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Small thy work may be, and lowly, Hidden from the public gaze, Faith and works may make it holy, Reaping sheaves of golden days.

Then if thou art prone to ponder On thy lot, and fain would ask Why 'tis so, once more remember How was given to us life's task.

Recall the words a Saviour brings
From Olive's mount to each one's sou That "if faithful o'er a few things,

By MARIA L. POOL,

As I handed back her pistol after loading it she said in a subdued voice: "Do you know, it seems as if I were infatuated with this shooting? I have come nere day after day—I did not exactly like it, but somehow I could not help it. I believe I am superstitious. It seems, Mr. Perrom, that some demon has impelled me to perfect myself in this unwomanly pastime. I have shuddered as I think of some horrible object to which it may lead. Am I talking strangely?" She paused a moment, and then continued with flushed cheeks and wild eyes: "Ah! to what will not my ungovernable temper lead me if I am tempted too much! I try to control it, but sometimes I am not mistress of myself. It is very humiliating to think of

She put the pistol in her cloak pocket with a gesture of disgust and looked up at me with eyes in which there was a strange, unconscious, beseeching look that thrilled to my soul. "Miss Clare," I said, in a low, steady roice, "the unaccustomed solitude of your life has made you morbid. The un-

healthy impulse you mention is common to sensitive minds, particularly when the surroundings favor it. Pray, has your demon presented himself in tangible form? Has he an eye of coal and a tongue of flame?" She turned away her face with a look of relief.

"I know I am childish sometimes. I did not use to be so," in a faltering voice. "Do trouble and persecution make one grow imbecile?" she asked suddenly, looking at me. "They do sometimes," I answered

'But they never would have that effect upon you-it would be a worse effect, I am afraid." "Worse! How is that?" she asked, coming a step nearer me in her interest.
"Make you cynical and unbelieving—

make you doubt the existence of faith, love and purity in the world. God deliver you from such a fate, for there is I uttered the last words with all the fervency I felt. I took the hand that hung by her side. She did not withdraw

it immediately. She looked down and said with unutterable sadness: "I have distrusted everybody, everything; I have almost lost faith in God himself. Such treachery, such vile, inhuman wretches as I have known—and to think that I once blindly believed and trusted in them! Can you, Mr. Perrom, after your years of battle with the world, can you still tell one to believe in human nature-to believe in trustworthiness once

Her voice changed from the cadence of sadness to the clear, impetuous questioning that will be answered.

I hesitated for a moment. The powerful, fiery love within me pleaded hard for utterance. I broke out with rapid words: "Miss Clare, I offer you my life to show that to you, of all women in the world, to you, one man will be true." All my soul was in my words. I could

have died, gladly and worthily for an assurance of love from Viviane Clare. She averted her face, but I saw the drooping lid, the quivering mouth. For a moment she did not speak—at last she

"My last words were not said to extract that expression from you, Mr. Perrom; you do not know what fate you She walked away a little distance.

When she came back, her face was quiet —her manner that indescribable mingling of the utmost cordiality with the utmost reserve. "I trust to you, Mr. Perrom, to point out my faults of position and aim; for in this shooting I must rival a friend of

mine who has declared that a woman's nerves are not steady enough to hit a Could I give up thus easily my happiness for life? I could, at least, control my face and tone. The voice in which I replied to Miss Clare was the same in

which I might have spoken to Mrs. Jer-She raised her pistol for another trial, when her hand was stayed by the sound of rapid footsteps on the frozen ground, and the appearance of a man walking toward us from a few yards behind the target. The hand fell to her side with her finger still on the trigger. Instead of looking toward the man, I instinctively, and with a feeling of dread, looked at Miss Clare. All the color that the

sharp air had called to her face gradually



She raised her pistol for another trial. The man stopped and leaned against the target tree. "I beg a thousand pardons, Viviane,"

he said, "but really this is very fortunate At the first word his voice seemed familiar, and when I looked at him, I recognized the lecturer whose name had called the thunder gust to Miss Clare's face at my first interview with her. "Why is it fortunate, Mr. Gilroy?"

It was Miss Clare who spoke. I had not expected speech from her any more than one would listen for the voice of the marble Niobe. She had not changed her attitude; it did not seem herself that spoke; only the stony lips unclosed, and from them dropped like icicles the words ddressed to the stranger. He laughed a little as he replied:

"Why fortunate? A strange question, Viviane, for you to ask me. I am fortunate because I have been seeking you without rest for the last six months, and was just on my way to the village near to follow up the clew I thought I had obtained, when, behold! here you are! It is very evident why I consider myself fortunate, is it not, Viviane?" I watched Miss Clare while he spoke. Every time he uttered her name an expression of intense loathing writhed across her face; the remainder of the time she was quiet, like the quietness of the

ness. "Where?" volcano when the lava is boiling in its bosom, but is still held down by the earth armor which presses it so heavily. There was silence for a few moments. For the I asked: "Did she leave no message?" first time I looked earnestly at the man. He had not moved from his first position, little maliciously. a graceful leaning against the tree. He was tall, elegant, with an appearance of perfect satisfaction with himself; hand-

of the infernal deities. His form and face was the shrine of that evil which is more My horse did not run—he flew. I en-tered the little depot breathless, but

His was the penetrating, evading sin which one can feel, but never dissect and prove. Your heart might recoil, but your brain could give no reason why it did so. His was not the tangible wickedness that defeats itselfit was the subtle power that absorbs, impression that Miss Clare had gone to conquers and destroys, and gives no sign of deformity.

hideous when beautiful than when ugly.

"What do you propose doing?" Miss Clare asked. A slight flush colored the delicate skin of Mr. Gilroy's face. "I propose making you my wife, as you have so long been mine by contract. Ah, Viviane, I have so wished for you! I have waited long for the touch of those He spoke like an epicure, a sensitive,

fair hands, for the caress of those royal lips! Is it strange that I am impatient?" refined one, and his eyes glowed with anticipation. Could mortal woman en-dure it? But Miss Clare did endure it heroically and with rigid resolve. I thoughe I detected in Gilroy's face the intention to repay himself with taunts for his long search and anxiety. "I shall be happy to escort you to Boston, Viviane," he continued. "Your

uncle is waiting very anxiously for you. The fact is, we have both been almost distracted since your flight. Your uncle desponded directly, but I—I would have moved the universe to find you!" He spoke with almost savage earnestness, but still with calm accent and elegant gesture. He went on more indifferently: "But you know he had only a fortune, whereas I had a wife to lose. A vast difference, you will perceive, when the wife in question is Viviane Clare."
"That is sufficient," suddenly said Miss Clare. "The future to which you look forward is impossible. You may go back to Boston as soon as you like; at least, leave here directly."

"Perhaps you have fallen in love during your retirement," he said, without moving, and looking at me, apparently for the first time. Happily for me, I returned his glance with a nonchalance worthy of himself. Miss Clare did not reply—indeed, he hardly gave her the opportunity, for he proceeded immediately. "If you would be willing to let a friend advise you, don't shock the proprieties the grand passion as un-

by cherishing the grand passion as unfortunately as your mother did." The flame had at last reached the powder. Not till long after did I know why the mention of the mother's name in such terms thus affected the daughter. When I did know, I wondered no more at the effect of those words. A fiery flame shot into Miss Clare's hitherto controlled face.

again!" she cried in the tones of an insulted queen. "Really!" exclaimed Gilroy; "have I reached you at last, my empress? Your mother never could have been so handsome as you are at this moment. If she had been, I hardly blame that man for receiving all she offered him." The fury of unspeakable agony and de-spair raged in Miss Clare's eyes; her

"Do not dare to mention her name

mouth turned white again, and from it there broke the words: "My mother! Oh, my God! I cannot

Swift as death she raised the pistol which had never left her hand—the finger had not left the trigger. She did not require time to take aim; if she had, I might have restrained her. The flash that streamed from the pistol was not half so terrible as the fire I knew was burning in her soul, but its mission was more instantaneous. Gilroy dropped without a sigh, with the last taunting smile still on I sprang to Miss Clare. The instant

she had discharged her weapon she had thrown it from her, and stood cowering with her face in her hands. Horrified as I was by the deed I felt most vividly the temptation that had urged it. I realized too plainly that I might have done it myself, had my own pistol been ready loaded as hers had been. I tried to remove her hands from her face, a fear taking possession of me that her reason might leave her in this dreadful time. After a moment she allowed me to withdraw her hands and look into her face. For an instant she met my gaze. I should not have recognized her eyes as the same I had seen one minute ago. Soft, sweet, as the midnight sky of summer, they looked into mine with inextinguishable regret sighing in their

"Oh, Viviane!" I cried, thinking for one ecstatic moment that my love was returned. A deeper shadow fell like a veil over her face. She moved away.
"Attend to him," she said in a voice of anguish, and turned and fled toward

All this had not occupied a moment since the shot was fired. I bent over the fallen man with despair in my heart. Prostrate, senseless as he was, I almost hated him, for I felt that my future was impenetrably darkened, and I thought it was to him I owed it. He was hit in the side, whether mortally or not I did not know, but I was sure that he was badly wounded. Stanching the flow of blood as well as I could, I ran to the house and sent the child for the nearest neighbor to help me get Gilroy to the shelter of Mrs. Jerdan's roof.

Answering all inquiries by saying that he had been accidentally hit while we were firing, I finally quieted the volley of questions that were leveled at me and succeeded, with the help of the man who came, in getting him on to-one of Mrs. Jerdan's spare beds.

Then I galloped in furious haste after a surgeon. At nightfall of that day it was decided that "Gilroy was very severely, but, it was to be hoped, not dangerously wounded." The manner. more than the words of the surgeon, soothed my spirit. Not till then did I know how I had dreaded to hear a worse Miss Clare had kept her room. Mrs

Jerdan said she was so much disturbed by the accident that she would not come down. I begged Mrs. Jerdan to go up and inform her of the hopeful opinion of the surgeon; then I retired to my own room, almost ill from sheer excitement. My sympathies were so acutely interested in Miss Clare, that it might as well have been myself who had done the deed. It was in vain that I tried to sleep; I walked back and forth in my little room with the unmeaning fury of an imprisoned tiger. In the gloomy blackness of that winter night, I seemed fighting with a future that brooded over my present like the wings of a vulture over the struggling deer. In the midnight there shone no glimmer of hope to quiet me; there seemed not even the peaceful light of passiveness for me; for, to my temperament, I thought it must be happiness or misery; I could take no refuge in glacial

Sleep at last came, but I only panted through terrific nightmares; I drank no draught of sweet repose. It had been daylight for an hour when I awoke. I hurried down stairs with a resolve to see Miss Clare—to let her know that, loved or unloved. I could be to her a friend in this her hour of trouble. "Has Miss Clare come down yet?" I asked, standing before the kitchen fire and waiting the answer with vague

"Come down! Bless you, Mr. Perrom, she's been gone these three hours." The words fell like doom upon me. "Gone!" I echoed, with imbecile blank-"She did not say where, but she hired

a man to carry her to the station some time before light. She took her trunks Mrs. Jerdan looked at me curiously. She thought I was getting entangled

· I went to the barn: I threw myself on

to my horse and sped to the depot.

"What trains have stopped here this morning?" was my first question. "Two-the up and down." "The terminus of the down train is Boston, is it not?" I asked. I had an

"When did that go?" He consulted the clock. "Two hours and twenty minutes ago." "And the up train-where does that

"That goes through to Montreal, and has been gone from here just thirty-five "Did a young lady take passage in the cars for Boston?" I knew there were but few passengers from this town at this season, and I felt confident the man would remember if he had seen her. He reflected a moment.

"No; there was no lady, old or young; only a man went in the Boston train." "You are sure-you would have seen

"Yes, sir; I see the passengers." The man began to look inquisitive himself. "And the up train?" I said. Now he looked wise. "Now you come to something," he said. "A young lady took passage through to Montreal."

"Ah!" That exclamation came from me with such a mingling of emotions that the man stared. Clearly, if no lady had gone from here toward Boston, and one had gone north, it was natural to think that lady must be Miss Clare. "Did you notice her face?" I inquired though I felt already sure. "Dark—dark hair and eyes."

What visions of happiness I had dreamed of that face about whom the man said carelessly, "Dark—dark hair and eyes." A feeling of inexpressible tenderness throbbed in my heart at those few words. I turned and looked from the window; my softened eyes it seemed to me would betray me. "When is the next train for the north

"To-night, at 6 o'clock." I walked out and mounted my horse. There was nothing for it but to wait—a torment which the inquisition would have exulted in.

No unfavorable symptoms appeared in Mr. Gilroy's case during that day. Tell-ing Mrs. Jerdan that I should send her my address, that she might communicate the state of her patient, a little after nightfall I started again for the station.

Meantime I had formed no definite plans. But one idea had entire possession of me-to find Miss Clare. What I should do then I did not know. I looked not beyond that. I could not endure the thought that Miss Clare was alone and pursued by the remembrance of that scene with Gilroy. Only to find her; to offer again the love which she only could inspire—then I left to an unknown future all that might follow. As I was whirled along in the cars

find her; that the city of Montreal would engulf and hide her from me as entirely as though she had never existed. But all such contingencies melted like snow in my burning heart. For love like mine impossibilities were possible. The faint light of the late dawn was fast losing its grayness when the train reached the St. Lawrence.

I did not believe she would concea her name. I began my search by going to the hotels and examining the books. Patiently, unweariedly I went from hotel to hotel. I looked carefully down the long list of names. I was unsuccessful. Meanwhile I looked with half acknowledged hope at the face of every woman I met. At nightfall I at last felt my latigue. 11red, exhausted—even more from disappointment than physical exertion—I went to sleep, my last connected thought being: "I was a fool to expect to find her the

first day." Without dreams, without waking, I slept on till the dawn of my second day's search. The days that followed seemed to be sapping at the citadel of my life, with their harassing vexations; their false, fluttering hopes; their con-tinual miserable defeats. There was this moment the eager, absorbing hope, almost a belief; then the instanta neous sinking. Could she be there and I not find her-I, in whom the desire, the longing had now become well nigh ungovernable? It is Victor Hugo who says that love, while it consumes, illuminates. At this period, I felt only the devouring: I was not conscious of the

When I had been in Montreal a fortright, I received a letter from Mrs. Jerdan, saying that Gilroy was getting on slowly, but safely. That comforted me

Four weeks of this life. I determined on going to Boston and seeing Miss Clare's uncle. It was in the afternoon that I resolved to go by the evening train. It happened to be the day conse crated to a patron saint of the city. Crowds of people were moving in the streets that led to the cathedral. Since my stay in Montreal, I had made one of every gathering. So, sauntering from my hotel, I joined the stream of human beings. The instant I was fairly with them I became alert, my glances falling rapidly on each lady that was near, and prying with persistent search over the

leads to those at a distance. Borne unresistingly by this living tide, entered the cathedral and leaned against a pillar. Becoming insensibly affected by the organ and the chanting, I closed my eyes and gave myself for the moment into the arms of that ineffable ecstasy which music only can invoke. Still with my eyes closed, still with my soul infused by the harmony, gradually upon my senses there stole a faint perfume, peculiar and rare—a fragrance which I knew only by its being inseparable from Miss Clare. Thrilled with unspeakable happiness I remained an instant longer with shut eyes, transported The last melodious flute in the organ died away in sweetness. I looked around. In all that crowd I saw only a woman

by that music and that vision. who knelt two seats in front of where I stood. Her back was toward me. She was dressed in black. A long veil fell down and almost encircled her. In her form, in her position, there seemed that indescribable air, that high bred grace which is innate, and never acquired. My temples throbbed, my whole frame quivered with suppressed expectation. Miss Clare was in Montreal; this must be Miss Clare. This was the only woman I had ever seen who resembled her. As I watched her she raised her handkerchief to her face. Again that exquisite perfume. I could not see her face—not he slightest outline of it—but her figure

was the same: there seemed the same supple elasticity. Patiently I waited, hardly conscious of the pushing, vibrating crowd around me. At last the mass was said, the procession formed and winding out from the gothic entrance. The unknown lady rose; she eaned with careless elegance over the railing, one hand by her side, holding a shining, purple bound prayer book. At sight of that book a shadow darkened me. Miss Clare might come to high mass, but would she have a prayer book? She slowly turned her head; my fingers tightened over my walking stick. I saw the profile of a handsome face, with beautiful eyes, but it was not the face of Viviane Clare. I turned and fled. I can use no other word for the headlong speed with which I left the church. I wandered with blind rapidity; I thought I was trying to find my hotel, but when I roused myself I was in a different part of the city. My hurried walk became a slow plodding with downcast eyes. I only reached the hotel in time to him, but posted to Boston. I was right in feeling sure that Gilroy would never mention how he became hurt. He imag-

ined a revenge sweeter than that. In Boston I found Mr. Clare, by the aid of the directory. He lived in a handsome house, in a fashionable locality, and I instinctively hated him for it as I mounted the broad steps. My powers of observation and penetra-tion all rallied to my help when Mr.

Clare at last came into the parlor to see me. "I must be mistaken in my idea of this man," I said to myself as I looked at him when he returned my bow. A man somewhat past middle age, his dark hair whitened, his mild eyes lighted only by an expression of courteous in-quiry. "This man has been duped by

Gilrov." I thought. He looked at my card and said: "Mr. Perrom, pray be seated."
I sat down again. I did not like his voice; it was not in accordance with his face. I was going to surprise him, for I thought I should then discover more. I

should thus disarm him for a moment. "You will, I hope, excuse me, but will you tell me what is the last news from your niece, Miss Clare?" He looked at me with the sudden quick bristling of a cat. "Viviane?" he cried, in a tone so harsh, and at the same time so treacherous,

that I could hardly refrain from a motion

of repulsion. It was that man's voice not his face, that betrayed the tiger. "Yes, I believe her name is Viviane," answered, carelessly. "Do you bring any news from her?" he inquired, with an anxiety that I saw was intense, notwithstanding his effort to conceal it. In those words and that nunner he had revealed to me that

which I came to discover, unless, indeed, he was a more consummate actor than l thought him. His search, too, had been fruitless; he did not know, any more than I, where Viviane Clare had gone. "On the contrary, I came to near from

er," I said. He looked at me scrutinizingly, but he did not ask me any questions, as seemed natural. He resumed his polite air and "Unfortunately, I can give you no information."

"In that case, I will not intrude longer," I responded, rising.
At the door he said, with a peculiar "We do not learn much, do we, Mr.

"It appears so," I replied, and went down the steps. I no longer wondered that Miss Clare had left her uncle's One day, about six months after my return, I was standing by the window in a book store on Washington street. I turned the leaves of a book, but I was looking out on to the street. Suddenly I drew back, for Mr. Clare was passing, and on his arm leaned Gilroy-emaciated, haggard, but still graceful, striking as ever. He walked slowly and evidently with some difficulty. I shivered; it seemed to me that I felt a cold wind like that which the legend tells announces the coming of the dreadful Luminous Shadow. I went back to my lodgings in an unnaturally depressed mood. Not once since Miss Clare had gone had I felt more miserably desponding. I attributed it in part to the temperature. It was a

day in the latter part of August-almost at sunset. A white film was over the sky, the sun was a red ball that hung like an evil eye in the horizon. I did not take the horse car-I preferred walking over the bridge, for I hoped to get a breath of salt sea air. I had lived for a few weeks in Charlestown, in a quiet street, whence I could see the mouth of Mystic river and a glimpse of the bay. I reached the door of my lodgings, loitered there a moment, then sauntered on. I thought it would be

more hot and stifled in my room than it was under the sky. I walked slowly to the end of the street, down to the water. There was not the faintest scent of saltness in the nir-no more than if I had stood by the shores of an inland lake. It was a dead calm. The water lay almost black, tinged with a faint dark purple, the gift of the sun, which had just disappeared. I listened for the ripple of the sea among the stones. It was low tide—I heard nothing; the ripples were asleep, or per-

hans dead. A few Irish children sat flat on the sand, with their feet in the water. They did not talk loudly; the atmosphere was such as subdued even their garrulity. Far off, low down in the northern sky, there were flashes of pale lightning, but there was no thunder. It was silence that reigned now-more awful, more oppressive than the crashes of tempest. It seemed to me that I breathed with difficulty; the pulses of my heart were weakened; this great, brooding stillness was suffocating. I stretched out my hands toward the silent sea. I implored it for one breath of its saltness. It gave me nothing save a sense of infinite veariness-almost of stagnation. Unable to endure this longer, I turned and walked back. I had reached the

house next to the one where I lived, separated from it by a little garden. As I passed slowly along I inhaled the perfume of heliotrope. Quickly, with memory acute and painful, I glanced at the window I was passing. It was open, and on its ledge stood a pot of neliotrope. My heart no longer beat anguidly-it bounded. At that moment I thought I recognized the plant. It was arger, it had grown, but it appeared fa-

miliar to me. Had I reasoned upon that belief I should have laughed at myself, but I did not reason; I felt inspired. I mounted the steps of that house and

rang the bell, and with the fragrance still floating about me I asked if "Miss Clare was in?" I knew that I had but to apologize if she was not there.

The servant did not hesitate. She re-"Yes, sir; come in." She opened the door, and saying, "Miss Clare, a gentle-man to see you," she closed the door and left me alone with a lady who sat near where I stood. That lady was Viviane Clarc.

Her face was paler, her eyes were larger, her hands were thinner. I saw that while the servant announced me; I saw it with a pang of sorrow for her I watched the expressions chase each other over her face - of surprise that

any one should come to see her-of frightened inquiry - of relief unutterable.
The hand I took was cold, but not colder than mine. Though I watched her so closely it did not seem to me that I was self possessed in the least. It was all I could do to bring my rebelling frame into subjection.

I looked into her eyes. How famished, starved I had been for the glances of those eyes! How had I lived when I could not see them? I wondered at that more than ever, now that I saw them I thought first of relieving any anxiety

"Mr. Gilroy is nearly well." "Yes, I know it," with a sigh of thank-"How long have you been here?" "Ever since I came from R.," mentioning the place where we had stopped. "You came directly to Boston?" I inquired incredulously.

"Yes; directly." A momentary silence "Will you sit down, Mr. Perrom?" We had been standing, our hands joined as we had met. "But the man at the R. station said that no lady took passage that day for Boston," I said. "I believe he did not see me. I was barely in time, and didn't go into the

ered her eyes.

"I never was so utterly unhappy as when I was forced to believe that I could not find you in Montreal. It was absolute torture to me to think that you had gone; that you might still think Gilrov fatally injured; that you were alone with no friend to soften that dreadful soli-Miss Clare's head drooped to her hand

"You are very kind"—with an intonation that expressed how grateful she was.
"Kind!" I cried. "But you are not kind, Miss Clare. You have made me suffer. You only can repay me for that Silence that seemed dreadful to me, for she sat turned from me, her face hidden. Did not, then, this girl care for me?

-her eyes were shaded.

I rose. I had reached that pitch of excitement when I appeared cold, be cause if I did not I should fall into the other extreme. I spoke, and my voice congealed on the air as it left my lips. "Miss Clare, once I offered you my life, which, since I have seen you, is only another name for love. You did not accept it; it may be that I ought to have believed that that meant only rejection, but for the sake of my future I have tried not to think so"-

Miss Clare looked up and interrupted: "Mr. Perrom, you may call to-morrow night; now I beg that you will leave me. Her face was calm, her eyes deep and steady; only her voice had an almost imerceptible tremor in it.

In the afternoon of the next day a letter was left at the door for me. When I asked who had brought it, the landlady said it was the servant who lived the next door below. I was from Miss Clare. As I read I

felt that the mystery of her past life was melting before me. It commenced: It is my desire that Mr. Perrom know something of the life of her to whom he has shown himself every way noble. I am a Cuban by birth. My mother was descended from an old Andalusian family whose pride is only exceeded by their love. To me my mother has always been the handsomest and best woman I have ever seen. No scorn, no jeers could ever present me from reverencing her as we prevent me from reverencing her as we reverence embodied truth and purity.

Of Archibald Clare, I only know that he was a villain and my father. That handsome Louisianian came to Cuba, to the some Louisianian came to Cuba, to the plantation of my grandfather, on a visit to my mother's brother. It was only necessary for him to see my mother in order to love her. I do not mean to love; call it what you will. We never injure those we love. My mother loved with the strength, the purity, the passion of a life time. She was married to Archibald Clare.

During his stay in Cuba, my father made frequent visits to his home in Louisiana. There is no need of relating to you the details of that time. It was disvered that Clare had been married to a lady in New Orleans, two years before he ever saw my mother. After that discovery he came no more to our plantation in Cuba.

To tell you what my mother suffered would be to reveal that which can never be told—the utter anguish of a human She had loved a traitor; she was a De Gama, and she was dishonored. In those words are death and blackness. Yet she lived till I was 17. Then I was alone, for the family had died impoverished all but my mother's brother who was in It appeared that my father had not forgotten me, for he sent for me to come to New Orleans, but I refused. After

two years there came a family from the northern states, Boston, to spend the winter near where I lived. Before they returned they gave me a letter from my uncle in Boston. I liked the tone of the letter. I liked their description of Mr. Clare, and I returned with them. About a year after, I discovered that it had been a concerted plan to get me to my uncle's. Mr. Gilroy is a nephew of Mr. Clare; he was a constant visitor at the house. I did not like Mr. Clare; I hated Mr. Gilroy; nevertheless, in appearance, everybody was good to me. The nephow offered himself to me. I was vehemently urged to marry him, but I as vehemently refused. There swept over me furious gusts of rage, of fury and despair. At times there seemed to be a tempest within me. At such times those about me trembled. Such savage moods were the inheritance left me by my volcanic natured father, my fiery but sweet souled mother. It was a temperament nurtured

by a residence among servants who were entirely subject to my childish control. At last I discovered why Mr. Clare was so urgent for me to marry his nephew.
My uncle in Spain had died and left a
large fortune to me, of which I had thus
far been ignorant. Privately I secured the services of a lawyer, but I only re-covered about a third of my fortune. Then I fled from Mr. Clare's. I dreaded Mr. Gilroy more than anything upon earth, but he found me, you will remember when.

My destiny is in gloom; I have no right to the name I bear; I have no right to an ancestral pride in my mother's family.

Here the letter ended abruptly. Hardly had my eyes devoured the last word before I was in the street seeking admission at the next house. There was no one in the parlor when I entered. In a moment the door opened. t seemed that Miss Clare hesitated an instant, then she came in. I advanced;



'Now-at last-Viviane! She raised her eyes-that glance was glorious; it was ineffable; it was woman's love-the love of Viviane Clare. THE END.

French and American Gallantry. I was remarking not long ago to an Ameriin woman of fashion who is no longer is life's delightful morning, but ignores that fact, the greater civility to her sex of American manhood. "You call it well, civility." she answered; "but in some things I prefer the Frenchman's way of taking us. In France one is not constantly reminded of the flight of time by the neglect with which one is treated America is a very nice place for the miss in her teens. But ladies who are turning thirty don't like it so well. In ball rooms they are utterly neglected, and they are looked upon as old and only good to be shelved at forty. A French lady who is at all agreeable is never reminded of the flight of time when she goes into society."-Paris Letter.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try

worth \$25,000,000. Are you going to travel? If so, you must be very careful of your health, or your doctor's bills will cost you more than your traveling expenses. A bottle of Sul-phur Bitters will protect you from all sickness incident to a change of climatc. -[Evening Telegram. Only 13,188 New Yorkers pay taxes or

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for

the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any more patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify with leasure that after using it for six weeks I

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

Theonly RELIABLE REMEDY for COLDS CROUP OF ASES THROAT Indorsed by Physicians. Used by thousands
IT WILL CURE YOU. NO OPIUM IN IT. Mothers, you can conquest that dreadful foc, CROUP, with it. Have it on hand

N. B.—After May 12th, a complete stock of Ladies' Stationery and Box Papers. Whiting Standard Linen, etc. ind Save the Child. Sold by Druggists. TRY IS We keep constantly on hand a good assortment o CATARRH ELY'S Kentucky and Ohio Horses,

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, egistered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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

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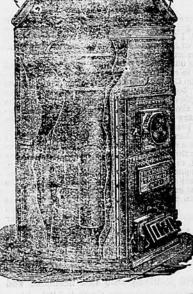
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS are elegantly Sugar coated and easy to take and are a perfect after dinner Pill, one taken after dinner each day will aid digestion and cure all disorders of the Stomach. Headache and Sick Headache cannot exist if these Pills are used. For costiveness take one Pill at bedtime.

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PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE, 25c. a Box. MOFFAT'S PHOENIX BITTERS, \$1.00 a Bottle. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in medicin everywhere, or sent by mail or Express, prepaid, c. . eccept of price. J. P. MILLS, Sole Proprietor, 85 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

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Many pensioners borne on the rolls are entitled to a much higher rate of pension than they now receive. In a great majority of cases in which pension was granted for disease, the pensioner is entitled to an increase of rate, and in most cases where it was granted for wounds or injuries the disability not eases and year. As time passes the disability of all classes naturally increases. Many were at first rated too low, and it often occurs that pensioners are unjustly or erroneously reduced by examining surgeons. A pensioner is entitled to increase on a disability not set forth in his original declaration. The pension laws are entitled to increase on a disability not set forth in his original declaration. The pension laws are more liberal than formerly, and better rating can be had for many disabilities. I make a specialty of Neglected and Rejected Claims, and if you will present me with a brief statement of your case, stating by whom it was presented, I will obtain a rehearing of your case, and, if it has merit, will procure a favorable settlement Many claims stand rejected before the department, when it only requires a competent attorney to make them good cases. Soldiers suffering with disabilities contracted in service, who have not applied for a pension, should do so as it is their RIGHT. Paying 12 per cent. on the money C. HYATT, NORWALK

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Is the best remedy known for the cure of Catarrh and its attendant ailments; it is safe, painless, and never fails to give relief. This remedy cleanses the nose, head and throat of all unhealthy secretions, and soothes and heals the inflamed parts. When the remedy is once tried the benedicial results are so prompt and satisfactory that the sufferer never fails to continue the treatment until permanent relief is obtained,

depot; I paid my passage in the cars." "Message for whom?" she inquired, a She looked at me inquiringly. believe myself cured. It is a most agree-able remedy—an invaluable Balm.—Jos-eph Stewart, 624 Grand avenue, Brooklyn. start for the depot. I stopped at the "Because, Miss Clare, I went to Montown where Mrs. Jerdan lived. Mr. "For me," I answered boldly, but feeltreal and searched a month there for AT E. K. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S ing very much like uttering a cry of Gilroy was still confined to his room; you. I had reason to believe that you New York City is going to spend \$1,-000,000 on the Washington Centennial. he had been severely wounded. I and gone that way."
She flashed a glance at me, then lowsome, blue eyed, with fair hair and did not venture upon an interview with beard. In his eyes there dwelt the smile

Those who buy \$5 worth will receive

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Yery Truly Yours, F. H. SNOW,

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Dear Sir:—I have used Quintard's Sar saparilla and derievd such benefit as to lead me voluntarily with a testimonial in

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inion of this great remedial agent.

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tracted in service, who have not applied sion, should do so as it is their right.

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Who were in that service sixty days, for their widows if not re-married are enditled to \$8.00 per month from January 29th, 1887.

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TEN ROOM COTTAGE,

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1m33 Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE.

This space will be occupied next week by H. R. HALB of the corner DRUG STORE.

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QUINTARD & SON.

EDITORIAL LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, '89. DEAR GAZETTE :- The past week has been one of genuine surprises in official and political circles. The nominations of Whitelaw Reid, Fred Grant, Murat Halsted and Allen Thorndyke Rice were among the things expected, but the nomination of "Pat" Eagan was not expected even by the Nebraska senators, and the nomination of Robert Lincoln was a surprise to everyone. Neither Mr. Lincoln or any one of the Illinois congressional delegation were aware of the President's purpose till the morning his name was sent to the senate for confirmation. Mr. Lincoln is quite different from Colonel Grant in Vandalia. Paymaster Arms' family rethat he is something more "than the son of his father." In wise discretion and ability he is fully competent to fill the position accorded him, and it is a creditable act on the part of the President and of the finest officers in the service. His Mr. Blaine, as well as a deserved tribute to the national sentiment which will ever hold his martyred father's memory in grateful remembrance. As London is the most costly place on the globe for anything like a genteel residence it is feared he will feel forced to decline the unsought and conspicuous honor. Grant will also find it a pinching exercise of economy, to which he is little accustomed, to properly represent the dignity and honor of this great nation at the fashionable and brilliant court of Vienna.

There has been no serious opposition to the confirmation of any of these diplomatic appointments, except in the case of Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Gazette. His ill-timed, ill-tempered and, at times, brutal assaults upon the party he pretended to support were made a fatal argument against him during the executive session. His wild and ferocious letter to Secretary Chase at the opening of the war, and brought to light and published in the Congressional Record by General Logan during the Payne senatorial investigation, was read in executive session by Senator Teller with damaging effect. In that letter it will be remembered he used such terms as these :- "Thank God Mitchell is dead, and it is a pity that a dozen more of our generals would not die." "Grant is drunk all the time, and our army decimated by desertions, and to stop it they should be executed by scores and hundreds." "Can't someone jam Lincoln's head against the wall till some sense is pounded into it, or the life pounded out of it. The only reason his murder would not be justifiable is that Hamlin is so much bigger fool than he is;" etc. Subsequently, in the Payne case, he charged all those republican senators, who voted that the charges of purchasing his election had not been proven, with having been bought by the Standard Oil monopoly. His villification of Senator Evarts has been especially intemperate, and it was argued that a man of such abusive and ungovernable temper was not a fit man to represent us at the court of Berlin, where just now the utmost wisdom and prudence should be exercised by our American representative. Aside from the admitted fact that there were several republican and democratic senators still smarting under his savage pen lashing, to divest his rejection of the charge of revenge the argument against him was made as follows: "That a man so indiscreet as to attack distinguished men in his own party in a hasty temper, has not sufficient self control to be trusted to deal with American interests at the court at Berlin at this time." Senator Sherman made a vigorous but unsuccessful effort to save him and was aided by a speech full of fire and eloquence by "Joe" Blackburn, of Kentucky, who, with Call, of

stood 19 to 25. So the German mission remains to be filled. Anent the matter the Post here says very appropriately : "No one will deny the right of a journal to criticize men in public station. No man in public life expects his official acts to escape criticism. If, however, a man edits his paper with a stuffed club he should not complain if senators edit the confirmations with a similar weapon. Extravagant and often brutal abuse men in public life is growing entirely too common. It is no evidence of ability, nor is it of courage or independence, for an editor to assail in the coarsest of language men who do not agree with him." A Mr. Holcomb, who claims Hartford as his residence, is an applicant for the Chinese mission. He was brought to Hartford as a teacher for one of its public | draft a constitution and by-laws for the

Floride, voted for him He was rejected

Friday by a vote of 15 to 26, and on the

vote to reconsider, taken Saturday, it

schools, some years ago, by Rev. Dr. Republican Association," which went out Childs, from Troy, N. Y., where he long out of existence on the advent of the had been a resident. Since leaving the Hartford school he has been a resident in | Cleveland administration. The organization is to be completed at a meeting to be Georgia, and why he should claim Connecticut as his domicile is not easy to understand. From Georgia he worked his way to China as a missionary, and thereafter became attached to the American legation in the position of an under secretary, and has resided in that country some twelve years and become familiar with the Chinese language. This fact, with his own vigorous pushing for the place, seems to impress the President with his fitness for this important mission and, it is said, would feel gratified if the two Connecticut senators would adopt him as a duly accredited son of our state and endorse his application. As he is not in any just sense a resident of our state, and never was of the least consequence, either personally or politically, to Connecticut interests, our senators are not likely to thus adopt this foundling even

to please the President. SAMOA The appalling naval disaster in Samoan waters came with all the greater shock, because it seemed the echo of war rumors so recently exciting our people. Our little naval contingent escaped the perils of a conflict with the Germans, only to be overwhelmed with them in a common ruin wrought by the elements, more powerful and unrelenting antagonists than any that human ingenuity can devise. It does not seem from the reports that either skill or care could have provided against the calamity. The English manof-war escaped, it is true, by putting out to sea, but she probably had steam up, preparatory to a trip among the islands, an accident at which all will rejoice, but which can in no manner reflect on the prudence or seamanship of the American sailors. The harbor at Apia is described as a phenomenally bad one, with a sandy bottom that no anchor can securely bite. and lined with coral reefs that are certain to prove a snare. It will be a difficult matter for the navy department to supply

the place of the Vandalia, Trenton and Nipsic. They were antiquated hulks to be sure, but the bulk of onr navy is com posed of the same material, and they kept | personal interest in the Washington Newsup appearances so long as there was no boys' Home enterprise. fighting to be done. Unless the Boston, now building at San Francisco, is gotten Bulkeley, of Hartford, Hon. Sam. Fessenready for sea at once, the department will | den and Congressmen Miles and Russell probably have to fall back on the China | are here. Station for a vessel or vessels to uphold the dignity of our country in Samoa, and | made such a vigorous fight for an election some of these are likely to go to pieces if to congress from the second district, is on they attempt the voyage. The disaster emphasizes the necessity of building up the navy at once, and we will probably candidate for the consul-generalship at not hear so much about the oppressive surplus in the treasury until this has been

PAYMASTER ARMS.

Montreal. The name of James N. Huston, of done. On receipt of the news the Presi- Indiana, is just sent to the senate for U.S. dent was very much affected and he Treasurer, in the place of our fellow repeatedly expressed his sympathy for townsman, James W. Hyatt, and Ellis H. those who had been bereaved by the Roberts, the Utica editor, to be U. S. calamity-"A national calamity," he Treasurer at New York city. The President sent in a galaxy of talent,

Saturday, for the Blaine South and Central Paymaster Frank H. Arms, who was lost with the Vandalis, was, so far as held in this city this fall. "Dear Pitkin," pill. Small dose. See advertisement. Small price.

of Louisiana, who was an unsuccessful applicant for the Mexican mission, and He entered the volunteer navy as acting who in boyhood was a resident of New assistant paymaster April 14, 1864, and London, Conn., is on this commission, as served in the cast gulf squadron. He was is also ex Senator Pinkney Whyte, of commissioned as past assistant paymaster Maryland, and the bank partner of Vicein the regular navy July 23, 1866, and President Morton, Mr. Bliss, of New transferred to the NorthAtlantic squadron. As ever. He served on the Tuscarora from 1868 to

is known, the only man from Connecticut.

1871, and then for a year on the Terror.

sides at the Crocker House, New London.

CAPTAIN C. M. SCHOONMAKER.

wife and three children are at present.

ANXIOUS RELATIVES.

Two clerks in the detail office of the

navy department were kept busy all

Saturday morning receiving and answer-

ing telegrams of inquiry from anxious

ones whose friends or relatives were on

board the unfortunate ships. Fully

a hundred of these were received

and answered before noon. Telegrams

The postmaster-general has appointed

Alonzo Burt superintendent of the fifth

division of the railway mail service, with

headquarters at Cincinnati, G. Mr. Burt

was removed from the same position in

1886. He ranks as one of the ablest men

in the postal service, and his reappoint-

ment it is said will strengthen the depart-

ment in restoring it to a high degree of

and most efficient officer in the mail ser-

did not offset the fact with the late ad-

To show that our Norwalk postmaster

is not guilty of all the blunders and fool-

ishness, which have disgraced the postal

service, we will state that just previous to

inauguration day a letter was sent from

the senate post office here, addressed

plainly, to a party in New York with the

Box 2525, New York City Post Office, New York.

This letter was held at the Washington

office "for better direction" from the fact

that underneath the final New York the

initials "N. Y." to indicate the state were

not added, it being a rule of the late

postal service that letters addressed to

Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia,

or any large city must have the state

added, else the mail matter was ordered

detained. Subsequently the above writer

has written his Gotham letters: "New

York city, New York Co., N.Y., U.S. A.'

It is a relief that such asininity in our

post office regulations is soon to end and

APPROPRIATIONS.

The clerks of the appropriation com-

mittees of the two houses, who are re-

quired by law to prepare statements of

appropriations made at each session, have

completed that duty and have also

compiled a statement showing the appro-

priations for the fiscal years from 1875 to

The table shows a constantly, but not

regularly, increasing total of appropri-

ations. The appropriations for the year

Agricultural, \$1,669,770; army, \$24,

300,116; diplomatic and consular, \$1,-980,025; District of Columbia, \$5,687,506

980,025; District of Columbia, \$5,687,506; fortifications. \$1,233,594: Indian. \$8 035.725; legislature and judicial, \$20,840,536; military academy, \$902,767; navy, \$21,692,510; pension, \$81,758,200; post office, \$66,605,344; sundry civil, \$25,277,342; deficiencies, \$16,423,360; miscellaneous, \$10,153,980; permanent appropriations, \$198,691,666; total, \$485,292,331.

The total appropriations made by each

of the several congresses since 1874 are

Forty-third, \$648,794,991; Forty-fourth, \$594,643,272; Forty-fifth, \$703,695,353; Forty-sixth, \$727,696,603.; Forty-seventh,

\$777,695,948; Forty-eighth, \$655 269,402; Forty-ninth, \$746,243,514; Fiftieth, \$317,-

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION.

The Connecticut republicans now resid-

ing here held a meeting last week, at

which a committee of one from each

congressional district was appointed to

reorganization of the old "Connecticut

GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

The good ladies of the city have been

running an art loan exhibition in the

Graham Bell mansion just purchased and

the use of it donated by Vice-President

Morton. It has been a centre of social

and society interest and resort for the past

two weeks, and must have netted a con-

siderable sum for the Garfield Memorial

Hospital fund. Among the many pictures

exhibited were the following by Connec-

ticut artists: "Venice," by William G.

Bunce, of Hartford; "A Young Saint"

and "Spring," by William B. Faxon, of

Hartford; and five by D. W. Tryon, of

the same city, were "The Setting Sun,"

"Early Moonrise," "Evening," "October

Sunset," and "Winter." Of these "Even-

ing" was purchased by an admirer during

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Eaton returned to

Hartford Saturday. They have passed

Hon. Charles E. Mitchell assumes his

new and important position as commis-

Connecticut is reputed to have a candi -

date for about every consulate in the

an applicant for the consulship at Rouen,

General Stewart L. Woodford argued a

Rev. Dr. Childs is being urged for

last week looking after his horse railway

Miss Mary Ferry is taking an octive

Ex-Lieutenant Governor William H

Hon. II. Wales Lines, of Meriden, who

Emery F. Strong, of Bridgeport, is a

France, and he would make a good one.

case before the supreme court Friday.

the winter here most enjoyably.

sioner of patents to day.

the place.

walk post office.

consul to Cork.

a short visit here.

last week.

held April 8.

ending June 30, 1890, are as follows:

their most probable destinations.

address written underneath the name:

ministration that he was a republican.

efficiency. The fact that he was the ablest

to be obtained.

Captain C. M. Schoenmaker, who was

He was commissioned paymaster October The Legislature. SENATE. 14, 1871. From 1873 to 1875 he was Friday.-Petition of residents of Danstationed at League Island. In 1876 he bury and Middletown for a homocopathic was on special duty in connection with hospital in New Haven. Bills providing the centennial at Philadelphia. July 31, that when a person disappears, a husband 1877, he was ordered to the Plymouth, in the North Atlantic squadron, and subseapply to the Probate Court for a trustee of quently served on the Kearsarge. He the estate and affairs of such person; was detached May 10, 1879, and in passed. Amending charter of the Con-September following ordered to the Bosnecticut Mutual Steam Boiler Inspection ten navy-yard. September 30, 1882, he and Insurance Company of Waterbury, was detached, and August 31, 1884, was for organization when \$100,000 of capital ordered to duty at the naval academy, is paid in; passed. Restoring forfeited where he served until he was sent to the rights to Daniel Sanford, of Haddam, who was convicted of petty theft four or five years ago; passed. Authorizing payment of escheated money, \$212.38, to Walburga lost on the Vandalia, was considered one Baden, sister of Andrew Eckart, of Winsted, deceased: passed. home was at Kingston, N. Y., where his

Tuesday.-Bills providing that railroad companies shall carry in each passenger car, in a tank or other suitable appurtenance, a sufficient quantity of good drinking water for the use of the passengers, with a clean tumbler or cup for using it; or instead thereof shall carry through each passenger car, once an hour, a suitable quantity of good drinking water for the free use of the passengers with suitable appurtenances for carrying it, and a clean were also sent to the relatives of the officers on board where the address was glass tumbler for using it; passed. Incorporating the Seaside club, of Bridgeport; passed. Appropriating the sum of \$125 to George W. Peck, of Bridgeport, for State bounty; passed. Appropriation for sick and wounded soldiers; passed. Wednesday.-Petitions received from Stafford, Danbury and New Canaan in aid of the Housatonic road. Of George W. Lovejoy, of Bridgeport, for an increase of

pension. Bills that druggists need not record sales of Paris green, "Rat Dynamite." and "Rough on Rats"; passed. That no railroad station site shall be changed until after hearing and approval by the Railroad Commissioners; passed. Providing that each outside company shall pay the license fees of its agents in this State in bulk instead of each agent paying separately. Also that such companies shall report the full amount of business done in the State by agents or direct through the home office; passed. Resolution commuting the death sentence of John H. Swift, of Hartford, who, on July 7, 1887, murdered his wife, Mrs. Kate Swift, because she would not live with him and work to provide him with money

to spend in drinking debauches, was passed, by a vote of 14 to 8. Thursday.-Bills that there shall be referred to the appropriations committee all bills and resolutions appropriating money, before final action thereon, except resolutions paying claims against the State, or for injuries to persons or property not exceeding \$1,000, and also excepting resolutions appropriating money to the school fund, or for contingent expenses of the General Assembly. Increasing the salary of the executive clerk that letters will be promptly dispatched to from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum : passed. Incorporating the John H. Converse Post, G. A. R., of Windsor Locks; passed. Incorporating the Connecticut Dairymen's Association; passed. Amending charter of the Stamford Gas Light company;

> HOUSE. Bills, amending charter of Knights of Columbus; passed. Appropriating \$123.80 to Michael J. Keating for apprehending two horse thieves; passed. Incorporat ing the John H. Converse Post, G. A. R., of Windsor Locks; passed. Incorporating the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, passed. Amending section 3,809 of the statutes as follows:—"Every person residing in any town and liable to give in a list and pay taxes in any such town, shall, on or before the first day of November, annually, give in his list, and if he shall neglect or refuse so to do, the assessors shall fill out a list for him, putting therein all property which they have reason to believe is owned by him, liable to taxation, at the actual valuation thereof, from the best information they can obtain,

and add thereto 10 per cent. of such vio lation ; passed. Tuesday -Resolutions incorporating the third Baptist church, of North Stonington; passed. Authorizing the Bridge port Gas Light company to issue bonds; passed. That the secretary be authorized to furnish each member with five additional copies of the State Register; passed. Bill providing that the assistant clerk of the City Court of New Haven have a salary of \$600, and a bond of \$1,000 for faithful performance of his

Wednesday .- Bills providing that every person who shall wilfully detain any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript or other property belonging to any incorporated library, for thirty days after notice in writing from the librarian of such library, shall be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars; passed. That every person who shall wilfully make false report to the Insurance Commissioner, or who shall falsely testify or affirm falsely, with intent in either case to deceive the Insurance Commissioner or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of any insurance company, or to deceive the stockholders or policy holders or any officer of any such insurance company, or to injure or defraud any such insurance company, and any such person who, with like intent, aids or abets another in any violation of this section, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison not less than one nor more than five years; passed. Amending the charter of Bridgeport so that notices of changes in parts must be published in the newspapers and a hearing given on the matter; passed. Providing that any person, who served in the army, navy or marine corps during the late war, and who is a legal resident of this state, or whose service was credited blue book. Dr. Perry, of Ridgefield, is to this state, shall die, and his estate not being large enough to pay costs of burial, the state shall pay the same, the expense

superintendent of Indian schools, but is J. B. Curtis, Judge and W. C. Downs, making no personal push for the place. Deputy Sheriff of the borough court of He would make a most excellent man for Stamford; passed. Thursday.—Beyond a few reports from various committees the entire time of the Bradley S. Keith, Charles E. Curtis and House to-day was taken up in discussion Carmi Hubbell are aspirants for the Norof the resolution commuting the sentence of death passed upon John H. Swift, the Comrade Horne returned to Winsted wife murderer of Hartford, to imprison-He hopes to be appointed ment for life. The resolution was passed U. S. Treasurer Hvatt was over home

not to exceed \$15; passed. Providing

that the mayor of Meriden be elected

biennially; passed. Resolution appointing

Fast Day Proclamation. Pursuant to ancient custom and in humble recognition of our dependence upon Almighty God, I hereby appoint Friday, the nineteenth day of April next, as a day of fasting, humili-ation and prayer.

As our fathers were wont upon an appointed As our fathers were wont upon an appointed day in each year to join their supplication unto the Great Giver of mercies for his blessing and benediction, so I earnestly invoke the people of this commonwealth that upon the day above designated they lay aside their customary avocations, and in humility, penitence and prayer, devote it as a day of fasfing unto the Lord. And I entrest all that in their homes and accustomed places of public worship they reverently beseech him who is our God, even as he was the God of our fathers, that peace and plenty, happiness and prosperity may abound within our boarders, and His great name be glorified among us.

Given under my hand and seal of the state at the capitol in Hartford, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One

Rich Oklahoma Opened. The President's proclamation opening the Oklahoma lands to settlement on the 22d of April next was issued Wednesday. The Commissioner of the General Land Office issued an order establishing two land ffloces in Oklahoma territory, one at

at Guthrie. PRESENT Oklahoma is a country lying in the heart of the Indian territory, but its title is not clear. It was claimed by the DECORATED VASES. boomers that this disputed tract of land reverted to the United States by purchase and this is admitted. It needed an act of DECORATED ROSE JAR or wife, creditors, or Selectmen may | congress to open the gates. This action has been withheld because the land was closed to the boomers, but open to men of DECORATED wealth who are cattle kings. These cattle kings are in possession of the land, and SALT&PEPPER they are for the most part active poli-It will pay those want Crockery to call, especially ticians. The cattlemen are powerful at Washington, while the boomers' aspirations and claims, prayers and demands COME ONE! COME ALL!

Kingfishers-state station-and the other

were to be ignored. The "boomer" movement is the effort of a number of societies calling themselves Hengel, of Oberbalback, Grand Duchy of the Oklahoma association to open up rich and uncultivated country.

Oklahoma is a magnificent agricultural country, and there is an abundance of copper there. The inhabitants are horse thieves, half breeds, Indians, Mexicans and negroes. There are a few women and they are as tough as the men. If the government makes this territory safe for law-abiding citizens it will be a great place to go and take up land.

A Lady's Appeal. EDS. GAZETTE :- I wonder sometimes if the people of Norwalk fully realize the great sacrifice and unselfish bravery, combined with the extent of danger, the firemen are called upon to pass through in the precincts of our homes. You rest content and free from anxiety knowing that the noble firemen will protect your property even at the hazard of their lives. When the alarm sounds you step to the door to count the stroke of the bell, which thrills the citizens with terror. Do you ever stop to think of the poor firemen, who stand amid the tottering debris and work, until their limbs ache, in all kinds of weather, in the heat of summer as well as the depth of winter, which adds the jeweled icicle to their garments and benumbs them with cold, until the crisis is past? The memory of one of our borough firemen, a noble youth, still lingers with us while the snows of winter and suns of summer have covered his resting place. He worked bravely at his post and helped to save the property of his fellow man during a terrible winter night. The fire over he returned to his home with his drenched clothing frozen to his body. He contracted a cold on that eventful night, from which he never recovered, and in less than a year fell a victim to consumption. This is one instance among many. I would make an earnest appeal to the citizens of Norwalk to stand by the firemen, and show true public spirit by giving a hearty co-operation in their efforts and a true appreciation by attending their entertainments. If you cannot attend buy a ticket and help sustain that noble class of men we, as citizens, are ac

Norwalk, March 30, 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 stom ach and tery and diarrheea regulates the stom ach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gu Es reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Childron 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. 1y52

dependent upon.

FOR SALE. A Manure. Enquire at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE. THE WOODBURY PLACE on Prospect
Hill. 12 acres, Stone House, Barn, etc.
Orchard and Shade Trees. Superb view. Also
7 acres of Building lots in rear. Address, James
CLAVIN. 52 Connecticut Turnpike, Norwalk, (near
the place,) or, O. E. WILSON, Gazette Building,
Norwalk, or, JAMES NEILSON. New Brunswick,
N. J. 12tf

Fairfield County Savings Bank Norwalk, Conn., March 25th, 1889.
Interest at the rate of Four (4) per cent. per annum for the current six months will be credited to depositors April 1st, 1889 and paid to them on and after April 10th, 1889.

3tl3

AMES H. BAILEY, Treas.

To Rent and For Sale. To RENT.-House and 30 or 40 Acres of Land. Will be rented either separately or FOR SALE.—Three New Milch Cows.

C. C. BETTS, Norwalk. Borough Meeting. The legal voters of the Borough of Norwalk are hereby notified and warned that a special meeting of said Borough, will be held in the Town House, in said Borough, on Monday, the eighth day of April, 1e89, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, of April, 1899, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking such action and passing such votes as shall be deemed legal and proper, and for the best interest of the Borough, in relation to taxes now being laid the assessment list, and action of the Board of Relief thereon looking to a action of the Board of Relief thereon looking to a reduction of the amount of the taxes for the coming year, also to reduce the rate taxation and to consider and act upon the lighting of the Streets of the Borough, for such time such meeting shall determine, also to repeal all votes, acts and resolutions of the Borough that may be inconsistent with any act or vote which shall be passed by said meeting and especially all votes in relation to the tax last voted and the attempted vote on Tuesday, Warch 19th, 1889, in relation to electric lighting of the Streets and l'arks of the Borough.

By order of the Court of Burgesses. C. B. COOLIDGE, Warden.

Dated at Norwalk, April 1st, 1889. FOR SALE!

-THE-Fairfield Agricultural Society GROUNDS

Comprising 32 acres, more or less, (embracing the best half-mile track in the State), and the buildings thereon standing. Housatonic Railroad and Horse Railroad pass the grounds. Map on exhibition in the office of Russell Frost, Esq., So. Norwalk. For price and terms apply to E. A. Woodward, South Norwalk. Ct., Henry F. Guthrie, Silver Mine, Ct., and Noah W. Bradley, Saugatuck, Ct., Committee for stockholders.

mittee for stockholders.

District of Norwalk, ss., Probate Court April 2d, A. D., 1889.

Estate of Elizabeth H. Lynes, late of Norwalk, in said District, deceased.

Whereas, written application has been made to this Court by the executrix of the will of said deceased, praying for reasons therein set forth, for an order of sale of certain real estate therein fully described; and for liberty to use the avails thereof for the payment of debts and charges against said estate; therefore, Ordered, That said application be heard and determined at the Probate Office in Norwalk on the 12th day of April, 1889, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, and that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested therein by publishing this order in a newspaper having a circulation in said district, at least ten days before said day of hearing.

ASA B. WOODWARD, Judge. DISTRICT OF NORWALK, 88. Probate Court, March 25th, A. D., 1889. Estate of William R. Nash, late of Norwalk, Estate of WILLIAM R. NASH, late of Norwalk, in said District, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate nawment to CHAS. OLMSTEAD, Administrator.

3t12 DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss. Probate Court
March 18th, A. D., 1889.
Estate of Silas P. Tuttle, late of Norwalk,
in said district, deceased.
The Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk
hath limited and allowed six months from the date
hereof for the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit
their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to
present their accounts, properly attested, within
said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make
immediate payment to immediate payment to 3t12 ALFRED E. AUSTIN, Administrator.

MINER D. RANDALL, Architect and Super-intendent. Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings.
Artistic designs for stairways, mantels, sideboards, etc.
Framing or working plans for all kinds of buildings accurately made. Office, Cor. Main and Wall sts., Norwalk. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
Residence, Riverside ave., East Norwalk. 1910

GOOLD HOYT, REAL ESTATE AGENT, ROOM 4. GAZETTE BUILDING. 3m53

Crockery Ware F.J. Curtis&Co.'s

23 MAIN ST. WILL BE FOUND

RANGE AND COOK STOVES OF THE BEST MAKE.

Tinware specialties such as Ring Egg Poachers, Measure Glass and Egg Beater Combined, Glass Rolling Pins. Toasters & Broilers.

Agate Ware, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans, Kettles, Wash Bowls and

TABLE GLASS WARE of Various Shapes and Kinds.

New Alcohol Stoves. Perfume Lamps and Cas Heaters. Plain and Decorated Dinner and Tea Ware.

Feather Dusters. Wooden Ware, Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerators.

Carpets.
NEW Spring Styles.

We invite inspection of one of the most complete stocks of Carpets ever shown, in all the various qualities and newest popu-

lar styles and colorings. The prices at which these goods are offered have never been so low; it is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect an advance will shortly take place.

PRICE LIST, SPRING, 1889. Wiltons, from \$1.50 per yd. Moquettes, from \$1.25 per yd. Velvets, from \$1.00 per yd. Body Brussels, from ooc, per vd. Tapestry Brussels, 50c. per yd. Ingrains, from 45c. per yd. China Matting (40 yds), \$5.00. Linoleum, from 75c. per yd. Oil Cloth, from 35c. per yd. Art Squares, Mats and Rugs

at Equally Low Prices. We solicit your patronage, and suggest an early selection. Country Orders Promptly Executed. JOHN & JAMES

DOBSON, Manufacturers, 40 and 42 West 14th St.,

NEW YORK.

The "Record,"

The Norwalk Record Is an established fact. Although only one

3.000 COPIES PER WEEK. a fact which attests its rapid rise and firm hold of

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

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

75 cents a Year; Single Copies, 2 cents Now is the Time to Subscribe

SPECIAL TO FARMERS The Record

PUBLISHES EVERY SATURDAY THE

The New York Market Reports CORRECTED UP TO DATE. 11230 DR. HARTLEY'S

GATARRH REMED

Is the best remedy known for the cure of Catarrh and its attendant aliments; it is safe, painless, and never fails to give relief. This remedy cleanses the nose, head and throat of all unhealthy secretions, and soothes and heals the inflamed parts. When the remedy is once tried the benedical results are so prompt and satisfactory that the sufferer never falls to continue the treatment until permanent relief is obtained,

Do Not Neglect a Bad Cold Use Hartley's Catarrh Remedy for its Immediate

Choice

BUILDING LOTS (ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.)

FOR SALE

On Wilton Avenue -AND-

> San Souci Plot. APPLY TO

A. H. BYINGTON. GAZETTE OFFICE.

A SECOND-HAND Cast Iron Fence, with gate all in perfect order and as good as new adout 120 feet in length. Will be sold at a sacri, ficelf applied for soon.

Soft. GAZETTE OFFICE Middlesex Banking Company, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN. THE SHOE FACTORY PROPERTY, lately occupied by F. H. Ruscoe, belonging to the Estate of Wm. K. James, deceased, can now be rented on reasonable terms, and is available for a variety of purposes, Possession immediately. F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, tf41 Organized under charter from the State of Con-necticut; Capital \$500,000. 6 per cent. Investment Bonds at Par and Accrued Interest. B. CRAUFURD, Agent, Room 2 Masonic Building.

Paid Policy Holders,

STATEMENT

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1888.

\$126,082,153 56 Increase in Assets, \$7,275,301 68 Surplus at four per cent., 7,940,063 63 Increase in Surplus. 1.645,622 11 158,369 Policies in force. Increase during the year, 17,426 Policies Written, .... Increase during year, .... 32,606 10,301 Risks assumed, .... Increase during year, .... \$103,214,261 32 33,756,792 95 Risks in force, 482,125,184 36 Increase during year, .... 54,496,251 85 Receipts from all sources, 26,215,932 52 Increase during year, .... 3.096.010 06

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds and Mortgages, .... 48,616,704 14 United States and other Securities, Real Estate and Loans on Collateral. 21.786,125 34 Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, etc., .... Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest, 2,813,277 60 3,248,172 46

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

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

14,727,550 22

\$126,082,153 56

Risks Outstanding. \$351,789,585 8 34.681 420

\$4,743,771 5,012,634 5,643,568 6,294,442 368,981,441 393,809,203 46 507 139 69 457 468 427,628 933 103,214,261 482,125,184 NEW YORK, January 23d, 1889.

Results of a policy in this Company dated January 30, 1869, and paid January 30, 1889, to a prominent itizen of Norwalk. Policy No. 93,617, \$5,000. Additions, \$851.74. tal payment, \$5,851.74. Entire amount of premium paid, .... .... .... \$3,205 04 2.646 70

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

against any possible loss during life. 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.

CHAS. H. VALDEN

GROCERIES,

FRESH AND NEW I shall keep constantly on hand a

**FULL LINE OF ALL GOODS** 

First-Class-:-Grocery-:-Store which I will sell at prices DEFYING HONEST COMPETITION beat. A share of the public patronage is solici ed and every effort will be made to faithfully serve our customers. Give us a call and let us assure you of our ability to give satisfaction.

CHAS. H. VALDEN, 5 Wall St, Norwalk, Ct.

NICKERSON & BETTS,

No. 7 East Side of Water St., FOUR DOORS FROM WALL STREET, NORWALK, - - CONN

STAPLE AND CHOICE GROCERIES

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

VEGETABLES & FRUITS MODERATE PRICES.

The patronage of my friends and former customers is respectfully solicited. J. P. NICKERSON. Telephone Call.

HENRY D. CORNELL. House, Sign, Outside and Inside Painter and Decorator.

Painting, Papering or Glazing, In the best styl of the art, and at the shortest no-tice. As he works with his men himself and thus personally oversees all the details of their labor, he can pledge the very best execution, and an as-surance that none but the best of honest material will ever be used by him.; He is ready to contract for any and all work in his line and guarantee satisfaction. Or he will work by the day or hour, and at prices that defy competition. competition.
Orders received by mail or at his residence, over Mrs. Fawcett's Millinery Store.
34

JOHN S. ATKINSON.

Harness, Blankets, Trunks, Bags, Sole Leather and Shoe Findings, and Boot

and Shoe Uppers. Corner of Fairfield Ave. and Middle Street Bridgeport, Conn. 1y48

F. KOCOUR, Merchant Tailor.

Is ready to show the finest and largest stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS which he will make up in the Best of Style, at the Lowest Prices.

13 and 15 Main street. Norwalk, Conn. JESSE HOPSON

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Carriage Maker. Carriage Repairing and Painting AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Dressmaking. DRESSMAKING done in all of the latest style
Button holes made by hand. Old garmens
re-cut and refitted.
MRS. FANNIE McKENZE
NO. 6 South Union Averse
Post office box 654, Norwalk.

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

\$ 3 SHOE

SON OF THE SHOE O STYLE UNEQUALLED SATISFY PERFECTION THE MOST OF FIT. FASTIDIO

SEAMLESS 3 SHOE JAMES MEANS'\$4 SHOE

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
FULL LINES OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE BY A. H. HOYT & SON. T, NORWALK.

**COOLEY CREAMER PROCESS** KANSAS STATE FAIR, MINN. STATE FAIR, IOWA STATE FAIR, VIRCINIA DIST. FAIR, MAINE STATE FAIR, BAY STATE FAIR, BAY STATE FAIR, H.E. CUMMINGS. J. STATE FAIR, DELA. STATE FAIR, VA. A. & M. EXPOSITION, JOS. B. ANDERSON, JR.

ENGINES, BOILERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, AND EVERYTHING USED IN CREAMERIES OR DAIRIES.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

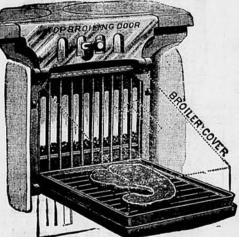
Rubber Boots and Shoes. A SILLO There is no line of Goods manufactured of which the consumer knows so little regarding quality. RUBBER You ask for a pair of GOOD RUBBERS, and take what ever the retailer offers you. If you will insist on having the

PTRADE-MARK. AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY'S Goods 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.,

Celebrated Perfect Ranges.



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 and has the perfect revolving grates. over four thousand in daily use in New York City and vicinity. Tastefully nickled. It has more good points than all the Ranges on he market combined, we guarantee every Range to be Perfect in every way, and to furnish any piece of re pairs that may be required at any Range or Furnace ever made by this company since 1849. Call and see

it before purchasing any other, and see the many good points it contains 53 WALL STREET NORWALK, CONN.

F. W. JAQUI, JR.

Beef, Fish, Fruit

and Vegetables.

You can get any and all of the above mention

F. W. SMITH'S MARKET.

55 MAIN STREET.

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Estimates and Drawings Furnished of any

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REPAIRING. First-Class Livery Attached. CARRIAGES CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED,

FOR REPAIR AND PAINTING. 46 WANTED—An agent in Norwalk to seil our Western Guaranteed First Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. Pay liberal commissions. Full particulars from Exolish & American Mortgage Co. First National Bank Building, Kansas City, Kan.

NEW, FRESH, CLEAN, Try ns. we can please you. For Sale or Exchange.

THE Homestead of the late Abijah Betts, situated at South Wilton, one mile from depot Dwelling has eleven rooms, good well of water barn and sheds, eighteen acres of land, abundance of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of O.E. WILSON, 3 GAZETTE Building, Norwalk, or JULIA \*\*GOEY, Winnipauk, Conn. U4f

FOR SALE. Combination Billiard and Pool Table, inc. str-class order. Forsale at abargain. Apply at GAZETTE OFFICT

## Norwalk . Gazette

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ix Months,
Three Months,
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'urnished on Application at the GAZETTE Office. column (ordinary displayed adv.) one time, \$25 Local notices in news columns, per line, .20
Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.
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iberal terms to yearly and half-yearly advertisers. Changes for advertisements now running in this paper must be handed in by Saturday noon to insure insertion. New advertisements will be takeh up to Tuesday noon.

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

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

FINE JOB PRINTING.

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

### MORWALK POST OFFICE.

Borough Post Office open from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m.
undays, 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, 1.25 and 10 a. m.,
and 3 and 8 p. m.; east, 6.45, 8.55 a. m., and 2, 5.30
and 8 p. m. Up Danbury rairroad, 9.15 a. m. and
6.15 p. m. East Norwalk 5.45, 8.55, a. m., and
4.30 p. m. Slivermine, 6 p. m. Weston, 11.30
a. m. South Norwalk, 7.25 and 10 a. m., and 6.30
and 8 p. m.

Extra Copies of the "Gazette" sale at this office, also by newsboys and by J. M. Benedict, S. K. Stanley, H. C. Mosher, E. N. Sloan,

- GAZETTE Bl'dg IN SOUTH NORWALK BY O. L. Craw H. E. Bodwen. OUT OF TOWN DEALERS :

LOCAL ITEMS. Company F will hold their weekly drill

this evening, after which a supper will be Minot S. Partrick and family have moved from Plymouth avenue to East

Miss Emma Rodemeyer, teacher in grade number three, Canaan High School, is visiting Mrs. H. D. Cornell.

Some Danbury soldiers are trembling in their boots this week. Major Crowe is to hold a court martial there.

Young Joe Matheis is to raffle off a bay mare, at John Bray's Oleander Garden on the evening of Saturday, 27th inst.

There is an alarming prevalence of throat trouble, hard colds, etc., the usual result of spring time carelessness.

March "humped herself" on the home

stretch and saved her reputation for going out like a lion when she comes in like a Fraulein Adele Aus der Ohe, the pianist

is to appear in the Opera House on May 3d instead of April 3d, as erroneously announced. George Wendling is rebuilding the old

Bunting bakery on Plymouth avenue, to which he will remove his business as soon

"Andy" Ridley, who played left field for the South Norwalk ball club last season, has signed with the Birmingham,

Ala., club for 1889. Miss Mamie Wheater, who has been cenfined to the house by sickness for the past month, is getting better and will be

able to be out again in a few days. The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Association of the Congregational church, to be held in the chapel on Friday afternoon next, should be borne in

Marshall Andrews, of the firm of Lockwood & Andrews, has sold out his interest in the market to his partner and removed to Pittsfield, Mass, where he will sell tes

The annual report of the Norwalk Club shows that institution to be in excellent condition. The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held next Mon-

day evening. Ed. Thomas, clerk in the Norwalk post office has accepted a position in the South Norwalk post-office. H. C. Mitchell has been appointed mailing clerk in the bor-

ough post-office. "Paul" Nash, the GAZETTE'S Westport correspondent, by way of a first of April reminder says he hasn't missed sending us his news budget a single week for the

past year. Good. Munsey's Weekly last week had an ingenious and amusing poem from the pen of W. S. Moody, of Norwalk, now on the

staff of the Evening Sun. It is entitled, "A Pilgrimage of Princes." Waterbury Herald: Fred Harvey, the pool player who recently bested ex-champion Malone, is anxious to meet Hamilton

of South Norwalk, in a match for the championship of the state. James N Huston, of Indiana was on Mon day nominated by the President to be United States Treasurer, to succeed James W. Hyatt, and the nomination was confirmed

by the Senate the same day. The Washington Critic gives the Senate a dig in parable, as follows: "When a hen goes into eggsecutive session she keeps very

still until the business is transacted, and then she gives it all away." A quantity of new type, etc., just received at the GAZETTE job printing depart-

ment, where the best of work is turned out at reasonable prices. Estimates on all kinds of work cheerfully given. The last sociable of the season given by

the Pioneer Hook and Ladder company in the Athenæum, on Thursday evening, was attended by about thirty-five couples. Heine's orchestra furnished music. Al. Chinery, of Phœnix Engine company, who has been dangerously ill with

quinsy sore throat, is getting better. For several day his condition was most critical, being unable to swallow food of any kind. -Prescriptions compounded at Quintard's. The Housatonic people will put the steamer Cape Charles on the New York

and Wilson Point route, about the 20th of this month. She is expected to make the trip in the remarkably short time of two by removing some brick from the wall of At the city and town elections in Bridgeport on Monday the democrats carried

Henry Lee, republican.

Thomas Morison, it is said, will build house in Colorado and make that his future home for the reason that his wife's health is so precarious here in Norwalk. All Norwalk will seriously regret to lose such delightful and desirable residents.

The members of the Fourth regiment hand were measured Saturday evening for new regulation uniforms. The old ones have been condemned by the state. The new uniforms will be finished in time for the great parade in New York on Last year she passed several months in

April 30. organized with "Capt. Jack" James of most amiable and estimable woman, wife, last year's South Norwalks as captain and | mother and friend, and her death has cast catcher. It is rumored that they are to agloom over a wide circle of loving friends. secure the Fair Grounds, and will give Her desolate and stricken husband and lovers of the game some fine exhibitions | child will receive the heartfelt sympathy during the season.

The by-laws of the Borough of Norwalk, revised, will be printed complete and entire, in the GAZETTE, two weeks from to day, 17th inst. Persons desiring extra copies for preservation should order in advance, either from this office or through the newsdealers.

Postmaster Golding has wrought another improvement in the post office by transferring a number of the boxes and lock drawers from the dark recesses of the far interior near to the front where their contents can be ascertained without the aid of a dark lantern and a spy glass.

The Courant predicts that the railroad committee are likely to report this week upon the petition of the Housatonic Railroad company for leave to build a parallel road to New York, and upon the resolution of inquiry into the issue of bonds and methods of revaluation used by the Housa-

The Pansy for April brightens our table with its pretty cover. The contents are even more interesting than usual. Pansy (who is undoubtedly the most popular writer to-day of the best class of Sunday school literature) edits the magazine, and several of the stories this month are from

This is the season of the year when the birds mate and our village atmosphere is thick and fragrant with the sweet odors of coming orange blossom decorations be fore Hymen's altar. East avenue, West avenue and Knight street furnish their quotas, with returns from several districts vet to come in.

Noah Lee, of Redding, was landed in the Danbury jatl on Wednesday last for the offense of keeping a disorderly house. He has been a number of times in prison and jail. Friday he celebrated in the Danbury jail his seventy-fifth birthday. He is heary headed, has deep wrinkles in his face, and a bent-over form.

This, if you please, is April, "the merry month of the cuckoo and the violet." It has also been variously described by Mr. George Meredith as a "weeping tender-ness" and a "blue delight." A little less of the moisture and a little more of the azure would be generally welcomed as an improvement, but we have to take our

-Now is the time to take Quintard's sarsaparilla, 35 and 75 cents. 11 Main st. The team from the Y. M. C. A., of this city, which goes to Norwalk, to take part the gymnastic tournament there expect to bring the prize home with them. prize is a handsome silk banner and will be awarded to the most proficient team in gymnastic exercise.—Bridgeport News. Sad to relate the Bridgeport team went nome empty handed, and only one from the tail end of the list.

of advertising space, George P. Powell & Co.'s "Newspaper Directory" for 1889, now which weekly papers offer to advertisers:

"In daily newspapers, advertisements are worth about one-third the price which a weekly issuing the same number of copies can demand."

"In daily newspapers, advertisements are worth about one-third the price which a team from an iron post, backed it away and then hitched his own team to the post, and went into another store."

"Tige," an intelligent and valuable coach dog belonging to Officer Tuttle of Danbury, deliberately committed suicide the other day by holding his head under water in a pond. He had suffered for a Mrs. Wm. Keyes, Jr., of Bridgeport nee | prevented swallowing any kind of food. Miss Lilias Selleck, returns to her parents' and is believed to have intentionally put home for the summer in the course of two an end to his own sufferings.

The plan tried by Norwalk parties to cure a man of drinking—by frightening him by a ghostly apparition—worked well in that one case, but it will not do to try it on every drinking man. There are some whose courage does not ooze out as the liquor is poured in, and the playful ghost may be perforated by a pistol bullet, or get a blow on his wind pipe that will knock him out in one round.—Ansonia

As the weather warms up and the fancy lightly turns to thoughts of fishing, ex President Cleveland begins to realize that he made a great mistake in not having himself re-elected last fall. As a private citizen he cannot hope to catch fish such as he used to take up in the Adirondacks when he was the chief executive of this star spangled nation.

magazine--such must be the general opin ion of the April issue of Our Little Men and Women. The magazine is as admi-

The Winnipauk extension of the horse railway is nearly completed. The rails are laid from Joe Randle's store in Wiunipauk, to the main line at Donovan's corner, although the connection with the main line has not yet been made. The pavers are down as far as Ike Lee's and will finish it in a few days. Contractor

one of them. Lucky man. But not so lucky as was Charley Brotherton who last summer bought a shad in which he claims to have found a ladies' gold watch, which he sold to Abraham Wright for \$125. Charley says: "For once in my life I was sure of having bought a shad that was freshly caught, for the watch didn't run down in three hours after I found it."—Re-

The coolest kind of a trust was estab lished at Meriden, Conn., last week, in including about fifty merchants of this 40 to 100 per cent. higher if ice be im ported, as it is believed it will have to be. against which no one can turn a cold

On Friday evening last Mr. and Mrs William Buttery, who live in the old Harris homestead on Belden avenue, gave a pleasant sociable to about twenty of their friends and neighbors. As soon as the guests had arrived dancing was commenced, and with the exception devoted to refreshments, they tripped the light fantastic toe until the "wee sma' hours," when they departed for home declaring, by a unaminous vote, that their host and

prison for 20 years in 1885 for rape, made his escape from prison on Sunday night a hole through the roof and leaping to the ground. He has not yet been appre everything, in both governments, by large | hended. Warden Chamberlain has offermajorities. Judge R. E. DeForest is ed \$100 reward for his capture. The elected mayor by 1,272 majority over prison management is generally censured

-Now is the time to take Quintard's sarsaparilla, 35 and 75 cents. 11 Main st. The funeral of Mrs. Bessie Fancher, wife of Eugene Fancher, Esq., now of Bridge port, took place at Waterbury, Tuesday last. Mrs. Fancher had been declining in health ever since her residence here in Norwalk, but it was not till her removal to Now Canaan and thence to Bridgeport, that serious results were apprehended. the Adirondacs, when her disease rapidly The Winnipauk base ball club is to be developed into consumption. She was a ot all who know them,

may attain to the dignity of a blizzard. in unlimited quantities.

The only business of consequence transacted at the monthly meeting of the court of burgesses Monday evening, was the discussion of the matter of calling a special borough meeting. A number of citizens were present and argued pro and con. The result is the call for the meeting appears in the GAZETTE to-day.

theory of money getting: "My son, I never days' profits were. If I made a dollar, half a dollar was put away. I carried that rule into active life when I became a merchant. and never departed from it." There is no great difficulty in saving profits; the difficulty is to get any profits to save.

crease in the business of their well appointed drug store, 11 Main street, the re sult partially of a judicious method of advertising their beef, iron and wine, Quintard's sarsaparilla, cough mixture, colognes, extracts, prescription department, etc., in the GAZETTE, as well as their well known business integrity.

Judge Beardsley presides over the criminal term of the Middlesex county superior court, which convened at Middletown vesterday. There are several important trials, including the following: George Cooper for the murder of his wife with an axe in October : Charles Ellsworth for the murder of the illegitimate child of his daughter; George E. Williams for an attempt to shoot his wife.

At a recent London dinner party, where Mr. Parnell was under discussion, somebody remarked on the extraordinary interest he took in any new machinery. "I'm told said one of the guests, "that he reads a paper called Inventions every week." "I should have thought we all read that paper every day," replied Sir George Trevalyan. "Aren't we all subscribers to the Times?"

Augustin Daly's great success, "Nancy & Co." is to be presented in the Opera House on the evening of Tuesday, of next week, 9th inst., under the auspices of the Pioneer hook and ladder company. This is said to be an irresistibly funny production and has had a long and successful run. The tickets are selling at 75 cents, and can be procured of any member of the truck company or at Quintard's drug store where the chart will be open on Saturday.

stopped in a store on Main street, near Congress street, and while talking with the keeper to the reporter.] "Why?" asked the latter. "That was my team that fellow unhitched and I had that post set there myself at a cost of three dollars and a half,' was the reply.—Bridgeport Post.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies gregational Church will be held in the chapel on Friday, April 5th, at 3 p. m. Mrs. Biddle, wife of Rev. Mr. Biddle of the South Norwalk Congregational Church, will give a talk on woman's efforts in the Congregational churches as connected with our "Homeland Work." This meeting will take the place of the usual Wednesday service. All the ladies are invited.

The democrats in the Rhode Island general assembly are credited with trying to play a game of ewop. Their reputed purpose is either to unite with the Spooner faction on the senatorship vote and thus create a vacancy in the office of representative in Congress, which they may stand a chance of filling with a member of their own party at a special election, or making a bargain for their votes in some other in the general state election this week.

them. The name of Isaac Hill, of the New Hampshire Patriot, a democratic sheet of Jackson's time, was thrown out for objectionable utterances. Van Buren, too, failed to go as minister to England in 1821 because Clay and Webster wished to | ment. punish him. But these rebukes proved poomerangs. Editor Hill was promptly made a United States senator by his indignant constituents and Van Buren staid later president.

Professor Thomas D. Seymour of Yale College, Ginn & Company, publishers. The eric Language and Verse, by Prof. Seymour. D'Ooge, Ph.D., Thucydides, I., by Prof. Thucydides, VII., by Prof. Charles Forster Smith, Ph.D., Xenophon, Hellenica, by

The legislative committee on railroads of Massachusetts, continued the hearing on the petition of the Housatonic railroad for incorporation in that state, with permission to purchase the roads now leased in Berkshire county. Richard Olney and and it is likely to be a warm and interest-C. A. Prince appeared for the Housatonic. | ing one. The New York and New Haven road, through President Clark, Judge Putnam, Judge Harrison, of New Haven, and ex-Governor Robinson, objected to the clauses of the bill presented, which defined the capital of the road at \$3,155,000, and which might be taken to give the road rights to build thirty mile branches in Connecticut. After a long discussion these objectionable clauses were stricken out by agreement between the counsel and a bill presented that does not define the amount of capital, and makes the consent of Connecticut necessary before any

authority to build can be used. Whenever Mr. F. E. Meeker retires from the post office in this city Colonel J. W. Knowlton will resume the charge. It is simply justice to Mr. Meeker to say he inexperience and lack of familiarity with the business of the office and not from neglect or carelessness. Mr. Meeker succeeded a veteran in the postal service who was familiar with the business in all its connections with and relations to the general business of the country, and he could not reasonably be expected to maintain the high degree of efficiency which characterized the administration of his predecessor. As postmaster Mr. Meeker has acquitted himself honorably and will retire from the position with the good wishes and respect of the entire community. Colonel Knowlton was ap-pointed postmaster by President Grant in the year 1875 and held the office until November, 1886. His term of office would not have expired by limitation until December, 1887. Following the precedent established by Mr. Cleveland's administration in respect to the retirement of Colonel Knowlton, it is possible that Mr. Leker may be asked to vacate the office be ore the expiration of his official term, but this the future alone will determine.

The average Bridgeport voter is a patriot, willing to bestow his ballot where it will do him the most good, as witness this | ported that two of our prominent citizens, from the Bridgeport News of vesterday: Votes must have been very cheap yesterday. One man said he knew of 80 that could be bought for \$15. Another knew

of 12 to be had for 50 cents apiece. Still another knew of three men who offered to exercise their rights as freemen in favor of any candidate at the extremely moderate rate of 25 cents each or 75 cents for the lot. This is converting an election into a genuine bargain counter. One intelligent voter blew in his ballot for a drink, ut took an enormously large one.

People who were out late on Friday night on Main street were startled by the appearance of a genuine "White Cap" striding rapidly up the street. Those who had courage enough to stay on the went to bed without saving half of what my sidewalk as the apparition passed, made the discovery that it was Foreman Kilboy of the GAZETTE office, who, after running off the Record's edition, and finding a brisk snow storm in active operation, very sensibly decided to leave his plug bat in the office, and wore a white baker's cap home. The lateness of the hour and the darkness thereof, probably saved him from being shot.

The Adams & Cook Company concluded the week's engagement at the Opera House on Saturday evening, when Varney's drama, "A Back Number," was admirably presented to a large audience. The company left on Sunday morning for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to fill a week's engagement. A combination of adverse circumstances prevented as large an attendance through the week here as the company should have had, but Manager Varney who is a philosopher as well as an artist author. poet, actor, dude, fighter, rounder, exhorter and good fellow generally, was no more concerned apparently than if his company had cleared \$1,000 instead of only \$400 for the week. He was noncommittal, however, when asked if he would make another week's engagement here for next season. However, his many friends hope he will.

Everybody is glad that, Mr. Barnum, that great hearted man of Bridgeport, is yet alive and that to keep trained tigers and dwarf elephants is to him a source of continued enjoyment. When Mr. Barnum is called away to that bright land for which he is said to have "the best show on earth," children's hearts will be heavier than dumb bells and the monarchs of jungles far away will nibble the swamp grass with a lack of enthusiasm, betoken-ing their regret that they shall never know the happiness of being "imported," per-haps touched up with sunset paint and made to do service as furious man-eaters -all this after their teeth have been drawn and their souls worn down by iron bars and baled hay. . . . But Barnum never changes. He is a friend of the race, and though his little men from Borneo were probably born in New Hampshire, and his lions haven't the courage to bite a barb wire fence in pieces, we shall all go to see him and his curiosities when he reaches town. He once said people liked to be humbugged and he is old enough to know.—New Ha-

It is said that John Bright's remains will not be given a place in Westminster Abbey. There will be no division of honest opinion as to the injustice of this; but fortunately, John Bright's fame is so large, so strong and so secure that it will not need the empty honor in order to assure its permanency. Some of the men who are buried in the Abbey were pigmies that reached the end of this life last week. Mr. Gladstone expressed it when he said, in closing his speech in the House of Commons: "His name is indelibly written in the annals of time and on the hearts of he belonged, whose wide extension he rejoiced to see, and whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of man-

Three hundred and fifty people braved the storm on Monday evening to witness the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Exhibition. The six associations represented were Danbury, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, New Haven and Norwalk. Danbury won the banner in the opinion of the judges and carried it home in triumph. Norwalk was accorded the second place. The Waterbury team really made the finest exhibition but their work was too difficult to come within the bounds of the challenge. The tug-of-war was between the Norwalk association and a picked team from the visiting men, and resulted for having written sharp things about in a complete victory for Norwalk. The high jump was won by Leonard Whitney, of Norwalk, with the string at 5 feet and 2 inches. Mr. George Pool and others gave a fine exhibition of work on the parallel bars to close the evening's entertain-

As will be seen by reference to another column, a special borough meeting is called to be held in the Towa House on Monday afternoon next at three o'clock to take action "in relation to taxes now being laid, the assessment list, etc.; to "consider and act upon the lighting of the streets of the borough," and to rescind "the attempted vote on Tuesday, March 19th, in relation to electric lighting of the streets and parks of the borough." The "attempted vote" referred to, which by a "attempted vote" referred to, which by a "the consolidation of the rival properties. The implication conveyed by this peculiar blunder of the meeting, was accepted as a final decision to instruct the court of burgesses to contract with the Norwalk and South Norwalk Electric Light Company for 65 or more lights at \$75 per light per year for five years, was. in fact, simply a vote to substitute the Maples resolution to that effect, for a resolution offered by Mr. Frederick Mead. The vote simply brought the Maples reso lution before the meeting, but as a matter of fact it was not acted upon, although it was evident that the supporters of the resolution were under the impression that the vote to give it precedence over the vote. From the large vote cast there is no provision is made: doubt that the resolution would have been carried by a big majority if it had been put in due form. The next meeting, however, may have a different complexion,

An amusing instance of the value of presence of mind in a trying and unexpresence of mind in a trying and unex-pected situation occurred in the Opera House on Friday evening, when the drama House on Friday evening, when the drama "Martial Law" was presented, in the act where the heavy villian was brought to bay and his relentless pursuer was to shoot him down. The avenger raised his gun, aimed and pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped and the gun didn't go off and, of course, the villian couldn't with any realistic effect fall dead when he hadn't been shot. The avenger took in the situation in an instant, and, with an exclamation of rage, threw down his gun, drew a knife from his belt, and, springing upon the doomed man, he springing upon the doomed man, he hissed, "Villain, you shall not escape me!" and stabbed him artistically to the heart, has faithfully and conscientiously performed the duties connected with the important position. If he he has failed curdling as if it had been "down on the DAVIS," making the execution fully as blood. ALUM BAKING POWDERS SOLD IN NEW JERSEY hills." This calls to mind a similar stage incident which occurred in a certain metropolitan theatre. The villain was represented as being in prison and in the act of filing the iron bars from the window of his cell, preparatory to making his escape. According to the plot the keeper was to discover the prisoner in the act of filing the bars and shoot him dead on the spot. All went smoothly until the keeper sur-GRAPE prised the prisoner and took aim with the musket. The lock was out of order and | G. & J., the keeper couldn't pull the trigger. Here | STATE, was an exciting climax depending on the prisoner falling headlong to the floor of the cell and tragically dying. The prisoner, however, was equal to the requirements of the occasion, and, throwing up his hands and stumbling heavily to the floor, he exclaimed : "My God! I have swallowed my file!" and perished in the

highest style of the art.

WESTPORT

Rev. A. N. Lewis returned from Raleigh, N. C., last week. The satchel factory of Jesse D. Wood

Every church bell in town will be rung in honor of the Washington centennial naugural ceremonics April 30th. pastor here. His year closed on Sunday. to his office. It is very fine and has 8 lock and 208 letter boxes.

H. C. Lathrop, nee Mary I. Woodworth, the proposed Sailor's concert at the Congregational church, has been postponed. The Greens Farms' Club, at their meeting last week, discussed the subject of creameries, but took no action. They met again last evening and will meet on the 9th. Rev. Alexander Milne of Yale Theolog-

ical Seminary has received a call to the pastorship of the Congregational Church, Greens Farms, to succeed Rev. B. J. On the 15th inst Mr. Lloyd Nash will Bridgeport firm. He has the contract to Beef Company in Norwalk with ice.

ing nothing like the cost of production The quality of the article, it is said, is superior to that of most years. The figures, per barrel, in some cases are reported at 25 cents. Boys should be careful where they throw matches. A few days ago the dry

o as many citizens. If, as proposed, a branch "Society of

Mr. John Q. Adams, of Brooklyn, has

Reports in the papers about Westport men catching brook trout last week, some of which weighed 3 pounds, should be contradicted, as it is well known that no Westport fisherman would take a trout out of the water before the law is off. There is doubt about the weight, too. A half pound would be nearer the truth. The gangs of smelt fishermen got into a jangle and sort of tangle last week, caused by one set of men with their net rowing inside of the net set by another gang, thus capturing the fish the other fellows had intended for themselves. The denunciatory epithets employed on each side turned the air a sort of blue for a a while, but quiet was finally restored. The good quality of Westport smelt re-

The committee of the Board of Trade

to whom were assigned the obtaining,

location and placing in position of 50 result is generally expected at this session but there are some who think that the ourial will not be so deep as to prevent a one of that mind, and he is a stock- object being to benefit the public and imthen go before the legislature again two
years hence. You know, you can't build
much of a railroad in two years."

In this connection the following from a
New Haven special to the New York Even.

In the connection the following from a
New Haven special to the New York Even.

In the connection the following from a
New Haven special to the New York Even.

In the connection the following from a
New Haven special to the New York Even.

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New Haven special to the New York Even.

The New Jersey State Board of Health PUBLIC WARNING AGAINST CHEAP BAKING POWDERS CONTAINING ALUM AND PHOS-PHATE .- AID IN THEIR SUPPRESSION PROM-ISED-NAME OF THE ALUM POWDERS SOLD

IN THE STATE. Trenton, N. J., State Gazette. The New Jersey State Board of Health has published its official regulations for the enforcement of the laws relating to the adulteration of food and drugs. With Mead resolution was the final and decisive | reference to baking powders, the follow-

"BAKING POWDERS .- The market is flooded with large quantities of inferior baking powders, and as these are sold baking powders, and as these are sold largely to working people, and are used by these people as substitutes for yeast, it is necessary, in order that light bread be made, that these powders have proper leavening power. This power the cheaper powders do not have, many of them carbonic gas. These cheap and imperfect powders contain alum or phosphate and The public are warned against these, and in their supression will be faithfully aid-

The regulations provide for the collection of samples which are to be forwarded to the State chemists for analysis. Four chemists have been appointed, as follows: Prof A. R. Leeds, Hoboken; Prof. H. B. Cornwall, Princeton; Shippen Wallace, Burlington, and Dr. W. K. Newton, Pat-The following are the names of the alum

new powders are discovered samples should be forwarded to the state chemist HIGGINS KENTON ONE SPOON, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC WASHINGTON, HENKEL BROS. MARTHA WINSLOW. SOVEREIGN SILVER STAF WINDSOR. MILES' PRIZE FOUR ACE BROOKS & McGEORGE'S, ORANGE SILVER PRIZE OUR BEST WHITE STAR OUR OWN. JACOBS', FEATHERWEIGHT

PERFECTION. The well known strengthening proper ties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nevine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthens the nerves and body, and improves the blood and complexion.

SOMERVILLE.

LINCOLN.

ON TOP

s to be enlarged.

It is probable Rev. H. S. Still will be retained in the church over which he is Postmaster Hubbell, of Saugatuck, has introduced a new Yale & Towne cabinet In consequence of the death of Mrs.

come out with a fine ice wagon built by a supply the branch house of the Armour Onions held by farmers for a high spring price are, unfortunately for them, bring-

sea weed and sedge near Daniel Crossman's residence took fire and before it was extinguished it injured or destroyed three pleasure boats belonging

he Sons of the Revolution" is formed here, a number of citizens have records to show, and which prove conclusively, they are entitled to join. One is a grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, a stone to whose memory is in one of the cemeteries

purchased the farm of 160 acres and buildings known as the Lucretia Brinkerhoff place, and will take possession immediately. Mr. Adams has for twenty years desired to possess this property, repeatedly speaking of it as among the finest in Connecticut.

mains unimpaired.

In San Francisco, recently, a gentleman formerly of Westport saw a placard "Saugatuck smelt," in front of a restaurant. He entered and ordered some, but the eating convinced him the dealer was a Yankee who had learned the methods practiced elsewhere of forcing business on a fictitious basis. The smelt never saw Connecticut. The incident shows how world wide our beautiful river has be-

street lamps for the village and vicinity are entitled to praise for the very acceptable manner in which they have performed their duties. Working without pay, their prove the village they have proceeded in a way to refute the oft-repeated slur that there is no enterprise or public spirit in the town. Some 30 of the lamps have night are reported, but this will be rectified. The next and most important work of the board will be the construction of sidewalks, but the spirit of progress is

o be exact, take no interest in these efforts to set the village ahead, but by their inaction and silence are pulling the other way. They are as milestones upon which moss grows—of no use even to themselves, unless it be to teach that selfishness of the kind they largely own is disgusting. Referring to their action, a wag remarked when told these parties hadn't given a cent to help the lamp project, "Guess light (week) hey love darkness rather than light (not) because their deeds are evil."

William H. Marvin, owner of the Abijal Taylor military commission, signed with a quill pen by General Israel Putnam in 1764, has presented it to the State Library at the Capitol in Hartford, and Librarian Charles J. Hoadly will frame and hang it

A committee has been appointed by the citizens to make arrangements for a religious and patriotic observance of the centenary of Washington's inauguration.

Edward Shaw died last Friday, aged 29
years. He had been sick for a long time
with consumption. Rev. N. L. Porter
officiated at his funeral on Sunday afternoon. He was a member of the Methodist church in Danbury and greatly estermed Last week Monday, Nelson F. Hunt the twelve-year-old grandson of Rev. W J. Jennings, was run over across his right arm and bowels by a heavily loaded ox

At a special town meeting, warned for At a special town meeting, warned for the purpose, last Wednesday afternoon, resolutions were passed instructing the representatives in the general assembly to the purpose of the purpose of nearly ten years in the Paten Office has given him a perfect familiarity with every classification of invention and the paticular EHAMINERS AND BURBAUS, to which cach and every invention is referred. He has a comthe purpose, last Wednesday afternoon, resolutions were passed instructing the vote for the Housatonic Railroad's petition for exempting the towns from all the exings, and for a law regulating railroad

List of Patents. List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending March 26, 89, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us from the office of JOHN E. EARLE, Solicitor of Patents. New Haven, Conn.: W. L. Horne, Meriden. assignor to Horne Vacnum Co. Hartford, electric lighting system.

A. H. Limont, Waterbury, assignor to Holmes, Booth & Hayden duplex tubing. H. W. Lyon, Bridgeport, Button-hole strip. J. M. Marlin, New Haven, Velocipe le. G. E. Somers, Bridgeport, assignor J. A. Traut, New Britain, bottle stopper He refers to any officer of the Patent Office, and 30 the many Connecticut Inventors for whom the has done business and taken out LETTERS PATEN

H. Berry, assignor to Derby Silver Co. [shelton handle for brushes, 3 patents.

CURE

SICK

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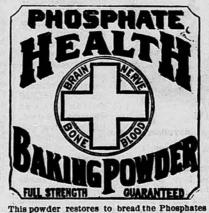
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialsat 25 cente: five for \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.



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and every invention is referred. He has a complete familiarity with the Rules of Practice the Records, Models, &c., &c., &c., ac. every detail of the office, and GIVES HIS PEK SONAL ATTENTION to the interests of h Clients. Being on the ground, and visiting the Patent Office daily, he can serve Inventors is securing their Letters Patent far more advantage ously than. Solicitors who do not reside Washington.

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W. B. HALL & CO. Will, during the remaining days of the most successful of all their RED TICKET SALES, offer the following

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One box of the genuine Tosca Camel's Hair Cloth, the very best ollar quality, at only 59c a yard. We do not know of another fabric in the market so well worth a dollar as this. It is a pure camel's hair, wide double width, a beautiful twilled weave and a broadcloth finish. At 59c is a

About 12 pieces more of the 50 in. Camel's Hair Cloth at only 50e 15 pieces more of the Drap 'd Alma at 50c. One lot of the dollar Serges very wide at 75c.

One lot of the 50c. Serges at 37½c. A few more of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  all-wool goods at 19c. The Dress Goods we sell at 19c. and 25c. are advertised by New York

In this great money saving sale are a few lots of medium and low priced goods, as for example: 30 pieces Twilled Brocades, in handsome shades, were cheap at 25c, price is only 15c; 28 pieces Handsome Mixtures 121e, worth 20c.

One lot double fold handsome Mohair Cloth will go at 7c a yard; ex-

cellent Dress Goods at 5c and 61c warth 10c and 121. BROADCLOTH We will offer one case of Spring Broadcloths which arrived one month earlier than the contract expressed. Goods in May will be \$1.25. Ladies

CLOAK BARGAINS. \$1, \$2 and \$3 will buy good, nice fitting Cloaks. This week will be the clearing week of all broken sizes in Ladies' Garments of every description, at fabulously low prices. Every Garment Must and Will

## SEAL JACKETS.

Only a few remain. Take them at cost. TRAVELLER' SAMPLES.

who wish to lay them in in advance can have them at \$1.

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Peau de Soie Silks. 21 inches wide, at Only \$1 per yard.

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Aprils (like our other experiences) as they come, and make the best of them.—Hart-ford Courant.

In remarks upon the comparative value

-Prescriptions compounded at Quintard's A charming number of a charming

rably adapted for school supplementary reading as for home use. It is a treasure box of pictures and stories for the little ones beginning to read. Send five cents to the publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston, for a sample back number. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year.

Hutchingson has hustled the work along rapidly, and has evidently made a good The other day a Bridgeport man bought two quarts of clams, and while being opened a pearl worth \$40 was found in

the Connecticut Ice Dealers' Association, refreshing and necessary commodity, who state that the price will have to be from Unfortunately this is a combination

hostess were jolly good people. Joseph Kenney, who was sent to state his cell, crawling into the attic, breaking for carelessness in making this, the 5th

Ex-Selectman William L. James authorizes us to make the announcement that we are to have a big snow storm yet which From his evrie at Broad River, he assures us, he can "see 'em" making snow on the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound

Rich old Peter Cooper gave this as his

Quintard & Son report a remarkable in-

-Now is the time to take Quintard's sarsaparilla, 35 and 75 cents. 11 Main st.

Yesterday afternoon a Post reporte

direction, in return for republican support -Quintard's beef, iron and wine, 75 cts. Murat Halstead is not the first editor appointee to be rejected by the senators

home only to become vice president and College series of Greek Authors, edited under the supervision of Professor John William White of Harvard college and following volumes are ready : Aristophances. Clouds, by Prof. M. W. Humphreys, Ph.D. LL.D., Euripides, Bacchantes, by Prof. I T. Beckwith, Ph.D., Introduction to Hom-Homer, Odyssey, Books I.-IV., by Prof. B. Perrin, Ph.D., Plato, Apology and Crito, by Prof. Louis Dyer, B. A. (Oxon.,) Sophocles, Antigone, by Prof. Martin L. Charles D. Morris, M. A. (Oxon.,) Thucydides, V., by Harold N. Fowler, Ph.D.

Chancellor, Irving J. Manatt, Ph.D., LL.D. -Quintard's beef, iron and wine, 75 cts.

The Norwalk correspondent of the Waterbury American says: "It is currently re-

one of them a lawyer and the other an edi tor, went fishing for trout one day last week in defiance of the statutes which have often been expounded with emphasis by the law ver. The lawver was accompanied by his wife, the couple walking demurely down the street on their way home while the editor went across lots and through the woods, coming home the back way with the rods and the fish. The matter will be investi-

Bessie Mosman, wife of Eugene Fan-cher of Bridgeport, both formerly of Waterbury, died Sunday afternoon at the home of S. A. Watrous on Pearl street after a protracted illness. Her attractive manner and happy disposition won her many friends both when a school girl here and when a student at Mt. Holyoke seminary and later when a teacher in the puble school in this city. As a teacher she met with rare success. Nearly a year ago her friends became alarmed at a dangerous throat trouble and by advice of her physicians she spent several months in Adirondacks, but failing to find restored health she at last returned to this city. She was a loving, faithful wife and an affectionate mother and leaves a husband and two children aged 6 and 3 years.—

-Prescriptions compounded at Quintard's. If we may judge from the newspapers omments on Senator Platt's remarks as to the inadequacy of congressional sal-aries, the time has come when some action may safely be taken in the matter. A bill to increase the salary of members of both houses to, say, \$10,000, the increase to begin only with the Congress succeeding the one which passes the bill and avoiding the odious back pay feature which called down such a flood of condemnation several years ago, would appear to meet the approval of most people and the opposition of but few. But i that a very slight opposition to begin with may be greatly exaggerated and made very offensive. So that there is likely to be considerable delicacy and hesitation about introducing it.—Waterbury Ameri-

And now it is reported that Swift, the Hartford wife murderer, whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, owes his escape from hanging, to a poker hand. The story goes that four members of the house of representatives sat down to a game of poker a few nights before the vote was taken and after playing several hours and before betting on a hand that was dealt, one of the players asked the others how they were going to vote on the Swift commutation resolution. The whole three replied that they were going to vote against it. "Well, I'm going to vote for commutation, and I'll bet my vote against that of any of you that I hold the best hand," said the first. All three accepted the challenge and showed up their hands. One of the men had jacks up, another had three queens and another had tens full of eights. The man who proposed the wager quietly remarked: "You've all got good hands, but four little threes will win the pot, and I hold you men good to your word to vote for Swift," which they did, thus giving the resolution the three votes over the majority. According to this version if the first man had lost at noker

in the light of this circumstance, that draw poker has not some redeeming features. A Parallel Anyway. think it knows what it knows about rail-

Swift would certainly hang next Friday.

No enemy of capital punishment can say,

road matters, and always says something about them any way, has this: It is expected that the railroad committee of the legislature will report this week the great and overspreading race to which on the bills in which the Housatonic people ask power to build and bond a railroad between New Haven and New York, and authority to buy out the New York and Connecticut Air Line. Nothing has been learned to change the previously formed impression that the report of the commit- come. ee will be adverse to the Housatonic. In the event of such a report the action of the legislature is problematical. house has always favored the parallel, and the senate has always buried it. A like

> older in the Consolidated reailroad, too. said vesterday to the writer : "People may laugh at the story of the Housatonic preparing to build a depot in Bridgeport for the parallel. It may be gossip uttered for a purpose, and it may be a statement of fact. But that is not the only indication of a purpose on the part of the Housatonic—or the New England—to go ahead whatever the action of the legisture. I have learned that the Housat eople have engaged a real estate specialist for a year to examine the titles to property needed to be bought for a right of way for the parallel, and that they have refused to entertain a proposition to release him from his engagement should the legisla-ture decide adversely to their interests. For one, I should not be surprised if the Housatonic should go ahead, regardless of any action of the legislature, build what they can under their charter, and

ing Post may be quoted: "A person who is high in the counsels of the Consolidated company can be quoted authoritatively as saying that President Clark has within the person was that the terms of the New England people were too high to be con-

-Pure soda water at Quintard & Son's.

been lighted nightly since Thursday and their presence gives the village quite a city appearance. Twenty-five extra lamps have been ordered, and when they are set there will be no dark corners within a radius of half a mile of the centre. The board is one of the most popular of institutions, the membership roll embracing only good men. At the meeting Thursday evening the roll will be increas-ed. It is estimated that the cost of oil for the 75 lamps will not exceed 1 cent per night when the arrangements for as a sort of gratuity. Two instances of lamps failing to burn all night Saturday

such that there is no doubt as complete a success with the lamps will be met. It is observed that less than half a dozen large property-owning citizens, four in number.

in a conspicuous place there. PHUL. REDDING. Rev. Mr. Nickerson is visiting at his son's, John N. Nickerson. There was a snow storm Sunday afternoon. The snow covered the ground to The Messrs. Williams have moved upon the place which they had purchased of W. F. Mandeville on Couch Hill.

cart. No bones were broken. He is in a fair way of recovery from his injuries, pense in dividing grades at railroad cross

Bridgeport Brass Co. Shade-holder. T. A. Weston, assignor to Yale & Towne Mfg. Do., Stamford, hoisting machine.

CARTERS

HEAD

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



Gen. N. P. Banks' Expedition in the Spring of 1864.

STATE POLICY AND COTTON.

Battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill.

Steele's Expedition and the Fight at Jenkins' Ferry-The Story of a Campaign Undertaken Against Sound Military Judgment and Ending in Failure—How Col. Bailey Floated the Fleet Over the Bed River Rapids at Alexandria-The Story Teld After a Quarter Century's Lapse. The king of France, with forty thousand men, Marched up a hill and then marched down again

As early as November, 1862, Halleck had formed the idea of making the Red river the base of military operations against Texas. There were sound military reasons in its favor, provided it had been practicable. But Banks, being on the ground, saw the stupend-ous difficulties in the way of an expedition against Shreveport far more clearly than the

vernment at Washington did. During the year 1863 Halleck did not cease to urge on Banks, Sherman and Grant the Red river enterprise. At length, in Septem-

lin's expedition against Sabine Pass, at the southwest corner of Louisiana, was undertaken. It was unsuccessful. Still the government urged the ocoint in Texas. Again, therefore, expedition, this GEN. N. P. BANKS.

under Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, and to the Texas coast. Banks himself accompanied, and the fleet sailed from New Orleans Oct. This enterprise was more successful. In less than a month Banks had possession of all the Texas coast except Galveston Island and the mouth of the Brazos river. Gen Dana was left in command at Brownsville, Tex. Banks then began to plan an attack inland against Galveston.
At this point once more he was urged

by Halleck to go up Red river and attack . One of Banks' engineers, Maj. D. C. Houston, carefully prepared a map of the Red river country. The distance from Brashear City to Shreveport is 344 miles. Brashear City, at the mouth of the Atchafalaya river, is the point whence Banks' army started Shreveport is at the head of navigation on Red river.

It is said that, having a cotton prize in view, Banks' minor officers did not cease to urge on the expedition. To this pressure and that constantly made from Washington, Gen. Banks yielded.
March 7, Gen. W. B. Franklin moved in command of the land force City, Gen. Banks could not leave New Orleans in ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER person at that time, but joined the

troops later. Powerful co-operation from the navy was necessary. On the same day, therefore, March 7, Admiral Porter started up from the mouth of Red river with a fleet of mers, including ironclads Franklin's force was to move up through Bayou Teche and Opelousas to Alexandria. He was to unite with the fleet at Alexandria. At the close of the Meridian campaign Sher-Banks in regard to the Red River campaign. As a result he sent four divisions of the Army of the Tennessee to aid Banks in the expedi-

tion. They were under command of Gen. A. J. Smith and numbered 10,000 men. Smith had with him besides Gen. Alfred Ellet's marine brigade, 3,000 strong. March 11 Smith's army left Vicksburg in transport steamers and joined Admiral Porter on Red river.



MAP OF LOUISIANA. There was yet a fourth branch of the expedition. In Arkansas, at Little Rock, was Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele with 15,000 men. He was notified to meet the expedition at Shreveport, marching directly from Little Rock to that point. Here there were three co-operating armies, Banks', Smith's, Steele's, besides Admiral Porter's fleet. To these four branches there was no one commander. Each

was independent of the rest. When requested first to join the expedition Steele replied that he could not leave Little Rock till after the election there, March 14, the presence of his troops being necessary to preserve the peace. And he did not leave.

Thus one of the co-operating columns failed.

UP RED RIVER. Below Alexandria on Red river is Fort De Russy. Eight miles below the fort, the Confederates had planted heavy obstructions to prevent the passage of Union gunboats. Admiral Porter's flagship on the Red River expedition was the Black Hawk.

The obstructions planted by the Confederates consisted of a line of heavy piles driven deep into the river bed, from bank to bank. Below the line of piles was a timber raft, so dense and heavy that some of the logs were on the bottom of the stream. In addition to this, great numbers of trees had been cut above the piles and floated down, branches and all, against the already formidable ob-

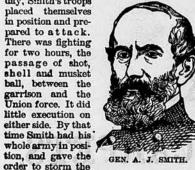
It took the gunboat crews just twelve hours to make a passage for the fleet through this hindrance. They drew out the piles near the banks first, and then the rush of water helped

While they worked the army and the rest of the navy drew off into Bayou Atchafalaya, near by. The fleet that cleared the obstructions was led by the gunboat Eastport. The forces under Gen. A. J. Smith were landed at Simsport, a hamlet on the Atchafalaya bayou. As they landed, the Confederate guards were driven back to Fort de

FORT DE RUSSY. It was quickly decided that Smith's force should march by land to Fort De Russy and make an attack in the rear of that formid-able work. From Simsport overland to the fort was thirty miles. The fleet was mean-time to move up and attack in front. The shallow, narrow vessels required to navigate the tributaries of the Mississippi are very different from the steamers of the lakes and the large, deep rivers emptying into the Atlantic. Shallow and narrow as they were, however, Admiral Porter's boats had much difficulty in reaching Fort De Russy, and their progress was slow. When the fleet reached Fort De Russy on the water front, the land forces were already engaged in the

The Union advance, led by Gen. Mower, reached De Russy at 4 p. m., March 14. As energetically as if they had not been marching, fighting and building bridges all day, Smith's troops

placed themselves in position and prepared to attack. There was fighting passage of shot, shell and musket ball, between the garrison and the Union force. It did little execution on



order to storm the works. The fort and garrison were quickly captured. At nightfall the United States flag was flying from the fort. The fleet had been unable to co-operate on account of the danger of shelling the Union soldiers, who were attacking from the rear. The fort was ill provided for attack in this direction, but had a magnificent water battery which, however, it was impossible to use

under the circumstances. The great regret of the Confederates, as expressed afterwards, was that this battery could not be employed, and the great regret of the Union fleet was hat they were unable to co-operate with by Gen. Smith. Thus was finally the work which the Confederates to close Red river. The garate general, W. H. T. Walker,

had command of the troops at Fort De Russey and its immediate vicinity. Gen. E. Kirby Smith was commander of the trad-Mississippi Confederate department. Under him, besides Walker, were Gens. Mouton, Green, and Richard Taylor, with their respective commands; troops used to the pecu-liar ambushing and hard riding and hard fighting which characterized the war in the Red river region. Gen. Magruder was in South Texas with 20,000 men. Kirby Smith well understood that the objective point of Banks' expedition was Shreve-port, at the head of navigation on Red river, and quickly prepared to meet his foe. After Fort Do Russy, the next point for the Union expedition was Alexandria, on Red

river, 150 miles above where that stream empties into the tho advance suffer-Mississippi. By ed so heavily that this time, however, river were falling rapidly. Difficulties thickened bedria there are heavy rapids in the

required to pass the fleet over these, GEN. R. TAYLOR, C. S. A. such as could be conveyed over. The hospital boat, the Woodford, was wrecked. Gen. Richard Taylor was at Alexandria with 15,000 men when Smith's forces began the march towards that place. As they approached he hastily retreated, leaving three pieces of artillery. Gen. Mower entered the place with 3,000 Union soldiers, March 16. Admiral Porter was there by the river about the same time, and immediately made preparations for getting his fleet above the rapids already mentioned. By March 18 Gen. A. J. Smith entered Alexandria with his

The fleet and A. J. Smith were now ready, on time, for the journey still farther up Red river to Shreveport. But where was Gen. Banks' part of the expedition! He had promised to unite with Smith and Porter promised t March 17.

Gen. Franklin had not left the Bayou Teche region till March 13. Banks' cavalry was under command of Gen. A. L. Lee. This reached Alexandria March 19. Gen. Banks himself came to Alexandria March 24. March 26 his whole column came in, and not till then was the Union army ready for further advance.

The expedition must be finished and the troops returned to the Mississippi by May 1. But it was not till March 29 that Admiral

Porter was able to get the fleet over the falls so that it could proceed on up the river to Shreveport. Once over it steamed up the river to Grand Ecore.

While waiting for the army to arrive and While waiting for the army to arrive and for his fleet to pass the rapids at Alexandria, Admiral Porter seized a quantity of cotton as a naval prize. This engendered ill feeling between the army and navy.

At Alexandria Gen. Alfred Ellet's marine brigade had been recalled to Vicksburg. This

diminished the expedition by 3,000 men.

March 28 Gen. Banks began to move his
army up the river from Alexandria. His
own command was under the immediate direction of Gen. W. B. Franklin. Eighty miles above Alexandria is the town of Natchitoches, pronounced Nak-e-tosh. It is situated on Cane river, four miles above where that stream flows into Red river. Natchitoches is in the heart of the great cotton district of Louisiana. It is 100 miles below Shreveport. April 2 and 3 Banks' column arrived at Natchitoches. The Confederates had shown themselves in skirmishes all the way from



FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK. Alexandria. They constantly retreated up the river towards Shreveport, Banks' army following on. The Confederates here also bolonged to Gen. Dick Taylor's command. Gen. A. J. Smith's command was moving up Red river in transports, while Banks went over land. But the river was falling so rapidly that it was impossible to convey the large gunboats beyond Grand Ecore. Here, therefore, Smith's troops abandoned the transports and followed Banks on to Natchitoches by

Four days were consumed in waiting for the columns of Banks and Smith to unite and make ready to leave Natchitoches and march to Shreveport, the end of the expedit

till the morning of April 6 did the march be-Gen. A. L. Lee's cavalry, 3,000 strong, led the advance. Following him was Gen. T. E. S. Ransom, with two divisions. Next came Gen. W. H. Emory's command, April 7 Gen. A. J. Smith's command followed the

Gen. Banks did not take the route along Red river, but a road some twenty miles back, across country. It led through the towns of Pleasant Hill and Mansfield. The country along the Pleasant Hill road was a pine forest. The land was sandy and barren, and there was neither water nor forage. and there was neither water nor forage.

The supplies for the army had been ordered to be carried up the river in transports, convoyed by the light draught boats of the fleet. Gen. T. Kilby Smith, with 2,500 men as an escort, accompanied the transports. They were ordered to proceed up Red river to Loggy bayou, opposite the town of Springfield, about thirty miles below Shreveport.

By the time Realize began the events to By the time Banks began the advance to Shreveport from Natchitoches, over the Pleasant Hill road, April 6, Gens. Dick Taylor, Kirby Smith, Mouton and Green were waiting for him with their combined force of veteran soldiers, 20,000 strong.

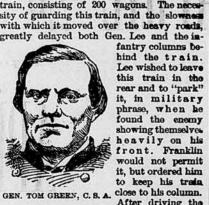
Lee's cavalry skirmished sharply with

Confederates all the way from Nato to Pleasant Hill, a distance of thirty-six miles. But Gen. Banks had as yet no idea of the full number of the force in front.

Gen. Tom Green led the Confederate cavalry. It appeared in stronger and ever increasing force. Three miles beyond Pleasant Hill a cavalry fight occurred which lasted two

He drove the Confederates before him, however, for a distance of six miles and then halted. At least he apparently drove them. The real fact was that the Confederate commanders were deliberately drawing Banks' army farther and farther into the heart of a hostile country and away from his base. The apparent retreat towards Shreveport was a move to lead Banks on into a favorable position, and then with the united force of the trans-Mississippi Confederate armies to fall upon and crush him

SABINE CROSS ROADS, APRIL 8. The battle of Sabine Cross Roads is called by Confederates the battle of Mansfield. It Cross Roads is at a clearing in the pine forest, three miles from Mansfield. The fight occurred April 8, 1864. Immediately following Gen. Lee's cavalry was the heavy cavalry train, consisting of 200 wagons. The necessity of guarding this train, and the slowner with which it moved over the heavy roads, greatly delayed both Gen. Lee and the infantry columns be-



After driving the Hill, Lee halted and sent a messenger back to Franklin, asking for an infantry brigade. Franklin started one forward, but halted it when the firing in front ceased, so that it did not reach Lee.

Banks and Franklin were up to this time not aware of the heavy force that was waiting for them, and did not anticipate a waiting for them, and did not anticipate a serious battle on the march to Shreveport. The Union line, from Lee at the head to A. J. Smith's troops in the rear, straggled thinly along over a distance of not less than

twenty-five miles. No commander was near enough to the rest to give effective support in case of a sudden attack. This situation was fully taken advantage of by the Confederates. It was federates, who opened the attack. By noon, April 8, Gen. Banks came up with the advance of his army. At Sabine Cross Roads the road to Shreveport led over a pine covered hill. On this hill the whole Confederate army made its stand, waiting for Banks' long, thin, straggling columns to advance, that they might fall upon them. Gen. Lee had been ordered to push forward and take his train with him. Franklin had encamped at Pleasant Hill, far in Lee's rear. Banks himself had ordered a brigade of infantry to Lee's support, and with this Lee had broken camp at daybreak and marched forward. By noon he reached the hill at Sabine Cross Roads, and found the Confeder ate army crawn up to meet him.

He wished to halt for re-enforcements, but the Confederates gave him no time. They attacked him sharply. Ransom's command

of infantry came up at this time to relieve the other infantry brigade (Landrum's) that had been sent to Lee. Ransom and Lee formed a line of battle with their slim force, and resolved to meet this time that Banks came upon the field. He had passed Franklin at 10 o'clock, moving leisurely forward, and ordered him to

crose up the column with the advance. Now, seeing the critical situation, he sent a mes-senger back to Franklin, ordering him to make all haste to the front. Franklin waited for the rest of his column to come up before moving rapidly. Several messenge sent in succession to him, but with no effect.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock the Confederate

army of 20,000 made a tremendous attack along the whole Union line. Since noon the fighting had been in progress, but now the ongagement becamo general. The few Union troops that were in this time, however, the uncertain waters of Red river were falling them to fall back to the woods be-hind the clearing. GEN. T. E. S. RANSOM.

fore the advancing | The Confederates pursued hotly, endeavoring to get in their rear. The Union army would then have been cut in two; Lee in front and Franklin in the rear. In this design, however, the Confederates were not successful. At 5 o'clock Franklin reached the scene of action with Gen. Cameron's division. Frank-lin was too late to saye the day. The Confederates were in full flush of victory, and there was in Banks' army no power to stop them. They ran and rode flercely forward over everything, driving all before them. The Federal left broke, and in a little time

the whole Union force was in confused re-The road was blocked with the heavy cavalry train, which added to the terror and confusion of the hour. The rich train was lost and taken possession of by the Confederates.

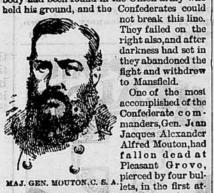
The train impeded the way so that the troops could not even fly, and a thousand mon belonging to Ransom's division were taken prisoners. Ten guns (Nims' battery) were captured from the same division. Several prominent Union officers were killed. Gens. Franklin and Ransom were both wounded. The Union troops were chased backward, for three miles; to Pleasant Grove.

And now the second part of the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, semetimes called also the battle of Pleasant Grove, took place.

CAM. ATGN ON RED RIVER.

At Pleasant Grove was Gen. Emory's division of the Nineteenth corps, which had not yet been engaged. It was advancing toward the front to take part in the fight, when it was met by the mob of fugitives which an hour before had been an orderly military Emory opened ranks to allow the flying

men to pass through, and closed them again barely in time to meet the pursuing Confederates. They came on like a torrent. Emory ordered his soldiers to reserve their fire till the enemy's faces were visible. Then a terrific volley was poured into them. They wavered, but rallied and came on again. The new battle lasted an hour and a half. Gen. Dwight held Emory's right; Col. Lewis Benedict his left, with a brigade. The most desperate efforts of the Confederates were directed against Benedict. But at last some body had been found in the Union army who



tack on Emory's division. Mouton it was who had brought on the battle of Sabine
Cross Roads. Gen. Dick Taylor was in command here, with some 12,000 men. Banks
had no more than 8,000 in this engagement.
Dick Taylor had orders from Kirby Smith

The Red River expedition was at an end. not to fight, but to steadily retreat, drawing the Union army on to Shreveport. Dut at Sabine Cross Roads it was plain to him that he had Banks at great disadvantage and could surely gain a sweeping Confederate victory. He could do this before Banks could communicate with the float and thus the victory. He could do this before Banks could communicate with the fleet, and thus the naval force would be cut off.

Debating the question in his own mind, Taylor ordered Walker's and Mouton's columns and Green's cavalry to halt and make a stand. While he was still considering whether to offer fight Gen. Mouton opened the battle without orders and thus settled the question.

At Sabine Cross Roads Banks lost nearly 3,000 of the 8,000 men engaged in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Confederate loss was 1,500. Sabine Cross Roads is twenty miles west of Red river.

PLEASANT HILL, APRIL 9. During the night Banks' army fell back to Pleasant Hill, fifteen miles in the rear. Gen. A. J. Smith's command had been so far behind the rest that no part of it was in the fight at Sabine Cross Roads. Smith arrived during the night at Pleasant Hill with the great part of his command. It was after 8 o'clock in the morning of April 9 before the last of Banks' defeated columns reached Pleasant Hill. By the junction with Smith he had

again an army of 15,000.

But Dick Taylor had also been re-enforced. At dawn Gen. Churchill's Confederate division from Arkensas joined him and he now had 20,000 men with which to fall upon Banks again. Churchill's division had marched all fleult to reach as the real number of soldiers of either side engaged in a battle. Col. Bonner, in the battle on the night. Nothing is so dif-

the Confederate side, declares, inGEN. W. H. T. WALKER, the magazine "The C. S. A.
Land We Love," that Dick Taylor had at the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, only 13,000 men. Confederate Gen. Bee, commanding a division in Green's cavalry corps, says there were less than 12,000 all told. Gen. Kirby Smith, who was at Shreveport, rode sixty miles that day to reach Pleasant Hill. Gen. Emory covered Banks' retreat to Pleasant Hill, April 8. But it was hasty, and dead, wounded, broken ambulances, and debris atill filled the road over which the Confederates followed closely next morning.

Col. Bonner says he saw one deserted ambu-lance that contained an open coffin, in which was the body of a Union officer of rank. Early April 9, the Confederates advanced to attack Banks' army at Pleasant Hill. Churchill's division held the right, Walker's the center and Mouton's the left. Mouton's division was commanded by Gen. Polignac, a French officer, who had joined the Confederates. With Mouton's division on the left was the cavalry under Gen. Tom Green. The Union line of battle was formed at Pleasant Hill in the morning of April 9. The battle that day was fought by A. J. Smith's command and the Nineteenth corps. Gen. Emory's division of the Nineteenth corps formed the front. As on the evening before, Gen. Dwight held the right and Col. Lew Benedict the left. A large part of A. J. Smith's command was held as a reserve. The wagon trains, heavily guarded by Lee's cavalry and some infantry troops, were early dispatched on the road to Grand Ecore, to be out of

danger.
A little after 5 o'clock in the afternoon A little after 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates made a tremendous attack, pouring out of the pine forest in all directions. They rushed against Emory's left obliquely, flanking it and driving it back up the slope of Pleasant Hill. Benedict strove to rally the left. A bullet struck him in the arm. He did not pause, but continued shouting orders clear and strong through the roar of battle.

roar of battle. A few minutes more, and a ball went crashing through his brain, and the clear voice was silenced forever. Col. Lew Benedict, one of the bravest, best beloved soldiers in the army of the west, was dead. He was a lawyer from Albany, N. Y., and a public to his remains when they reached his

home city. Benedict's brigade fell back up the hill, and filed bethe Texas cavalry
that formed the
Confederate line at this point. They were among the most desperate COL LEWIS BENEDICT.

fighters in the southern army. Here the heaviest part of the battle of Pleasant Hill took place.
In a few minutes, of Sweitzer's Texan regiment, there were not more than ten left. It was the Confederate right, Churchill's division, that attacked the Federal left, under Benedict, After a short but desperate conflict, Churchill was driven back, even though re-enforced by a brigade of Walker's division. Walker, with his own and Polignac's division, attacked the Union right, and at first gained an advantage. Dwight's force was driven back to A. J. Smith's reserves. But here Smith's veterans met the wave of Confederates with a wave of fire that overwhelmed and swept them back. Walker himself was After dark the Confederates fell back alto-

gether. In the two days' fighting, at Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, Banks lost 4,000 men, the Confederates 2,500. In these two battles there was terrific fighting.

At the battle of Pleasant Hill the horses in

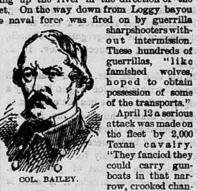
Banks' army had been without food for thirty-six hours, and there was no water for man or beast. A consultation of officers was held, and chiefly by the advice of Gen. Frankheld, and chiefly by the advice of Gen. Franklin, the advance to Shreveport was abandoned.
The army marcized back to Grand Ecore, on
Red river, April 10.

Both sides claimed a victory at Pleasant
Hill. In the fighting, on the Union left,
Taylor's battery was captured by the Confederates, but retaken later in the day. What
advantage there was in the fight seems to
have been on the Union side. The Confederates retired eight miles along the Mansfield
road after the battle. They, too, were short
of supplies, having tasted food only once
within forty-eight hours.

THE UNION FLEET. Gen. Banks did not communicate with the fleet by way of Sabine Cross Roads on the 10th of April, according to agreement.

The Confederates did not return to Loggy bayou till next morning. They came then expecting to take possession of the fleet, only to find it had vanished.

Admiral Porter started the fleet down Red Banks' army reached Grand Ecore April 11. On the 12th and 13th they heard heavy firing up the river in the direction of the fleet. On the way down from Loggy bayou the naval force was fired on by guerrilla



April 12 a serious attack was made on Texan cavalry. "They fancied they could carry gunboats in that nar-

One of these blew off the head of Gen. Tom Green, their commander. All the fleet, about forty-five vessels, was brought safely down to Grand Ecore, April 15.

COL. BAILEY'S DAM. Banks' army began its retreat to Alex-andria April 22. On the way there was a sharp engagement at Cane river with 8,000 Confederates under Gen. Bee, but Banks' army reached Alexandria April 26. The fleet also started down the river, April 17 from Grand Ecore to Alexandria. How should the fleet pass the rapids at Alexandrial It was done by a brilliant feat of naval

engineering, for which Admiral Porter was indebted to the inventive genius of Lieut. Col. Joseph Bailey, engineer of the Nincteenth corps. His plan was to build a vast log dam below the rapids. This would cause the stream above to fill and float the boats over. The plan was at first rejected. Admiral Porter declared that "if damming could have got the fleet off, it would have been affoat a main can suffer and live. Hearing of your Curigot the fleet off, it would have been affoat

the rapids.

At the conclusion of the Red River expedition the fleet returned to Vicksburg and other stations along the Mississippi. May 14, Gen. Banks evacuated Alexandria. and continued his retreat down the river toward New Orleans by way of the Atchafalaya. May 16 there was an attack from Confederates at Mansura. The attacking party was driven off, and the army continued on its way to Simsport, which it reached the same evening. The march south was still continued. May 19 there was another Confederato attack, this time at Yellow Bayou, on A. J. Smith, by the command of Gen. Polignac. The Confederates were only driven back with heavy loss. May 20 the army crossed to the east side of the Atchafalaya. At this point

Gen. Banks was superseded by Gen. Edward

STEELE'S EXPEDITION.

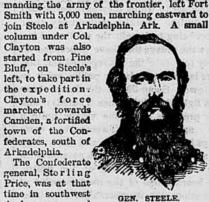
Where, meanwhile, was Gen. Frederick Steele, who had been ordered to march directly across country from Little Rock to Shreveport and aid Banks! Ho had refused to leave Little Rock till after the election of March 14, 1864. There-upon Gen. Sherman wrote to him: "If we have to modify military plans for civil elections we had better go home."

Not until March 23 did Steele leave Little

The Column That Was to Co-operate with

Banks.

Rock. The distance thence to Shreveport is 225 miles. Gen. Steele had command of the Seventh corps. He took with him from Little Rock 7,000 troops, infantry and cavalry. About the same time Gen. Thaver, commanding the army of the frontier, left Fort Smith with 5,000 men, marching eastward to join Steele at Arkadelphia, Ark. A small column under Col.

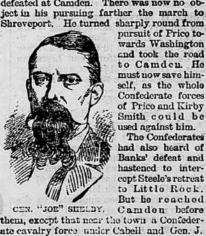


Arkansas, and Steele was obliged to disperse his force before continuing on the way to Shreveport, Price's army being between him and that city. A considerable portion of this Confederate force was at Camden with Price himself. Steele waited at Arkadelphia two days for Gen. Thayer, who did not come. Then he pushed on southward towards Wash Ark. He intended to flank Price at Camden

and draw him out of his fortifications. April 10 Steele found that he had what he desired. Price had come out from his fortifications at Camden and was drawn up in battle line across Steele's path. This was at Prairie d'Anne, not far from Washington. By this time Thayer had effected the junction of his force with Steele. A battle took place at Prairie d'Anne. Price fought with his infantry and cavalry, Steele mostly with his artillery. The artillery repelled a charge of the Confederates. Price tried to capture the guns after dark, but without

The fight was a heavy one for the force engaged, and lasted through a part of three days, April 10, 11, 12. At daybreak of the 12th Price made a strong effort to turn Steele's flank. It was unsuccessful, and after it the Confederates retreated, not to Camden, where they had been before, but to Wash-Steelo was left victor of the field of Prairie

d'Anne. But just at this time he received from spies and prisoners the news that Banks had been defeated at Camden. There was now no object in his pursuing farther the march to Shreveport. He turned sharply round from pursuit of Price to wards Washington to Camden. He



Smith could be used against him. The Confederates had also heard of hastened to intercopt Steele's retreat to Little Rock **IAYLOR** But he reached PATENT : O. Shelby was encountered. Repulsing these, Steele entered the fortified town of Camden, ADJUSTABLE April 15, at the same time that Banks was at

Grand Ecoro on his retreat. Thickly and more thickly the Confederates closed in around Steele at Camden. They were now released from duty on Red river, and had leisure to attend to Steele.

They became constantly bolder. April 18 they captured one of Steele's forage trains. April 23 an empty wagon train returning under guard to Pine Bluff was attacked by Shelby's cavalry. The attack was repuls but next morning, April 24, Fagan's command attacked the train again. Fagan hal 6,000 men, and the whole 240 wagons, with their escort, fell into his hands, at Marks' mille. The Union guard fought until 250, a MAP OF STEELE'S EXPEDITION.

fourth of their whole number, had been killed and wounded. Then they surrendered. An atrocious feature of the surrender was that all negroes with the train were sho dead by the victors. This was the custom in the trans-Mississippi Confederate division. JENKINS FERRY, APRIL 30. Steele ascertained that Kirby Smith with his whole army was on the way to Camden. It was necessary for Steele to make his way back to Little Rock with all baste, if indeed there was yet time. Camden is on the left bank of the Washita.

April 28 Steele crossed this river, and retreated eastward towards the Sabine river.

April 30 he had reached Jenkins Ferry, on the Sabine. He had escaped from Camden, but he was not in time to escape Kirby

Part of Steele's command had already crossed the Sabine, when the Confederate army overtook them, led by Smith in person. A bloody battle followed. It lasted seven hours. Gen. S. A. Rice was in immediate com-mand of the Union troops. The Confederates

charged heavily three times, but were lines, repulsed. It was a very desperate fight, At first it was sustained by two brigades alone, those that had not yet crossed the river. Then Gen. Rice brought re-enforcement.
Once the Confederates broke the Union let,
but it was restored. The artillery could not
be used and it was a musket ball battle. At noon the Confederates gave up the fight and withdrew. They had left 3,000 men on that bloody field. The Union force

Steele's force continued their weary way Steele's force continued their weary way on to Little Rock, leaving behind on the battle field a burial party whom the Confederates took prisoner. Steele was menaced with dangers behind and before. His horses were without food and could not pull the guns over the mirry roads, and the men themselves took hold. So they dragged slowly on towards Little Rock. At length, May 2, foot sore, ragged and half starved, they reached the city.

The Red River expedition, "undertaken as a measure of state policy," was a failure. By that failure two-thirds of Arkansas and nearly all of Louisiana fell again sate Confederate hands.

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row, crooked channel by infantry charges," writes Admiral Porter. The gunboats, however, trained their Rodman guns upon the reckless Texans.

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At last, however, Col. Bailey received permission to try, and went to work with a will.
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felling trees. By May 8 the dam was completed, and by May 13 the fleet was below
the rapids.

At the conclusion of the Red River expedition the fleet returned to Vicksburg and

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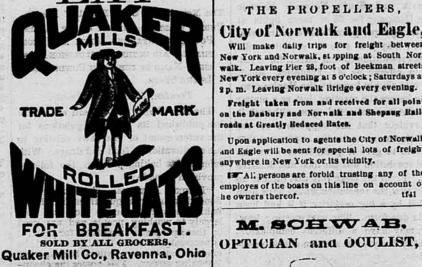
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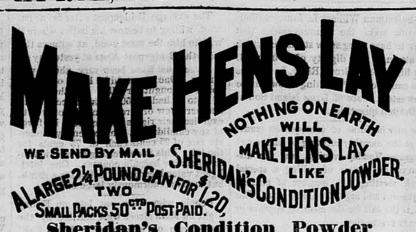
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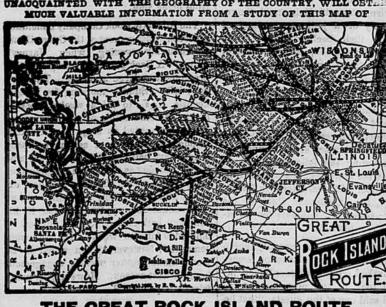
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Runs superbly equipped Express Trains daily each way between Chicago, Rock Island, Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Favorite Tourist Line to the scenic resorts, and hunting and fishing grounds of the Northwest. Its Watertown Branch courses through the most productive lands of Northern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesota, and East Southern Dakota. THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnett, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address E. ST. JOHN,

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD. Danbury and Norwalk Division.

General Manager.

Corrected February 4th, 1859. PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH. v. Norwalk. Lv.So. Norwalk, Ar. Wilson Poin

Lv. Norwalk. Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Wilson Poin

132 a. m. 602 a. m. 610 a. m.

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435 1024 1031 1024 1031 10 NORTH. Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Norwalk 8. m. 8. m. 6.35 " 641 " 9.18 " 9.23 " 12.13 " 12.18 " 3.10 p. m. \$16 p. m. 5.12 " 5.17 "

W. H. STEVENSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager F. C. PAYNE, Superintendent.
A. W. PERRIN, General Passenger Agent. New York, New Haven & Hartford! Railroad.

DECEMBER 23d, 1888.

Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:-For New York.—Accommodation trains at 6.56, 8.30, 9.36, a. m., 1.20 (local) 2.44, 5.06, and 6.36 (to Stamford only) 8.11, 10.15, p. m. Express trains at 5.16 (except Mondays), 5.48, 6.12, (local), 7.23 (local), 7.56 (local) 9.26 (local) 9.03 (springfield local), 10.18, 11.45 a. m.; 12.59 (springfield local), 4.66, 5.20, p. m.

For New Haven and the Enst.—Accommodation trains at 6.31, 7.38, 8.50, 10.42 a. m., 1.45, 4.22, 5.13, 6.85 and 7.27, to Bridgeport, 8.49, 9.49, 11.07 p.m. Express trains at 9.16, a.m.; 12.13, 1.07 (local), 3.07, 4.11 (Housatonic Express) 5.09 (Naugatuck Express) 7.18, (Springfield local), (local), 3.07, 4.11 (Housatonic Express) 5.09 (Nangatuck Express) 7.18, (Springfield local), 12.43 a. m. (Boston express). Sundays.—Accommodation 7.38, 9.11 a. m., and 6.51 p. m. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt. C. T. HEMPSTKAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE



THE PROPELLERS, City of Norwalk and Eagle. Will make dally trips for freight between New York and Norwalk, stopping at South Nor. walk. Leaving Pier 28, foot of Beekman streets New York every evening at 5 o'clock; Saturdays at 2 p. m. Leaving Norwalk Bridge every evening. Freight taken from and received for all point on the Danbury and Norwalk and Shepaug Railroads at Greatly Reduced Rates. Upon application to agents the City of Norwall and Eagle will be sent for special lots of freight anywhere in New York or its vicinity. Mali persons are forbid trusting any of the

he owners thereof. M. SOHWAB. OPTICIAN and OCULIST,



Consultation Free.

BY the act of June 7th, 1888, all widowed pen-sioners, whose pensions commenced subse-D sioners, whose pensions commenced subsequent to June 30th, 1830, and the soldier husband died prior to that date, are now allowed pensions from date of said death, instead of from date of widow's application as was heretofore the rule of the Pension Office. Any such widowed pensioner so entitled to arrearages, as above, can have her claim adjusted and collected by addressing,

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



FOR SALE BY 3. ALL·€ LEADING, GROCERS. MANUFACTURED BY ON THE PO ROYAL STARCH CO. NEW HAVEN CONN.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN PEARL'S

COMPLEXION AND SKIN. Beautifies, Whitens, Purifies. Acknowl-

Cures Chapped Hands and Chafed Skin Instantly. Bold at Druggists'. Price, 50 cents.



Falling of the Womb, and all weaknesses and diseases of the Uterus and the various organs connected with it, such as Uteration, Ovarian and Vaginal troubles so prevalent among women, "CARTER'S RELIEF," is not only all the name suggests but a surecure, guaranteed. Get a bottle from your druggist and try it. It may save your life. Price \$1.00. If your draggin it will be premptly brewared in receipt of price it will be premptly brewared. THE CHILDS & RICH MED. CO., East Hampton, Conn.

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



No. 14 Knight St (Inrear of Horse Car Depot), NORWALK, CONN. Carriages furnished at all hours. Courteo

WANTED.

A PPLES, POTATOES, ONIONS, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, 200 TONS OF POULTRY AND WILD GAME FOR HOLIDATS. Will pay cash or sell on Commission. Our daily Market Reports sell on Commission. ( forwarded every day. E. M. BALLARD & CO.. General Produce Commission Merchants.

743 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyp, N. Y. Middlesex Banking Company. OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN. Organized under charter from the State of Connecticut; Capital \$500,000.

6 per cent. Investment Bonds at Par and Accrued Interest.

B. CRAUFURD, Agent, Room 2 Masonic Building.

Oberly's conclusion that compulsory educa-tion is necessary for the Indians. In many cases Indian parents have shown themselves honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of their children. The Indian is beginning to realize the fact that he must "learn the white man's ways," or perish from the face of the earth, but it is still necessary to reckon with a vast mass of prejudice, ignorance and inherited preferences. In other words, it is the full property of the fact o inevitable that many of the Indians should be treated more or less like children, and compelled to take medicine necessary and helpful, but unpalatable. This education, as Mr. Oberly well says, should be on those principles of compulsion which are recognized as legitimate in the free commonwealths, and which, while requiring the Indian to be educated for civilized life and self support, leave with his parents the liberty to choose between the government and the private school, so long as the latter conforms to the proper standards. The sensible recommendations are made that the standards should be uniform, and that the official tenure of the teachers should be permanent, and removals made only for inefficiency and other unfit

INDIAN EDUCATION

Commissioner Oberly Thinks It Should Be

Compulsory.

There is still a difference in opinion in some

states regarding the advisability of compul-sory education, but it would seem that there could be no dissent from Indian Commissioner

It is certainly true that the Indian must be taught how to labor, and also that it is his duty to work. This means that the schools should include manual training in their curriculum, and the children should be instructed in the use of agricultural imple ments, the carpenter's saw and plane, the stone mason's trowel, the tailor's needle and the shoemaker's awl. The enervating communism of the reservation system cannot be allowed to continue much longer; and with the allotment of land in severalty there will come an immediate incentive to work, and this must be made intelligent. "If the Indian will not learn." says Mr. Oberlev, "if he will continue to persist in saving. I am content-let me alone,' then the guardian must act for the ward, and do for him the good service that he denounces as a bad service The government must thus, in duty to the public, compel the Indian to come out from his isolation into the civilized way that he does not desire to enter, into citizenship, and into assimilation with the masses of the re public."-Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

Makine Gold Thread. The silver is brought from the Bank of England in cakes weighing about 1,000 ounces. To secure the necessary degree of tenacity a certain proportion of copper is added, and the alloyed metal, in the form of cylindrical bars, is next thoroughly heated. The hammering process follows, and the bars, originally about two feet in length and two inches in diameter, but now half as long again and proportionately thinner, are in the next place filed and rubbed until their surfaces are perfectly even. What we may call the second part of the process begins with the laying on of leaf after leaf of gold in the proportion of 2 per cent. Afterward each bar is wrapped in paper and well heated in a charcoal fire. A sort of vise stands ready, and in it, bar after bar as it comes from the fire, is fixed and thoroughly burnished. All trace of its silver original has now disappeared, and the bar is ready for conversion into wire. This is accomplished by drawing it from 100 to 150 times through ever diminishing holes in steel plates; and finally, when the capabilities of this metal have been exhausted, through apertures in diamonds, rubies or sapphires.

The delicate wire thus obtained must now

be passed through the steel rollers of one of Herr Krupp's little "flatting mills." This brings us to the final process—the spinning of the flattened wire round silk, to form the golden thread of commerce. These spinning nachines are worked by water, although two steam engines are to be found in the factory: for water power is considered to be more regular and even in its action. There is a small home demand for the round wire for the adornment of epaulets, etc.; but the bulk of the manufactured article finds its way in the shape of silky gold thread to India and the far east generally, where it is converted by skilled native labor into those gorgeous cloths and tissues in which the heart of the Oriental delights. What a wonderful property does gold possess in its malleability! It fortunes we have followed with no little interest, each containing only 2 per cent. of gold, will run to the length of from 500 vards to 2.500 yards, and the amazing figure of 5,000 yards is on record. This latter thread would be finer than human hair, but the extremo limit is not even yet reached.-Cham-

A traveler in the Holy Land, says Mr. Holder, was one day stopped on the road by an Arab, who said he wanted to show him how his trained goat performed. The traveler, nothing loath at being entertained where such a novelty was hardly to be expected, expressed his willingness and the performance commenced.

The Arab dismounted from a miserable donkey, spread a small carpet upon the ground and called up a demure looking goat that had been following behind. From a bag the man first took a number of blocks, six inches long, cylindrical in shape and two inches across the top and placed four upon the carpet at a small distance apart. The goat immediately stepped upon them, carefully putting a foot upon each block. Now the Arab placed in his mouth a small reed musical instrument and began to drone a monotonous air that was evidently appreciated by the goat, as it pricked up its ears and assumed a position of deep attention.
Without stopping his music the Arab then lifted one of the goat's fore feet and slipped under it another cylinder, and repeated the operation under all its hoofs. In this way the goat was gradually lifted until finally the pillars of wood were four feet from the ground, the patient animal preserving its balance per-fectly and appearing as if standing on stilts. That the music, if it could be called music, was an important factor in this performance was very evident, for the moment it ceased the goat began to waver and tremble; but upon the strains being revived the animal seemed to acquire fresh confidence. When

the music entirely ceased it toppled over and fell to the ground. The next trick, if we may so term it, was to build up the columns in an uneven manner, so that finally they were removed from under the fore feet, the animal standing upon its hind legs on the pillars, three feet in height.

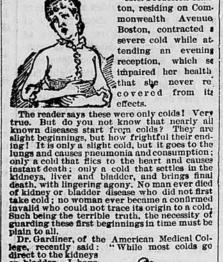
—Philadelphia Times. A certain politician holding office now in

Washington comes from Gilead —, and he is proud of his native town. It is told of him that on one occasion a visiting clergyman preached in the village church, and during the course of his remarks he exclaimed: "Is there no balm in Gilead?" Mr. Blank jumped to his feet at once. "Or course there is," he sung out to the horror of the congregation; "but you can't get it on Sunday."—Washing-

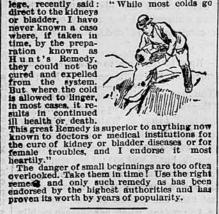
HOW IT STARTED. The Account of Two Serious Disasters which came Without Warning-How to Keep Out of the Pit of Danger.

Mr. William Z. Coulton, of Worcester, Mass. walked rapidly to catch a train, thus getting into a perspiration, and carelessly sat in a draught after the train had started. The next day he was in bed with physicians attending him, and the third day he died.

Mrs. Frederick Man-



lege, recently said: direct to the kidneys or bladder, I have



The Handsomest Lady in Norwalk. Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a sample bot tle free. Large size 50c, and \$1.

YOUTH and BEAUTY Can be Obtained BY USING **CLINTON'S** WITCH HAZEL TOILET (TREAM It is the only preparation in the world warranted to cure and eradicate

A few months ago I commenced to use F: F. F. Nos. 1 and 2. for baldness on the crown of my head. The spot is all haired over, and looks as good as the rest of my head. I am very much pleased, and would highly recommend it to any one who is bald or wants thicker hair.



Fechter's Famous less herb reme

It will surely bring about a new growth of hair on no roots are entirely dried up, which occurs in nore than five cases out of a hundred. Cases of \$1,000 REWARD ENTRUE:
FAIRICON Nos. 1 and 2, price A. per bottle is for
heads entirely or partially bald. No. 2, price 75 cents
per bottle issurvaluable us a HARR DESSEER. It will
renew the growth of hair that is failing out. keen the renew the growth of hair that is falling out, keep i smooth and glossy and remove all dandruff. Specia course of treatment \$10. Correspondence solicited.

F. F. F. is for sale by all druggists or will be sent by us on receipt of price. Send for history of the remedy and genuine testimonials from those who have used it. Cut this out and send to some bald-headed friend. FECHTER REMEDY CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

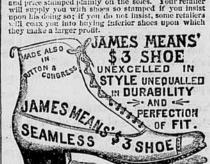
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Sulphur Bitters.





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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

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e-health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. \$1,000 will be paid

couraged; it will Don't be without a will build you up and bottle. Try it; you make you strong and will not regret it,

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arr root or Sugar, and is therefore one cent a cup. It is delicious,

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Ask your retailer for the James Means' \$3 Shoe, or
the James Means' \$4 Shoe, according to your needs.

Postaively more remaine unless having our name
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SATISFY FASTIDIOUS JUST THE

vinced that we do not exaggerate.

Ours are the original \$3 and \$4 shoes, and those miniate our system of business are unable to comit up in quality of factory products.

In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the united States.

6m4s 37 Wall St., Norwalk, Ct. For Sale at a Sacrifice. Will be sold if applied for soon, TEN ROOM COTTACE,

1m33 Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE.

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