8 white, 89 cents, usual price \$1.00. 50 " 5-8 " \*\* 50 " 9-8 50 " 34 " 100 dozen Huckabuck, large size, 10 cents each.

" " 20

GLASS LINEN. 7c., 8c , 10c., 121c., 15c.

Wheeler and Bresinridge. After his defeat a nattanooga in November, 1803, Gen. Brog retreated southward to ber, 1803, Gen. Brog retreated southward to Dalton, Ga. The he established his army Dalton, Ga. The he established his army bear for the winter. At the loss of the Confederate Army of the community of the Confederate Army of the community of the commu There had indeed been no fighting in this region since the day after the battle of Chattanooga. Then the Confederates under Cloburne and Bate, retreating southward after their defeat, made a stand at Ringgold, Ga. twenty-for miles southeast of Chattanooga.

Cleburne's force occupied a ridge and a ravine Here, Nov. 26, 1863, Hooker's division over-took them. Hooker had followed on rapidly outherst of Ringgold. in pursuit. He was unaware, however, that the Confinerates had stopped at Ringgold till their are struck the head of his column. Cleburue had had time to throw up strong intreachments. He had a masked battery i the ray kee and also several pieces of artillery planted approx the top of the ridge. His re-ter se had not been so havey that he was unable to bring these gans away with him.
The Confederate fire was such a surprise was my bot that it staggered even Hook-They were thrown into com MAP OF TUNNEL MILL.

fusion: next they retreated out of the ravine to the plain, where they reformed their bat-Then they made an attack with all their force spaines Cleburne's Confederates in the revine and upon the hill. The fighting was pased theough the ravine and began to ascoul the ride. Then the Confederates had rumme to battle tactics that have been employed since the world began wherever there are hills and mountains. Many dropped their gross for a moment and began to roll and burl great stones down the steep. They had done the same at the Union soldiers' charge up the side of Missionary Ridge. Indowl, all through these campaigns in the mounmine of Georgia the same tactics were consountly repeated, Confederates obtaining pospon the heads of Union troops who sought to scale the hills.

They set fire to the town of Ringgold and re-Cloburas's spirited fight at Ringgold was avaluable to Bragg's army. It stopped for a time the Union pursuit, and enabled Bragg to bring off his wagon train in safety. Pre-vious to the fight with Hocker the Confederate supply train had been packed at Catoosa Station. Expecting hot pursuit from the victorious Union army Bragg was on the point of burning this whole train to keep it From falling into Union hands. The check to Hooker at Ringgold saved it.

But "fighting Joe Hooker" had not given up the fight. Next day, Nov. 27, he advanced

Once more Hooker's men went to the plain.

cains Con. Claburne at Tunnel Hill. This attack, Nov. 27, 1863, was the first of the various fights at Tunnel Hill between the western Confederate army and the Union army that lay about Chattanooga. But Hooker's second attack against Cle burne was as unsuccessful as his first had been. After trying vainly to dislodge Cloburne, Hooker's force abandoned Tunnel Hill, and retired again to Ringgold. They there destroyed the railway track for many miles, then returned to Chattanooga. The wild and picturesque valley of the Chickamauga was quiet once more. The ice locked mountains

echoed back no musket shot till the month of Febru-ury, 1894. ber changes occurred in the Confederate army by the appointment of Johnston to its command, also by the transfer of three divisions of Har-Gen. Joseph I

dee's corps to Mississippi to re-enforce Polk, who was watching the movements of Sher-man about Meridian. Hardee's corps was the flower of the army, and was made up of Cheatham's, Cleburne's, Walker's and ether divisions. The three named went to Mississippi. Not till Sherman, with the three united armies of the Cumberland, the Tenmessee and the Ohio, advanced against Tun nel Hill in May, 1864, were these divisions returned to Johnston While Sherman was away on his Meridian raid Thomas made a demonstration south-

ward to draw attention away from him. The move was made towards Dalton. Thomas ent forward Gen. John M. Palmer to Ringgold. He occupied it Feb. 22, 1864. With Palmer were Johnson's, Baird's, Jeff. C. Davis' and Cruft's divisions, and Long's eavalry brigade. The Confederate outposts extended from Dalton as far north as Tunnel Hill. The reader will understand the situation by a glance at the map. On the Union front, to the west of Dalton, was a great mountain wall, called Rocky Face Ridge. The only opening in this wall was a pass three and a half miles northwest of Dalton, called Mill Creek Cap. The frowning heights on each ide of Mill Creek Gap are called by the Union historians "Buzzard Roost," though that name does not often occur in Confederate records. They usually speak of this place simply as Mill Creek Gap. The valley im-mediately east of Rocky Face Ridge at Mill

Creek Gap was called, continuing the ornithological appellations, Crow Valley.

Four miles northwest of Mill Creek Gap, and west of Rocky Face Ridge, was Tunnel Hill, a colitary mountain.

After emerging from the tunnel the road continued on south and crossed Rocky Face Ridge through Mill Creek Gap or Buzzard Roost Pass, thence on to Dalton. Ringgold

iffteen miles northwest of Dalton. Enird's, Davis' and Johnson's divisions had left Chattanooga and marched to the east of the old tle ground, thence south to Ringgold. Cruft was at Cleveland, Ga., with the division of which he was in command. When Palmer started to Ringgold Cruft

Sell lines Cleveland. SEN. JOHN B. TURCHIN. There was conbetween the advancing column and the Con-

ederate cavalry under Gen. Wheeler.

TUNNEL HILL, FEB. 23, 24. Feb. 23 the advancing Union column took possession of the village of Tunnel Hill, after a sharp fight with the Confederate cavalry, who retreated to Tunnel Hill Heights and there made a stand, from which they could not be dislodged. They occupied the same camp used by Cleburne's men in his stand egainst Hooker the November before. The kirmish at Tunnel Hill, Feb. 23, was the first of the fights. Next morning, Feb. 24, the fighting was re-

sumed between the Union army and Whoeler's cavalry. Palmer's troops advanced steadily in three columns. The center one especially directed its fire against the Con-The heights at Tunnel Hill were thoroughly well fortified by the Confederates. Along

the hill was a line of log breastworks, solid and strong. Behind these Wheeler took position. He had four guns, which were planted so as to command the advancing army. The batteries from the Second Minnesots and Nineteenth Indiana were, however, able to clence the Confederate guns on Tunnel Hill. The Union advance continued. A little later Wheeler's position was flanked by the two Federal side columns, under Gen. Morgan end Col. Hambright. Wheeler retreated to-wards Buzzard Roost Pass and Dalton. The Confederate cavalry went entirely through the pass, into Crow Valley, east of Rocky Face. The Union troops followed them to the pass. Tunnel Hill was in the hands of the Union troops.

The neighborhood of Tunnel Hill was a very dangerous locality for railway trains in army times. It was easy 可用 in the darkness for an enemy to place obstructions in the long, dark tunnel.
More formidable than that, however, was the danger arising from collisons of the trains themselves. It was very difficult to maintain a signal system which obstructions in the

would perfectly GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER. protect the passing and repassing trains. At the eastern outlet of Mill Creek Gap, or Buzzard Roost, Gen. Johnston had stationed. Feb. 23, Brockinridge's and A. P. Stewart a divisions. Gen. Hindman's division was in reserve near, while closer to Dalton, Stevenson's division was posted.

At Mill Creek Gap, towering high above the surrounding mountains, is a single peak, a commanding object in the landscape for miles around. On its sides and the cliffs opposite the Confederate cavalry made their last stand, Feb. 24, before retiring within the pass to Crow Valley.

MILL CREEK GAP, OR BUZZARD ROOST PASS, FEB. 24-25. At 5 o'clock of the short winter afternoon with his center against the swamp, his left the second fight of Ech 24 occurred between against a pine forest, and his right pro-

Wheeler and the Union advance, led by Gen. Morgan and Col. Daniel McCook,

The Confederates opened a heavy cross fire from six guns as the Federal troops came on it did damage, but did not check Morgan and McCook. They advanced to the mouth of the pass. Then darkness closed in and the Confederates ceased firing. The Union troops open more dark controls the pass on the west encamped just outside the pass, on the west of Rocky Face Ridge. During the night Wheeler's troops abandoned the pass and entered Crow Valley. Then they passed two miles to the northward to reconnoiter and re-port the movements of the Federal army in that direction. They left the pass to be de-tended by Stewart, Breckinridge and Hind-

Early Feb. 25, fighting recommenced at Mill Creek Gap. Once through the pass, the Union army would be in Rocky Face valley, very near to Dalton.

Between the Union troops and Dalton, opposite the pass, was a heavily fortified hill. If this could be taken, the capture of Dalton might easily follow. Gen. John B. Turchin formed his brigade

in battle line at the base, and moved rapidly up the steep. A vast sheet of flame burst from the Confederate muskets and guns along the hill. The national troops pressed on in the face of it. Here was done the heaviest fighting of the short campaign. Turchin gained the crest of the hill, driving the Confederates before him. His men planted the American flag at the top. It was only for a moment. Heavily re-en-forced, the Confederates rallied again on the other side of the hill, and sweeping upward in overwhelming numbers, drove Turchin's men down. The attempt to capture the hill was abandoned, and Turchin's men retreated

back to Mill Creek Gap. Wheeler's cavalry, meantime, had found something to report in Crow Valley, Feb. 25. Cruft's and Baird's divisions had marched quite around Rocky Face Ridge to the northward and were descending Crow Valley upor Dalton. Johnston immediately sent Hindman and Stevenson against them. There were skirmishing and fighting all day here, Feb. 25. Late in the afternoon the Union troops made a sharp attack on Hindman's left. The fighting was heavy for half an hour, and the Union troops were repulsed. Both Cruft's and Baird's divisions then re-

Feb. 25 there were three fights, one at Mill Creek Gap, that in Crow Valley and an encounter at Dug Gap, in Rocky Face Ridge, south of Dalton. The Union mounted infantry, Feb. 25, attacked the Confederate guard at Dug Gap and drove it off. Johncon immediately sent a Texan brigade, under Granberry, to retake the gap. They marched down the Villanow read that same night. At dawn Feb. 26 the Texans suddenly appeared on the heights above the gap, and also in front, and attacked the Union force, which retreated. The Confederates immodiately reoccupied the pass.

During the night of Feb. 25 Palmer abandoned the demonstration against Buzzard Roost and returned to Tunnel Hill. His loss during the four days' fighting was 350; that of the Confederates, 200. Palmer remained at Tunnel Hill till March 10; then he returned to Ringgold.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who was so active in

the Georgia Confederate campaigns, is now a member of congress from Alabama. Gen Johnston lives in Washington. THE FLORIDA BLUNDER.

Gen. Seymour's Rash Advance and Bloody Repulse at Chester-Bravery of the Colored Troops—Gen. Hawley's Heroism.

In December, 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation of amnesty to persons in rebellion who would take oath to support the Union and the constitution. In Jan-

uary, 1864, he commissioned as major a favorite private secretary, John Hay, and sent him to the southeast coast. Hay was to carry out the ideas of the president, Maj. Hay is now general. Col. John Hay, the writer, and one of

the authors of the life of Lincoln. He lives in Washington, in one of the most beautiful homes of the capital city.
Maj. Hay reported at Hilton Head, S. C., to Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, who commanded in

this part of the south. THE EXPEDITION. Gillmore had at Hilton Head the Tenth army corps. From it he detached 10,000 men and sent them by water to Jacksonville, Fla. Up the St. John's the Union expedition steamed, arriving off Jacksonville Feb. 7, 1864. It was in command of Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour.

There were at this time a few thousand Confederate troops in Florida, under command of Gen. Joseph Finnegan. The coming of the Union expedition was a surprise to Gen. Finnegan, who, with a small He prepared for resistance at Camp Vinegar, seven miles west of Jacksonville. He had

previously nearly destroyed Jacksonville itself, to prevent anything of value falling into Federal hands. Seymour pushed on in pursuit. As he approached Camp Vinegar Finnegan retreated westward. Before leaving he burnt 270 cotton bales and sunk a steamer. The Union army captured what Fin

negan left, includ- GEN. TRUMAN SEYMOUR. ing eight pieces of artillery and 100 prisoners Then it marched on to Baldwin, nineteen miles southwest of Jacksonville. Baldwin i at the crossing of two railroads. One led from Jacksonvillo west to Tallahassee, the other ran north and south from Fernandina to Cedar Keys.

In this favorable position Gen. Gillmore left the Union forces Feb. 15 and returned to his command at Hilton Head. Thus far he

had accompanied the expedition in person to see it fairly launched. Sixty miles west of Jacksonville is Lake City. Finnegan retreated towards it. A por-tion of Seymour's mounted troops under Col. Henry pursued the Confederates nearly to Lake City. Henry's cavalry constituted the advance of

Seymour's troops. It was continually on the alert, dashing unexpectedly into the Confederate camps, throwing them into con-fusion, taking numbers of prisoners and quantities of stores before the Confederates could recover from their surprise. It was Henry who captured Baldwin and with it half a million dollars' worth of property. When near Lake City the Confederates made so strong a stand that Henry fell back five miles. There he halted and telegraphed back to Seymour for orders, also for a supply of food. Gillmore's orders, on leaving Bald win and Seymour, were explicit. Seymour was not to advance with his whole force to Lake City, but was to concentrate at Baldwin. He was to hold and to fortify Jacksonville, Baldwin and the south fork of the St. Mary's. He was not in any case to go beyond Sanderson, forty miles west of Jacksonville.

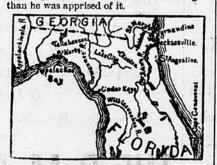
SEYMOUR'S ADVANCE. No somer however, had Gillmore left than Seymour determined to undertake an advance on his own account. Feb. 17, Gen. Gillmore was amazed to receive a letter from him saying he was on the point of moving forward at once to the Suwanee river, 100 miles inland

from Jacksonville. Gillmore at once sent his chief of staff, Gen. Turner, to Seymour with a letter forbidding the advance and ordering him to follow his previous instructions. These were to hold for the present "the south prong of the St. Mary's, Baldwin, Jacksonville, Magnolia and Picolata," and to keep Henry's mounted forces "moving as circumstances might justify or require." But when Turner reached Seymour's head-

quarters, Feb. 20, that general had already gone. He had left Barber's Station, on the south fork of the St. Mary's, a few hours be-fore Turner's arrival, and was already at

Seymour had with him not much over half the 10,000 troops who had been landed at Jacksonville, Feb. 7. The rest had been left behind to hold Jacksonville, the south fork of the St. Mary's and other points.

The Confederate Con. Figure 20. The Confederate Gen. Finnegan, meantime. had remained near Lake City. No sooner was Seymour's forward movement begun than he was apprised of it.



MAP OF OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA. He prepared for battle. He left Lake City and advanced eastward fifteen miles to Olustee. Here he chose at his leisure a battle field which nature itself had rendered almost impregnable. He took position in the edge of a swamp made by the waters of Ocean Pond, a small lake near the railread. Here,

feeted by ride play and an earthwork, Figuregan waited the coming of Seymour. The time of year was the worst possible for the advance of an army. Seymour himself had recognized this before the sudden desire to move inland took possession of him. In a letter written to Gillmore, Feb. 11, he had

"I am convinced that a movement on Lake City is not, in the present condition of transtation, advisable, and indeed, that what has been said of the desire of Florida to come back is a delusion. This movement is in op-position to sound strategy." Yet Feb. 17 finds Seymour making this very movement, his troops toiling through

mud and water knee deep by the time they reached Olustee. His center was held by Col. C. C. Barton with a brigade, his left by the brigade of Col. (afterwards Gen.) Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. Col. Scam-mon's regiment held the right. A negro brigade, under Col. Montgomery, brought up the rear. The troops were provided with five days' rations. E. A. Pollard, in his southern history of

the war, says that only a small body of troops was under command of Gen. Finnegan when the northern soldiers first landed on the Florida coast. But Gen. Beauregard, in command of that military department, poured in re-enforcements to Finnegan with all speed. Among troops sent him was the brigade of Gen. Alfred Holt Colquitt. At 12 o'clock, Feb. 20, word was brought to Finnegan that Seymour was only four miles away. Quickly Finnegan's line was formed, and soon his cavalry came galloping back before the rapid Federal advance.

At 2 o'elock the battle opened and lasted till dark. It was a hot and desperate fight. Henry's cavalry and Col. Hawley's Seventh Connecticut held the Union advance. In ambush in the pine forest the Confederates opened fire and raked them as they came on, and they fell dead and dying by the score. The Confederates had every advantage in this engagement Seymour had so rashly brought on. Finnegan's men were fresh and in good fighting trim. They included some of the veteran troops of the Confederate army. They were protected by the pine forest near

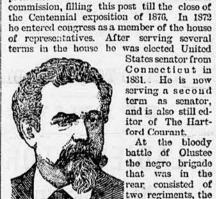
which Finnegan had skillfully chosen his bat-tle ground. The only road by which they could be approached was a narrow one be-tween two swamps, and as the Union troops advanced over this they were met by a deadly fire. Seymour's men were faint from the long march, the infantry were poorly armed and they did not know the ground. Col. Hawley quickly ordered for-ward the Seventh New Hampshire in support of the rapidly diminishing advance. Men of this regiment, too, were soon falling thick and fast. Then a negro regiment, the Eighth regulars, that had never b under fire before, was brought forward. For nearly two hours this doomed black regiment stood under fire, its ranks growing thinner and thinner with each Confederate volley. Part of this regiment had no ammuniti Its commander, Col. Fribley, fell mortally wounded.

By the middle of the afternoon Seymour's left and center had got into position. But there was nothing they could do. All before them and to right and left of them were swamp and pine forest. Their artillery had been pushed forward upon the very front of the Confederates, so that the guns could not be brought in range. Nothing remained but for horses and gunners to stand and be shot down by Confederate muskets.

Regiment after regiment went forward to its doom from the Union ranks. Each stood its ground till its ammunition was exhausted and then fell back with many brave men dead and dying in that bloody road. An attempt was made to withdraw the useless artillery, but it only partly succeed-

ed, owing to less of horses and men. Hamilton's battery went into the fight with fifty horses and eighty-two men. In twenty minutes all the horses but ten were killed. Then the battery went to the rear with the ten horses that were left, leaving two guns and all of its men but thirty-seven upon the muddy, bloody field. In this disastrous fight Col. Hawley distinguished himself. He was a young Connecticut newspaper editor, who had enlisted

in the Union army as a lieutenant, in April. carefully communicated to him. This carefully communicated to him. This carefully communicated to him. This carefully communicated in the army till its close, and was mustered out of service in January, 1866, as brigadier and brovet major 1861. He remained in the army till its close, Honors fell abundantly on Gen. Hawley after the war. He has held many of the highest offices in the gift of his state and countrymen. He became governor of Connecticut the same year he left the army. In 1868 he was president of the Republican national convention. In 1873 he was chosen president of the United States centennial



Fifty-fourth Masachusetts and the GEN. JOS. R. HAWLEY. First North Carolina. Seymour's center, under Col. Barton, was fighting desperately, but to no purpose, when, last of all, this reserve black brigade was ordered into the battle. Just as it came upon the field a Confederate regiment under Col. Zachry made a charge.

The Union center could endure no more, but broke and fell back. The black brigade met the charge and checked it for a time. The time was not long, yet it was sufficient for Seymour to collect what was left of his army and put it into regular retreat. But in that little time the black North Carolina regiment lost its colonel, lieutenant colonel, major and Gen. Seymour's bravery was equal to his rashness in bringing on this battle. Wherever the fight raged hottest, there he was.

reckless of peril to his own life. But nothing could save the day for the Union troops at Olustee. At sunset, after the last Confederate charge, Seymour began a hasty retreat. Many of his severely wounded were left upon the field. Pollard says the Confederates captured five pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, 2,000 small arms and 500 prisoners. Seymour's entire loss was not far from

seymour's entire loss was not far from 2,000; the Confederate loss, 739.

Finnegan pursued till after dark, and then stopped. His ammunition was exhausted. For three miles along the track of Seymour's retreating army the pursuers found the road strown with dead and wounded.

The retreat continued on into the night. Seymour did not pause till he had reached the east bank of the Et. Mary's, twenty miles from Olustee. There, weary and heavily stricken, he remained only long enough to rest his shattered forces. In a short time he continued the retreat to Jacksonville. It had been a dark day for Seymour.

At Jacksonville Seymour.

At Jacksonville Seymour destroyed a million dollars' worth of United States property to prevent its falling into Confederate hands. The pursuit, however, was not continued further. In the battle of Olustee if Seymour had had twice as many soldiers he could have accomplished nothing against such a position as Finnegan occupied.

E. A. Pollard says: "The victory was a subject of extraordinary congratulation. Had the enemy been successful, \* \* \* they would soon have reached Tallahassee and fallen back on St. Mark's as a base and by water held their communication perfectly. Viewed in this respect, it was one of the decisive battles of the war and had preserved the state of Florida to the Confederacy."

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Didn't Want a Girl,-Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. ald Grey, 41 Worcester Square, Roston. Oregon's debt is but \$29,411,66.

A cold of unusual severity which I took last autumn developed into a difficulty de cidedly catarrhal in all its characteristics threatening a return of my old chronic makedy, catarrh. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm completely eradicted every symptom of that painful and prevailing disorder.—E. w. Warner, 165 Hudson street, Rochester, N. Y.

Trouble is threatened at Panama. Found Dead.—Last evening a person giving the name of G. R. Thompson registered at Hunt's Hotel, and esired to be called in season to take the 12 p. m. train for Chicago. Being unable to awaken the ventilator over the door, when the gentleman was found to be dead. He was advertising agent for Sulphur Buters, which has an extensive sale. The coroner return d a verdict of death from heart discase. His body will be sent east immediately.-Cincinnati Commercial.

EVERY NIGHT I SCRATCHED. Unsil the Skin was raw- Body covered with

scales like spots of mortar. Cared by the Cuticura Remedies. the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the last of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and and which came off in layres, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I wad raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain dis I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all nopes of recovery I happened to see an advertisement in the newspapers about Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my drugglist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly cruptions gradually dropped off and disapreared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psornasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies, to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and than me for the knowledge of them, especially monaers who have babes with scaly cruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words life thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awfin spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby s. skin is as nice and clear as a baby s.

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But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at But this will never do. Catarrh must be net at every stage and combated with all our might. In any cases the disease has assumed danuerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Caparrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsom and destructive stages. It is loca, and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, sate, economical and never-failing. during, sate, economical and never-failing.

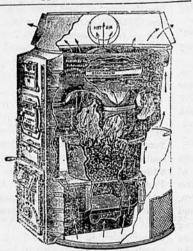
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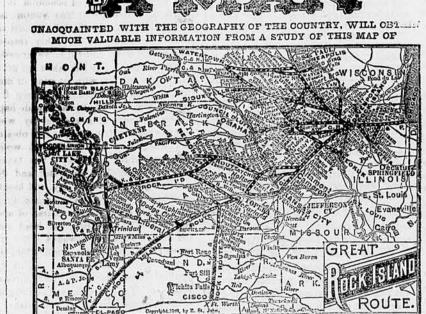
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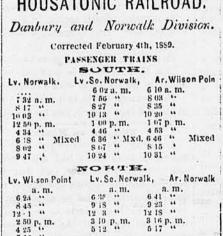
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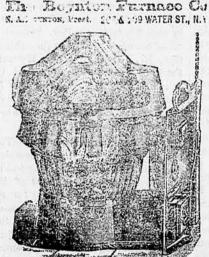
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BISHOP PCLK. roads. had been railway transportation through that place. To understand Sherman's work of destruction, the reader has only to picture to himself the havoe that could be made by 10,000 men working vigorously nearly a week, and armed with crowbars, pickaxes, and sledge-

Feb. 16 the Union



"JEFF DAVIS' NECKTIE." After tearing up the tracks in the usual way, the soldiers lifted from their beds the wooden ties also. These were then piled into vast heaps, with the torn up iron rails upon top. The pile was then fired. Of course the rails presently became red hot. In this condition they were raked from the flames and twisted around like a screw. Many were taken while still red hot, drawn around a tree trunk, and the ends crossed in the manner shown in the picture. This was called "Jeff Davis' Necktie. North and east of Meridian Gen. Hurlbut



sixty miles of ties and eight be burnt fifty-three bridges. Not much rolling stock had been left by Polk, but the Union forces found thirty-five locomotive and twenty-eight cars, which they burnt, "We staid at Meridian a week," said Sherman in his report, "and made the most complete destruction of the railroads ever beheld -south below Quitman, east to Cuba station, twenty miles north to Lauderdale Springs and west all the way back to Jackson. By the beginning of 1864, the news of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation had become thoroughly published among the slaves of the south. They took advantage of it wherever the Umon armies appeared, swarming about them in such numbers as often to prove a serious embarrassment. The able bodied men were enlisted, but what to do with the aged, the women and the children, the armies did not know. No sooner had Sherman penetrated Missis-

returned to Vicksburg it brought with it 400 Confederate prisoners, 1,000 white Unionist refugees and 5,000 negroes. "Some were on foot, some on horseback, and some in ox carts. Some were clad in their Sunday best, the cast off clothing of their masters. So vast was the crowd that families were separated and women and chil-dren lost in the throng. \* \* \* Silent tears coursed down many a check, tears of thankfulness for their great deliverance. There were faces in that crowd which shone with a At Norvelle Hotel. joy almost inspired. Smile who will, but the story of the coming

sippi than they came. Many Union white

refugees came also. When the expedition

f the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt can never recall to my mind a more pro-Having qualified myselv by years of hard stud in the best institutions in Europe, and having had y practical experience of twenty-five years in the country, I am enabled at first sight to adapt lenses most appropriate to restore the vision to its originate vigor and curre all the various diseases of the eye I have therefore combined my practice of an Oculist with this of an Optician, and am now enabled to furnishaged all kinds of lenses and styles o Spectacles and Eye. Glasses which are made to order under my own supervision, to suit my cure of that scene."

Sherman waited a week at Meridian a week at Meridian for the arrival of Sooy Smith, who was to have been there Feb. 10 with the cavalry. He did not come, then did not come, then being under engagement to meet Banks at New Orleans to prepare for the Red river expedition March 1. Sherman returned to Vicksburg and

> THE CAVALRY. Where meantime was Gen. W. Sooy Smith with the cavalry? To join Sherman Feb. 10 was of the utmost importance. From Memphis to Meridian is 250 miles, and Smith had ten days to make the distance. He was ordered to ride rapidly, pausing for nothing.
>
> Smith did not obey. He did not start till
> Feb. 11. He did not hurry his movements.

went down the river.

Thus Con. Polk had take to a He reclical that the fate of Selma and Mobile depended on the junction of Smith with Sher-He quickly-gave orders to Forrest to sith his cavalry with all speed, and by

SHERMAN AT MERIDIAN.

One of the Most Striking Episodes of the

War-Great Destruction of Railroads.

"Two Thousand Black Bodies."

and Port Hudson, Mississippi, swarmed with

the great railroads that crossed each other at Meridian.

Confederates. They still had possession of

To destroy these railroads an expedition

was sent, in command of Gen. Sherman, Feb.

3, 1864. It set out from Vicksburg in light marching order. The soldiers who contrib-

uted the force of nearly 23,000 men were from

McPherson's and Hurlbut's corps. Both these

The cavalry started from Memphis, and were

march south through Pontotoe, Okolona and

In December, 1963, Bishop Polk had been

put in command of the Confederate depart-

ing; the rest cavalry, under Gens. Ferguson, S. D. Lee and Wirt Adams.

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MAP OF MERIDIAN.

"JEFF DAVIS' NECKTIE."

almost destroyed.

Demopolis, across the Tombigbee.

Columbus.

commanders accompanied the expedition.

For six months after the fall of Vicksburg

ons in his power head off and stop the Union cavalry column.

Re-enforcements ordered to join Forrest failed to reach him, but the indomitable leader set out with his 2,400 men to meet the 7,000 against him. The two opposing forces came together at West Point on the Tibbee river. A fight occurred Feb. 20, 1864. Smith and Grierson opened the attack, advancing in a long line. As they came within firing distance, what was



balls were poured into the advancing Union ranks. They were confused, and stopped. Hundreds of them fell before the velley of the unerring marksmen behind the trees and bushes.

On the approach of Sherman, Polit has ily evacuated Meridian. Ho gathered all the rolling stock of both railreads and sent it to Mobile. He moved also the Confederate supplies from Maria to a confederate supplies from Maria to the Confederate supplies Smith and Grierson had no chance before a fee like that. Even if their men had kept in plies from Meridian and elsewhere to a place of safety. He accomplished all this with swiftness, and then retired with his army to perfect order there was nothing in sight that they could fire or charge upon. Their advance wavered, then stopped. Again came the deadly velley from the ambushed Confederates, and the Union soldiers were thrown into worse confusion than before. Their leaders tried to form and order them forward again, but each time this was attempted came withering fire from behind the bushes. At length they fled. Smith, unable to ascertain the number of his enemy, believed he had in front of him the whole combined cavalry of the Confederate department under Lee, Forrest and Chalmers. He was at this time, Feb. 20, within 100 miles of Meridian. If he had not met with this chee from Forrest he would not even then have been in time to join Sherman. wait any longer, Sherman had left Meridian on the return to Vicksburg that same day, But Emith never advanced any farther

than West Point. Believing he had the whole Confederate cavalry to fight he fell bue'r to Okolona, some miles in the rear. the hills near the town he prepared to make a stand. His force was divided in three brigades, the first commanded by Col. George E. Waring, since well known in literature. But now the evil consequences of disregarding the orders to push on rapidly and delay for nothing began to be apparent. Smith's eavalry were loaded to some extent with the spoils of war. More than that, at Besides destroying the railroads, Sherman hoped to penetrate to Solma, if not to Mobile, by aid of the cavalry under Smith.

At Solma a great iron foundry was turning out arms for the Confederacy day and night.

Feb. 6 the expedition reached Jackson. For the third time Sherman's army was in the capital of Mississippi. This time it was almost destroyed. every stop they made, hundreds of negroes fleeing from slavery joined their ranks and impeded them. BATTLE AT OKOLONA, FEB. 22. The second fight between Forrest's and

Smith's forces occurred Feb. 22. The fight began late in the evening. The beggage train and past mules of Smith's force were already on their way to Memphis. To save them Smith made a very obstinational and endeavored to hold Forrest's tree No obstructions beyond a few burnt bridges, easily repaired, were met until the troops reached Tallahatta, twenty miles west of n check. At length he resolved to make a grand cavalry charge. He reined his horse-men in line and deshed furiously into the Meridian. Here trees had been pulled across the track, to check Sherman as long as Confederate ranks. The charge was not successful. Forrest's command stood their ground like from possible, and give Confederate property from Merid-Smith's whole force was driven back. He hastily gathered up his men and soon had them in full retreat to Memphia. On ian. Seeing this, Sherman left his | this unfortunate campaign he had lost five | trains behind, and hurried on. But the rest were discouraged and a third of them

Polk had already returned to Memphis on foot, having lost their horses. The consequences of Smith's defeat at Okotroops began the long were rather serious for the general redemolition of rail- sult of the Meridian campaign. The cavalry bouses and acres of side tracking at Meridian showed how important to the Confederacy Okolona, Gen. Polk said:
"The concentration of our cavalry on the enemy's column of cavalry from West Tennesses formed the turning point of the cam-

THEY HELD WATER How the Tables Were Turned On a Min-Ister Fond of Fishing. "Modern conveniences," in case of accident, often cause more trouble than the want of

illustrates it-or at least it shows that people who wade in rubber pentaloons must keep right side up. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph tells the story at the expense of a well known minister who is very ford of trout fishing:

A friend made him a present of rubber trousers, attached to which were heavy boets, the whole arrangement forming one piece. He waded in the streams and fished, and guyed the other fishermen who didn't own gum trousers, and had lots of sport. At night, when they came in tired and hungry, the dominie would be nice and dry, while the other fellows would be more or less wet, according to their mishaps, and, of course, would be chaffed by the minister. One morning they were all standing on the bank, watching him wading in deep water, and envying him, when all of a sudden he

stepped on a slippery stone, his feet went up, and he went in over head. They fished him out, and found he weighed about a ton, the water having filled up his boots and trouvers to the waist. The funny part of it was that they couldn't pull off the combined boots and trousers, and so they had to stand him on his head against a tree until the water all ran out. It was a very undignified and uncomfortable position for a minister, made more so by the boys, who stood around and descanted on the great convenience gum trousers were to a man who went fishing. But bostill fishes, and once a year comes to Pennsylvania to "whip" A Spider's Romance.

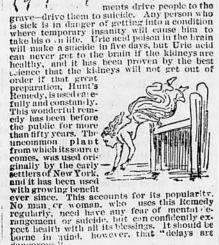
There's a love sick spider out on Cedar street. He is a great big fat fellow, of a greenish yellow color, and has built a nest between a small china tree and tho The spider is evidently in love with some married woman, and, considering his case hopeless, he employs his time in writing her name across his web.

About fifty people have called at his house this morning and read the writing on his web. Looking at the web from one direction it reads very plainly, "Mrs. V. W. W.," and viewing it from the other side you have "W. W. W. V." The spider seems obl'vious to the presence of strangers, and is still working on the rame. - Atlanta Journal.

Actresses' Reputation. Do you want to know how some actresses ruin their reputation! Well, I will tell you. They accept invitations from mere boys to go out to supper after the performance. You may say. Well, there is no harm in that. No, there is not, but the younsters cause all the trouble. They think it smart to go around telling their friends on what terms of familjarity they are with such and such a stage favorite, and by knowing nods and insinua-tions leave people under false impressions in regard to the girl's character. If actresses had any sense they would leave the youngsters alone, for, while the latter mean no harm, they think they are doing a smart trick in parading their intimacy with a foot-light favorite.—Miss Cora Tennie, of "The Corsair" Troupe.

Their Fearful Increase and the Cause-Seven Occur in One Day-A Harrowing Description. A recent issue of a daily paper contained an account of not less than seven suicides in one

day, and published a large heading, as follows: "They all Sought Death." One was a discouraged, broken old man, in whom life bad lost all charm; another was a beautiful young girl who sought refuge from despair. All sought different ways of taking their own lives. There is a serious lesson in these terrible experiences. It shows that the mind is deranged, for no one in solver mind ever takes his own life. But the cause of this mental trouble is always physical, sickness, weakness and There is a serious lesson Siekness, weakness and various mysterious ailments drive people to the



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