A SALESMAN WHO IS A WAG.

How He Traded With One of the Tough-

est Customers of His Firm.

whose sincerity and earnestness of manner have influenced many big sales. With an

underlying sense of cynicism and a good deal of a wag in a dry sort of a way, he may be

recognized when described as one of those humorous men who never smile. It was dur-ing his first trip of this, year that he had in-

vaded the establishment of the most import-ant dealer in ready made clothing of one of the large interior cities of this state.

magnitude.

He had closed his book, and with an air of

self satisfaction clapped it into his inside pocket, when his customer, as if recollecting something unusual which had escaped his mind, exclaimed:

mma, exclaimed:
"By the way, about terms?"
"Oh, regular, I suppose."
"No, no; we get seven off all around."
"Soven off ten?"

"Novem off tent"

"No, indeed, seven off thirty days."

"Well, I suppose it's got to go," and the salesman drew forth his memorandum book and made a note to that effect.

"Now, about the dating."
"Well, I had not thought of that. I'll beliberal, however. What do you say to sixty

"Nonsense, we are getting four months

"Cancel the order, then."
"Very well, then, I'll have to give it to

And as he jotted this down, with a sigh, he

exclaimed: "Besides, you bought those goods away down at rock bottom." And then he added: "When shall I ship you thefirst lot?"

"As you please. You know you are to pay all of the expenses of shipment and cartage. I always get goods delivered at the door,

charges prepaid."
"Now, let me see," said the salesman, with

an air of frozen imperturbability, as he listed

this final concession, and then contemplated the aspect of the order upon his book. "I ob-

serve that you have got special prices all through the line; you want four months dating; seven off thirty, and all expenses and freight charges prepaid. Now I am very anxious to sell you this bill of goods, and I'll tell

you how we'll fix it. We will forward you the

goods and invoices and you just send back the discounts."—New York Star.

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"Show me the editor, please," said a seedy man with a wild eye as he came on the run

into the sanctum. "Show me the editor."
"Here I am," said the city editor; "what's

up?"
"Well, I read an editorial in your paper

yesterday about the United States in 1989—a century hence, you know. You spoke of the difficulty of depicting the state of things in this country a hundred years hence. Now, I have an idea about that, and I came up here

"How do you want them sent?"

from everybody."
"I'm afraid I can't do it."

NORWALK, CONN., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1889.

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Between Four Walls.

By CURTIS YORKE.

It was snowing steadily—a small, fine, deliberate snow, which was swiftly filling ap every little crack and crevice where a snow crystal could possibly lodge, and evidently meant business. For the matter of that, it had been spowing, off and on, for the last three days, but these intermittent showers had now settled down into a blinding snow storm.

There was nothing to be seen but snow. floating, whirling, dancing, in mad, fiendish, fantastic glee, as though it never meant to leave off. It was a dreary prospect. So at least thought a young girl who was toiling through the wintry dusk-a tiny, elf like creature, with a small pale face, and brown curly hair blown about a pair of pathetic dark eyes, which looked as if they might not be very far from tears. For she was not only worn out and wet through, poor little soul, but she had lost her way. To be lost on Dartmoor in a snow storm is no joke, I can tell you; and, to make matters worse—if they could be made worse—it was now quite dark, and the wind was rising steadly. All at once the girl slipped—fell forward—a glimmer of light flashed before her eyes—and with a long, sobbing cry, she sank down, down, into a treacherous snow drift.

Not a hundred yards away two men

were luxuriously enjoying their post-prandial pipes in a small heavily raftered room, which looked like nothing except what it was, namely, the principal spart-ment in a tiny shooting box, intended, to all appearance, solely and entirely for the use of the sterner sex. A roaring fire blazed in the yawning grate, almost putting to shame the light of the lamp which stood on a small table near the hearth, in company with some dried fruits and a bottle of Burgundy.

"By Jove! how cold it is," said the elder of the two men, as he threw another piece of coal on the fire. "Cold? it's the very deuce," shivered

his companion. "Wonder if it still snows?" he went on, rising and saunter-ing towards the yet unshuttered window He was a tall, fair, good looking fellow of perhaps 30, with dark blue, rather passionate, eyes and sunny hair.

"Worse than ever!" he muttered. say, Lance, this looks cheerful. Old Wellings will be snowed up on the road if he doesn't mind," he added. "He ought to be back by this time." "Horrible contingency," murmured the individual addressed as Lance, with a lazy smile, as he filled his pipe anew.

"If he doesn't get back, we are in for the pleasing exercise of cooking our own dinners, making our own beds, and 'doing for ourselves' generally, for an indefinite time. For I venture to predict that we too are safe to be snowed up before the morning." He leaned back in his chair as he spoke, and closed his gray eyes disturb him very much. He was not a handsome fellow, Lancelot Darrell, but he had a kind, strong

refined face which somehow invariably impelled those about him to trust his implicitly. This was mainly due, I think, to a certain indefinable something about either his eyes or his mouth, I am not sure which—or perhaps both. All at once he sat up and said hastily: "I say, Carruthers, did you hear a noise outside?—a little cry, like a child's or a woman's?"

"No; can't say I did," returned the other. Then, after listening for a moment or two, he added, "I hear the wind, but nothing else." Darrell rose and came over to the window. As he stood, it was noticeable that he was scarcely so tall as his companion; he was better built, though, and his general physique was more

powerful. He threw up the sash, and vainly tried to pierce the gathering darkness beyond. All was silent outside, save for the fitful moan of the fast rising wind, and the soft intermittent sweep of the snow against the window panes. Suddenly, almost close at hand it seemed. there came a faint, uncertain little cry. hearts of both men went out to her with Both men started, and Darrell went out into the tiny square hall and opened the outer door.

"Is any one there?" he called out in his clear, pleasant voice. "Oh, come quick, please," was the an swer in sobbing, childish tones.

"A child, by Jove!" he muttered, plunging out into the snowy darkness. A moment or two later he shouted:

"Show a light here, Gilbert, will you?" Carruthers did as he was desired, and stood in the doorway holding the lamp aloft in amazement. "What the devil is it?" he exclaimed

as Darrell, carrying a drenched dark bundle in his arms, hurried past him into "What is it?" Carruthers repeated, following the other into the sitting room,

and setting down the lamp in a bewildered kind of way.
"Get the brandy, there's a good fellow," was the only reply, as Darrell placed the bundle gently on the sofa and knelt down beside it.

"By Jove!" ejaculated Gilbert un-der his breath, as he got out the brandy, "here's a rum go, and po mistake!" For he had caught a brief glimpse of a pale, sweet little face, and long tangled hair. Was it a child?—or a

After some time—it seemed an abnormally long time to both men—the eyes opened, and their owner sat up, pushing back her hair nervously, and gazing in startled amazement at the two concerned

startled amazement at the two concerned masculine faces before her.

"How—how did I get here?" she faltered. "I remember nothing but snow and darkness, and that I felt myself falling—falling—then I heard a voice—I tried to call out"— She stopped, and put her little hands confusedly to her head. Then she added, turning her great dark eyes upon Darrell, "Did you—find me?"

"Yes," he answered, with a kind little smile. "You must have slipped down the bank at the end of the house. We heard you cry out, and I found you." He unfastened and removed her cloak and hat as she spoke, and hung them to the fire, while Gilbert wheeled forward a large easy chair, and stirred the coals into a fiercer blaze. "Do you feel better now?" said the

"I feel very cold," she answered in a weak little-voice. And she shivered. "My clothes are so wet, you know," she "By Jove, yes, of course, so they are!" he said in some perplexity. "You must "Had I not better try to get home?" she went on helplessly. "I live near Tavistock. Am I far from there?"



"Wa are seven miles from Tavistock." said Darrell, who was pulling at his musyou promise?" tache in an absent way he had when disturbed or perplexed-and just now he was both.

The girl rose to her feet with a crv of

"Oh, what shall I do?" she said in a terrified voice. "My aunt will be so dreadfully anxious. Oh, I must get back

"I fear it is impossible," said Carruthers gravely. "It is not only a fearful snow storm even for Dartmoor, but with this wind the snow will drift so abominably. It is drifting now," "Was it not a little imprudent to venture so far from home in such threaten-

ing weather?" said Darrell, with a half reproving smile. "I did not mean to go very far," she answered. "I had gone to see a poor woman who lives on the edge of the moor; but I stayed too late, and then the snow came on worse than ever. And then I lost my way. Oh, I must have walked for miles and miles," she sighed,

"Poor little thing," said Darrell, with much the same compassionate tenderness he would have used to a child—and, indeed, the girl looked little more. "Your people will be terribly anxious about you, I'm afraid, but it is really utterly out of the question for you to get to Tavistock to-night."

"for I am so tired."

"Do you mean that I must stay here?" she said, looking up at him with eyes in which there was more than a suspición of tears. "I'm afraid I do," he answered kindly,

"And I am equally afraid that we can not make things as comfortable for you as we should like to do. The fact is, we are two helpless bachelors, with every prospect of being doubly helpless, for the old man who acts as our servant on the few occasions when we come down here went to Princetown this forenoon for supplies, and has evidently found the roads impassable, as he has not returned."

"Oh, what will Aunt Priscilla say?" she murmured in a nervous, faltering little voice. Then, after a pause, "I ought to tell you who I am, I suppose. My name is Leslie Heath. My aunt is Miss Carlyon. She has taken The Grange

for three years."

"Carlyon," said Darrell quickly. "I knew a man Carlyon in the —th lancers. He was junior major ten years ago."

"Ah, that must have been my uncle Jim," she said, flushing brightly. "He has been in India ever since I can re-

"And is it possible that you are Jim Carlyon's nicce?" he exclaimed, with a pleased light in his gray eyes. "Then we may almost claim acquaintance, Miss Heath, for he used to be a great chum of mine out in Simla. The girl looked at him with a puzzled earnestness for a second or two. Then

she said gravely: "I think you must be Capt. Darrell, are you not?" "Yes," he answered, looking surprised.
"My name is Darrell—Lancelot Darrell.
And this is my friend and alter ego, Gil-

bert Carruthers." "I have so often heard Aunt Priscilla speak of you," she said to Darrell, when she had bestowed a sweet little smile on Carruthers. "You once saved Uncle Jim's life, did you not?" she added, with

an awed inflection in her voice. "Oh, no, hardly that," he answered hastily. Here Carruthers, who had been feeling rather out of it, observed very sensibly that if Miss Heath sat much longer in her wet clothes she would most cer-

tainly catch cold. "But what am I to do?" she said pit-Darrell pulled his mustache again with a perplexed air, "You see-er-that is-well, as this is "You see—er—that is—well, as this is a bachelor establishment," began Carruthers, not very lucidly, "you know, of course, we—er"— Then he stopped and stirred the fire violently, being, in fact, not very sure what he intended to

There was a moment's pause, and then Miss Heath, being divided between a sense of the ludicrousness of her situation and the consciousness that she was feeling miserably cold and painfully embarrassed, suddenly, and to the utter construction of her companions, burst into a storm of hysterical burst into a storm of hysterical sobs. She looked so small, so childish, so forlorn and yet so lovable, as she sat there in her dripping garments, that the

a curious protecting tenderness. "Miss Heath!" exclaimed Carru after a dismayed glance at Darrell. "Oh, by Jove! poor little thing."

Darrell poured out a little brandy, diluted it well and held it to her lips.

"Hush, hush," he whispered soothingly. "Drink this—it will do you good."

When he had get down the allowed the second of the second o

When he had set down the glass again he went out of the room, turning at the door to say abruptly:
"Carruthers—come here for a minute I want you."

They turned into the little firelit kitchen, and stood for a few minutes staring at each other in silence. Then Carruthers laughed a little.

"What's to be done?" he said, "It's deuced awkward for the poor little thing—deuced awkward all round, in

"It's more than awkward," returne Darrell seriously, "The poor child will entch her death of cold. She ought to have off these wet things and be got to bed at once. But then"— He stopped

and frowned slightly.

"Well—er—there's my dressing gown, don't you know," hazarded Carruthers,

"For the matter of that, there's mine," was the rather curt reply. "And I'll tell you what, Gilbert, I can have a shake down with you for to-night, and Miss Heath can have my room. It's rather larger than yours. And we'll take some hot coals from here and make

up a roaring fire."
"All right. Just light a candle, will you, while I look where that old idiot has put the shovel." Meanwhile the poor little visitor was sitting disconsolately beside the sitting room fire.

room fire.

"What horrible predicament have I got myself into?" she muttered hysterically. "I wish old Calty Lindon had been at the bottom of the sea, before I went to see her today. Oh, what shall I do? I can't stay here all night with these two men. They must wish me far enough, I'm sure, though they try not to let me see it. I must et home to night; and if I don't what shall I do for dry clothes?" And then for sheer weariness, and cold, and mortification, she began to sob again. Poor little woman! she was not quite eighteen, and very young at not quite eighteen, and very young at

Some ten minutes later the door opened, and Darrell came in alone.

"Now, Miss Heath," he said, seating himself beside her, and speaking very gently, but very firmly too, "we must have no more tears,"

But she interrupted him.

"Can I not go home?" she faltered, looking up at him with tear drowned eyes. "In some way, surely, I might manage, might I not?"

He shook his hadd.

"My dear child," he said, "I fear it is quite impossible. I would take you back to The Grange at once, I need hardly say, if it could be managed in any way at all. But the roads by this time are sure to be blocked. We should only have to turn back again." "Are you-I mean is there no one here but you and-your friend?" she asked,

after a short pause, twisting her fingers in an embarrassed kind of way. "No, no one," he answered gravely, but with the merest suspicion of a smile under his brown mustache. "But vou are not afraid of us, are you? You don't take us for ogres, I hope? Because I am afraid it is quite inevitable that you must be our guest for to-night. Now," very gently, "be a good, sensible little woman, and promise to do what I tell you, for I am horribly exercised in my mind lest you should take cold. Will

Leslie hesitated a moment, then made up her mind to the inevitable. "Yes," she murmured, looking up

trustrully into the kind strong face and steady gray eyes.

'That's right," he said approvingly.

He had risen, and was mixing some brandy and hot water in a tumbler. "Your room is quite ready, at least it will be when the fire burns up," he con-tinued, setting down the kettle again, and speaking in a calm matter of course to let you know that in spite of the darkvoice, as though her presence in the house was the most ordinary occurrence possible. "And I want you to promise me that when you go to your room you will put your feet in hot water at once. as hot as you can bear it—you will find everything in readiness—and just before you get into bed drink this," touching the tumbler he held, "and go to sleep as fast as you can. And, by the way, be sure to hang your wet things to the fire. You must not mind my saying all this to "I slept very well," she answered slowly. "And I am not a bit the worse. Is it still snowing?"

you," he went on, as a slow, painful blush dyed the girl's fair face. "You know I am quite an old fellow, old enough to be your father—or your uncle Jim," he added with a smile. At that moment Carruthers entered the "Miss Heath," he said good humor-edly, "has Darrell not told you that your room is quite ready? He and I are going to take out diplomas as first class house maids. Come and inspect our labors." Leslie rose and both men accompanied her across the narrow little hall to a half open door, through which the bright light of a fire gleamed cheerly. "You will find things [awfully primi-

tive, Miss Heath," said Carruthers, as she gave him her hand, "but you will excuse leficiencies, won't you?"
"Excuse them?" she said in a low voice. "I don't know how to excuse myself for giving you so much trouble. And—and I am sure," she added, uncertainly, "that I have turned one of you out of your room." As she spoke she knew, in a flash, as it were, that it was Darrell she had turned out of his room. "Good night," said the latter, with a kindly smile, "You will be good and obedient, will you not, and you won't forget this?" giving her the tumbler he

when the two men got back to the sitting room again, they took possession of their respective chairs, lit their pipes, and sat perfectly silent for quite five minutes. Carruthers spoke first.

"I say, Lance," he said seriously, "do you suppose there's the slightest chance that Wellings will come back to night?"

"Wet the saintest Lebend say," was "Not the faintest, I should say," was the answer. "Indeed, I am very much

afraid the roads won't be navigable for some days-that we are prisoners, in "The deuce! Then what are we to do with that girl?" "Well-if we can't get out, I suppose she can't get out either. "Humph! It's confoundedly awk-

"I quite agree with you. It is awk There was a pause; then Carruther "Curious that you should know her people."
"Yes, it was curious," replied Darrell,

ward."

as he struck a match. "She seems a nice little thing," went on the other. "Awfully young, too, and not bad looking." Darrell made no reply. He was lying back in his chair, watching the blue rings of smoke curl upwards to the rafter "How do the rations stand?" he asked

suddenly.
"Phew! I don't know!" exclaimed Gilbert, taking his pipe out of his mouth, and sitting up straight in his chair.
"Now that I come to think of it, there can't be a superabundance, or Wellings wouldn't have trudged to Princetown in the teeth of a coming storm. Old fooll as if he couldn't have seen to things sooner," he muttered, resuming his former position.

Well, we must inspect the supplies in the morning," said Darrell tranquilly. "By Jove, how the wind whistles!" "Yes, and the snow is up to the ledges of the windows already," returned the other, "at least, it was steadily progressing that way when I opened the back door. Heaven knows how high it'll be before morning. It's an awful pity we didn't go last week, Lance. I knew this would come."

"In which case poor Miss Heath would most certainly have been frozen to death," Darrell answered quietly. Carruthers looked serious. "Ah, yes, I forgot that," he said.

Poor little girl, yes, of course."

Meanwhile Leslie Heath, in the seclusion of her room (or rather, to speak more correctly, Capt. Darrell's room) was inspecting her quarters with some curiosity. It was a good sized room, quite as large as the sitting room, uncarpeted, and of severe, almost military simplicity in its appointments. It looked very cozy, however, in the light of the roaring heaped-up fire, which blazed in the wide grate, and shone brightly on the bare walls and on the bars of the narrow brass bedstead. A gun case and a battered portmanteau, almost covered with half effaced labels, occupied one corner of the room, and a

couple of tweed coats, smelling strongly of tobacco, hung behind the door.

Tired and cold though she was, a wild desire to scream with laughter took pos session of the girl as she noted the arrangements made for her comfort. A large bath was placed immediately in front of the fire, and beside it stood a can of steaming hot water. A pile of clean towels lay on a chair.

"Six-no, seven," murmured Leslie. counting them in much amusement.
On the bed was conspicuously displayed a masculine dressing gown, warm and gray and soft. As this last met her view, floor, bungalow fashion—they prepared Leslie abandoned herself to the agonies of noiseless laughter.
"Poor fellows!" she said half aloud,

"how good of them, and yet-how funny!" Here she choked again. "Oh, what would Aunt Priscilla say? How nice they are—especially Capt. Darrell. And how very strange that I should make his acquaintance in such an outrageous way. Old enough to be my father, he said. Well, he does not look it. I wonder how much brandy he put in this," regarding with much distaste the tumbler she had just set down.

She took off her drenched little gown. and her equally drenched boots and stockings, and having put them to dry, brushed out her hair with an ivory backed brush on which an inextricable silver monogram flourished, baffling all her efforts to decipher it. Then she examined a little pile of books which lay on the mantelpiece, consisting of a couple of French novels, a railway time table, and a small morocco bound Bible. On the fly leaf of this last was written: "Lancelot E. Darrell, from his loving mother." It was his room, then, the girl thought with a curious sense of sat-isfaction. At this point she became aware that she was feeling rather sleepy; so she obeyed Darrell's instructions to the letter, extinguished the candle, jumped into bed, and in two minutes

was fast asleep. When she awoke the fire was out, and the room in darkness; so she promptly went to sleep again. From this sleep she was awakened by footsteps passing her door, and by the sound of subdued voices. She got out of bed, lit her can-dle, and looked at her watch. It was twenty minutes to twelve. Surely it must be more than that, she thought in some perplexity. She felt as if she had been asleep for a long time. All at once she became conscious of a strong, pervading odor of newly made coffee, mingled with the appetizing fragrance of fried bacon. Was it possible it could be nearly twelve noon? She drew aside the window blind and looked out. It was pitch dark. Much puzzled, she examined the clothes she had hung to the fire. They felt quite dry. By this she knew that many hours must have elapsed. Besides, the room felt so cold that she also knew the fire must have been out for some time. Like a flash it occurred to her that the snow had

risen move the windows, that, in fact, they were literally snowed up! She made a hurried toilet, then, candle in hand, she went out into the little hall. At the same moment a door opposite opened, and Carruthers came out. "Good morning, Miss Heath," he said. "Davrell and I were just holding a council of war as to whether or not we ought

ness, it is time you had some breakfast." "Oh, we are snowed up, then?" she said in a troubled voice. "Very much so," was the laughing Good morning, Miss Hosth," said Darrell, as the girl advanced into the room. "How did you eleep? I trust you are none the worse for your wetting?" he added, with a shade of anxiety in his

"I am afraid so. Come and have breakfast. I am sure you that want it." "We kept yours warm for you," said Carruthers, carefully lifting a covered dish from before the fire. "We must apologize for being rude enough not to wait for you, but we were awfully hungry—at least I was,"
"Well, so am I," confessed Miss Heath,
seating herself at the table, and accept

ing a plate of bacon from Carruthers and a cup of coffee from Darrell. "But," she said suddenly, with a funny little smile and uplifting of her eyebrows, "has your servant come back? And if he has not-who cooked the bacon and made the coffee?"

"We did," replied Carruthers with pardonable pride. "At least, I fried the bacon and Darrell made the coffee. He says the bacon is done to death, and I say the coffee is muddy. What do you "I say they are both delicious," said the girl demurely. "I do wish I had seen you—as cooks, I mean," she added

with a rippling little laugh.

"There is every probability that you may see us in that engaging capacity for some days to come," said Darrell rather ruefully.
"Some days?" she echoed, setting down her cup in dismay. "Do you mean to say

can't go home even today?" Instead of answering Darrell pointed to the window, where the prospect was black indeed, being simply Egyptian darkness. "Do you know how far you are from The Grange?" he said then, looking at her with amused, kindly eyes. "Quite five miles. Look how the snow has drifted already, and it is still snowing."

crazy," said poor Leslie in a despairing kind of way. "And what a nuisance I shall be to you both." "Do you think so?" said Darrell gravely, as he took her cup. "That is very unkind of you. Have some more

"Let us take Miss Heath up to the loft

"Oh, Aunt Priscilla will be quite

and show her the promising state of the surrounding country," suggested Car-ruthers, when the visitor had resolutely refused any further nourishment. she said reprovingly. "Oh-er-yes, of course," he replied in doubtful tones. "Come on, Darrell!"
"I shall help," said Miss Heath, who had thrown care and Aunt Priscilla to

the winds; and was beginning to enjoy herself immensely. "Where is the herself immensely. "Where is the kitchen?" she continued, seizing the coffee pot. "You lead the way with the lamp, please, Mr. Carruthers."

The kitchen was in a state of indescribable confusion. Plates, knives, pans, etc., were thrown about impartially on chairs, table and floor. A cheery fire was burning, however, and threw an air of rollicking joviality over the whole

"Put them down anywhere," said Darrell, recklessly depositing on the nearest chair the cup and saucer and plate he carried. "Oh no" remonstrated Leslie, "they must be washed and put away properly.
"Washed!" echoed both men helplessly "Of course," was the inflexible reply as the speaker invested herself in a large

white apron, which, by the way, was most becoming. "Oh, I say, not just now, Miss Heath, entreated Carruthers pathetically. "There are lots of clean ones about somewhere, and you've no idea how awfully done up we both are. Why, lighting these fires alone—not to mention the cooking-took us a good hour. Darrell used more bad language over the sitting room fire this morning than I've heard him give way to all the years I've known

They all laughed, and Leslie, with a disapproving shake of her curly head, began in a dett, delightfully business like way, to reduce the scattered dishes, etc., to some kind of order, while the two men seated themselves on the par-tially cleared table and watched her with combined interest and amusement. "Now we must have some hot water." announced this new autocrat of the kitchen. "We can't wash dishes in cold water, you know! she proceeded kindly to explain.

"Why not?" Carruthers ventured But Miss Heath did not answer. She was rummaging in a drawer for towels. She looked quite at home and as busy and happy as possible. So her two slaves meekly got off the table, filled up the kettle and replenished the fire. "While it is heating I shall go up with

you to the loft," Leslie said then graciously. "Perhaps it has left off snow-ing. What a dear little house it is," she exclaimed, as, after a short inspection of to climb the ladder leading to the loft. "You are right," acquiesced Darrell reflectively, "it is small, and, yes—it is most certainly dear. Give me your hand, Miss Heath, and mind your head on that

"Dear me, daylight comes on one quite with a shock," said the girl, blinking her eyes a little. "Oh, oh!" she went on in dismayed tones, as she took a bird's eye view of the surrounding country from the small sloping skylight, through whose crevices the snow whirled in merrily.
"Why, I can see nothing but snow! No road—and what a black sky, as if it might snow for weeks. Oh, I shall never get home. This is terrible!" she concluded despairingly, all her gay spirits deserting her.

"Never is a long day," said Darrell encouragingly. "We will hope for better things. You had better come down now, Miss Heath, it is far too cold for you up So they descended to the kitchen

again, and with more zeal than discretion on the part of two of the performers, washed and dried the dishes, thereby breaking two plates, and cracking a tumbler. When this laborious occupation was over, it was discovered that the sitting room fire had quietly gone out, and by the time it was lighted again Carruthers suggested that they should have something to eat. "We don't want to cook anyth gleefully. things in the larder."

So they had the "cold ple and things," washed down by a bottle of Burgundy, and felt much refreshed and invigorated thereby. Then Carruthers went up to the loft again to reconnoiter, and came back with the mingled tidings that it had stopped snowing, but was freezing hard. "Then we must get the door open, and try to clear some of the snow from the windows," said Darrell; "for this prolonged lamplight is rather depressing.' After some time, and with considerable difficulty, they got the door open, and set to work with a will. Meanwhile Leslie, left to her own de-

vices, put her own room to rights, made

milk and a jar of Liebig; half a dozen loaves, but no butter, and no vegetables whatever. Coffee there was in abund-There is a certain clothing salesman who represents one of our largest New York manufacturing concerns. He is one of those methodical men, of quiet and reserved address, where sincepits and

They all helped to get the somewhat heterogeneous evening meal ready, and when it was over they drew round the fire in quite a cozy, friendly fashion. Leslie insisted that her hosts should smoke their cigars or pipes as usual.
"Just as if I weren't here, you know," she said coaxingly.

It was wonderful how much at home

she felt and looked already. She made a winsome little picture enough, as she sat curled up in a big easy chair brought the large interior cities of this state.

This particular merchant is rated one of the toughest cases in the trade to sell a bill goods on which any profit shall be left to the manufacturer. Of course, he would look at the line of goods, "but he really was not quite ready to buy." Then the sincere and earnest salesman, with confidence in his line, got in his finest work, and after a deal of haggling over the prices, he found he had registered on his memorandum book an order of unexpected magnitude. by Darrell from the other room for her benefit. She was not exactly pretty, that young man decided, as he looked at her from his dark corner at the other side of the fireplace-but there was something wonderfully lovable and attractive about the pale little face with its fluffy brown hair, and its great dark eyes out of which the pure fearless woman's soul looked so trustfully. A man might safely give his heart into the keeping of such a sweet little woman, he reflected further. Then he pulled himself up with a start, and frowned slightly at his own folly.

"I know one thing," said Carruthers addenly, as he stretched himself out in his chair, and lit a fresh cigar-"there's not a single dish of any kind or description going to be washed in this house to-Leslie laughed; then she grew suddenly grave.

"Aunt Priscilla will think I am dead,

she said, looking meditatively into the fire. "I do wish I had not ventured out yesterday; it was-most unlucky." Both men were silent, for they could not honestly say they agreed with her. On the contrary, I fear that with an utter disregard for the feelings of poor Aunt Priscilla, they were rather glad that a capricious chance had thrown this winsome little maiden on their protection. t seemed curiously natural and familiar to see her sitting there, to see the fire-light glinting on her hair, to hear her childlike laugh. It seemed incredible

that they were unconscious of her very existence yesterday—only yesterday!

Next day passed much as its predecessor had done, except that the men worked hard all the morning—clearing the snow from about the house, while Leslie attended to the domestic arrangements herself. In the afternoon Car-ruthers distinguished himselfiby concocting a fearful and wonderful stew for supper, which it appeared he had known and loved in India. Leslie looked on in sarcastic disapproval, and Darrell chop-ped up wood in the back kitchen. Owing, however, to a somewhat liberal distribution of cayenne pepper, and the total absence of any other seasoning, the stew was not a marked success, though its author declared it was "the finest thing he had tasted for many a long day."

To be Continued.

LANDING A BIG STURGEON. An Exciting Time with a Fish Nearly

big to jump out all at once. Then he started

I dared put on him, ran out nearly every foot

came up, and, seemingly with malice afore-thought, with one flap of his tail wet the kind helper from head to foot. He stepped

up and out as gracefully as possible. The fish was finally landed and found to weigh

exactly forty pounds and to measure fifty eight inches in length. While making

mad rushes are thrilling and exciting, and I

him a game fish after he has once landed a

Frequently I have taken them on an eight

ounce split bamboo fly rod, with smallest gut hook baited with worm. Then their fight is

particularly pleasing, but I would not care

o try one above four feet in length on that

kind of tackle, as half a day is too long to

take in landing one fish.—American Angler.

Dickens on Our Office Seekers.

In 1860, during a visit, never to be forgotten, paid to Charles Dickens at Gad's Hill Place, the myriad minded novelist, referring,

among other things, to office holding an

office seeking in this country, said: "On the occasion of my visits to America, my lirst visit especially, I saw, when at Washington, that the members of both houses of congress

regarded the offices of the government as

their special and individual property. Men crawled over each other like ants, buffeting

one another, fighting, wrangling, scrambling for place—all engaged in a common assault upon those whom they were seeking to dislodge and dispossess, all the time cringing and truckling to the politicians, who seemed,

by undisputed right, to take control of the

"The brutality and selfishness which marked

the rule of the office mongers was more dis-gusting and offensive to decent men than the sway of any bloated aristocracy that ever cursed a nation. It was calculated to con-

taminate, pervert, destroy sensitive and deli-cate minded persons; it was wholly vicious." And then, laying his hand upon the unfin-

And then, laying his hand upon the unni-ished chapters of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," the great novelist, replying to my question, said: "It is not the barnacle system or the methods of circumlocution that the people of America want; not the systems which try the patience of the people on this side of the water and call for a lash of scor-

pions, but a system that will take places from the grasp of tricksters and put them within the reach of all decent men who need not sur-

render their manhood to gain public employ-ment,"—R. R. McMahon in North American

Cranks at the White House

The White House attracts cranks like

magnet. There are more cranks in this world than is dreamed of in the average philosophy, and greater numbers of their kind find their way to this building than even the newspa-

pers are able to discover. The sergeant has nothing to say save when we ask him a question, and then he remarks that scarcely a

tion, and then he remarks that scarcely a day passes in which he is not called upon by the dictates of prudence to stop some suspicious or unpleasant looking mortal at the gateway to the president's abode. Not that there are many dangerous appearing persons loitering about, but many who bear in their faces the marks of an ability and intention to

faces the marks of an ability and intention to create scenes if given but half a chance. There are plenty of character studies here—the self important, bustling statesman who rushes in as if his business would spoil if delayed a single moment; the weary and sad eyed candidate who has waited and waited and lost his

nerve and his ability to sleep o' night, all on account of the office that never comes; the

account or the office that never comes; the timid and gawking countryman who is not quite sure that he dares walk in an open door, and who stops to ask questions and say he is afraid of intruding; the lequacious fellow who has been always a good Republican and who imagines everybody about the White House interested in his story and reserved.

House is interested in his story and possessed of influence that could help him if it were but

exerted in his behalf.

believe the most fastidious angler will

big fellow with light tackle.

Long as a Man. "Why, thank you, thank you very much. Recently I was putting in an afternoon at n, please, and explain your views to him, anything else. It is a tide water stream, emptying into San Pablo bay, and during a and he will take them down, and we will print them with great pleasure. Sit right good portion of the year it is frequented by a variety of salt water fishes. The sturgeon is "Well, no. I think I won't do it now. a sly biter, and sometimes "mouths" the bait ten or fifteen minutes before taking hold. On this occasion I had baited with a small think I will write them up some time and bring them to you," he said, backing toward smelt and thrown into deep water from a small wharf. The wind was blowing a gale, so it was hard to tell when one had a bite. "Oh, no," said the city editor, "please do not leave. I can't let any one with an idea get away. Please sit down at once. We would The poles were scattered along the wharf be glad to have anything that you have to taking care of themselves, when one of them "Thank you," he said, "I guess not. I guess I won't do it today—not today. Thank began to act queer. The line would slacken slowly several inches, then grow taut, the tip of the pole bending, then the line would slacken again. It did this for several minyou; some other time."
"Well, but," said the city editor, "just tell slacken again. It did this for several minutes without change, and I could not make up my mind whether to pull or not. Then suddenly the line slackened several feet. This is almost a sure indication of a sturgeon. me, in a word, what you think of the mat-"Well, I think I have an idea that if nothing happens this will be one of the most flour-ishing countries there is. But I can't pos-sibly stay now. Good morning." Quick as possible I struck and felt the hook stick into something distressingly like a snag, it seemed so heavy and sluggish; but you "can't most always sometimes tell." This is an actual occurrence: and the moral is that some people think they could make a newspaper mighty interesting if they had a chance, who, when they get a chance, find Slowly something below seemed to wake up, for all the world like a locomotive moving a heavy train. Then, as it gained headthat in all the vasty deep of their empty skulls there is not a single thought.—Chicago hummed louder and louder, until it screamed like a little flend. Two hundred feet of Journal.

line ran out in a few seconds, and then, with a splash as if a horse had fallen into the The Way to Advertise. Do not have half of your advertisements blow and the balance bluster. Do not allow water, three feet of big, drab colored fish plunged into the air. He was evidently too two display lines to come together. Have all the sentences short. ack up stream, and, in spite of all the strain If anything has been proven over and over again it is that there is no other as efficient a of the line from the reel: My heart was in medium for reaching the general public as my mouth for fear of an accident, but he stopped just at the right time. This fish fought like a demon for one hour and a half actual time, and seemed determined not to come to gaff. the newspaper. We do not say that this doubt pervades the ranks of active business men to any great extent. Evidence to the contrary The only proper advertising is news of the store, and that must be gathered and written in the spirit in which the store is managed; A Frenchman happened along just then, and I begged him to use the gaff. He stepped

the resources of the pleasing writer—wit, story, incident, current events, philosophy, morals—the morals of the trade. Whatever your topic, be interesting, true and non-mercenary.

The retail dealer who advertises in his local paper or papers in such a manner as to make the public believe that the goods which he

offers are worth a great deal more than he asks for them will find that many of those who call at his store will go away without purchasing, after having looked at the goods, and that most of them that do purchase will not continue to purchase with him.—Dry Goods Chronicle. For the immediate relief of constipation

sonpsuds have until recently been the main dependence in the way of injections. Some years ago it was discovered that glycerine acted exceedingly well when used in that way, and now it is rapidly displacing the old standby. The quantity of glycerine needed by adults to accomplish the desired purpose is only a teaspoonful, and the most provided in the context instrument to earnly it with is a convenient instrument to apply it with is a small glass or rubber syringe holding about that quantity. One-half a teaspoonful is usually quite enough for very young chil-dren. It has been recommended that in-stead of using it with the syringe, the glyce-rine be made into one drachm suppositories with hard castile soap, in proportion of 90 per cent. of the former to 10 per cent. of the latter. Just how glycerine acts with such good effect has never been determined Many theories have been advanced, but nothing definite is known. The remedy is a perfectly safe one, and all needing something of this sort are advised to try it.—Boston Herald.

Forced to Leave Home. Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order; if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly and have headache and an unsightly to call on any complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a free sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large size package 50

The amount of money spent in charity in the United Kingdom is about \$10,040,-000 annually. After using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised and delighted to find that the right nostril, which was

closed up entirely for twenty years, was open and free as the other, and can use it now as I could not do in many years. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressengham, 275 18th street, Brooklyn. Capt. R. Ureck is the tallest man in Colorado. His height is 7 feet 7 inches. Is it safe to neglect yourself if troubled

with any disease of the kidneys? No, it is dangerous; and if you are so afflicted, attend to yourself now. Do not wait, but use Sulphur Bitters at once. They cured me when I was given up to die by several physicians.—Jonathan Ham, Boston. A "no seat no fare" ordinance for street, cars is before Milwaukee's council. Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, in what many parents would be gled to

ends desired, as named above. They

useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. See

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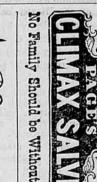
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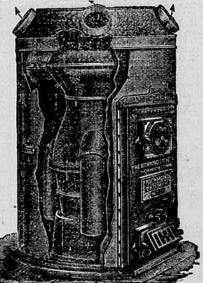
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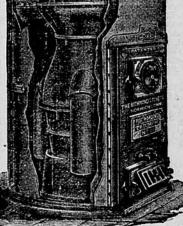
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EDITORIAL LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, '89. DEAR GAZETTE:-Promptly upon the ending of the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration, the press and large numbers of the leading and public men of the country seemed instinctively to fall into an earnest advocacy of a fitting celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent by Columbus, in 1892. A bill in due form for this purpose was unanimously reported by the house committee on foreign relations to the last house. Among other provisions it provided:-

That a permanent exposition of the three Americas may be established at the national capital under the joint auspices of the forty-six states and territories and sixteen independent nations of the American continent. That space for said permanent exposition of the three Americas be assigned, under the direction of the President, in some unoccupied governmental reservation in the city of Washington, as follows:

ton, as follows:

Space for a permanent State and Territorial building for a permanent exhibit of the representative history, resources, arts, and industries of the forty-six states and and industries of the United States, said space to be available whenever said states and territories, or a majority thereof, shall territories, or a majority thereof, shall make the necessary appropriations for the expenses of said building and exhibit.

Space for a permanent three Americas building for a permanent exhibit of the history, antiquities, resources arts and industries of the fifteen Spanish-American republics, the Empire of Brazil, the Dominion of Canada, and the various colonies of North, Central and South America, said space to be available whenever said nations and colonies, or a majority thereof, shall make the necessary appropriations for the expense of said building and exhibit.

A suitable site for a statue of Christopher A suitable site for a statue of Christopher

Columbus.

That when the plan shall have been formed the President of the United States authorized to invite the several states to the United States and and territories of the United States and the several nations of the three Americas to appoint their respective members of the advisory board, and to participate in said exposition in the manner provided. The report of the committee stated in

That the various nations of the American continent have expressed a desire to commemorate the coming four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus In 1883 King Alfonso XII, of Spain, stated: "It is an event in which all the world would be interested, and in which

the leading nations might unite."

Senor Castelar said upon the same occasion: "I would have all the nations interested so combine as to make this anniversary the most memorable and the greatest ever held in the history of the

world."

More recently, on the 15th of July, 1887, the Spanish minister of state, Senor Don S. Moret, informed Hon. J. L. M. Currey, our minister to that country, that the council of ministers had decided "that Spain will take the initiative in celebrating in the most solemn manner the centennary of the discovery of America in the year 1492;" also "that Spain is ready at the same time to take part in any other celebration and solemnity which may be undertaken on the American continent to undertaken on the American continent to commemorate the great event."

A National Board of Promotion, composed of the governors of most of the states and territories, the mayors of lead-

g cities, the officers of boards of trade throughout the country, and many other throughout the country, and many other prominent citizens, representing all of the forty-six states and territories, have during the past two yoars, created a strong public sentiment in support of the movement, and have submitted to congress a carefully considered plan for a national and international celebration in 1892 in honor of the quadri-centennial of the discovery of the New World by Columbus. Following the report was an appendix of fifty-one pages containing the arguments in support of the project, resolutions of national and international conventions, resolutions of boards of trade and city councils, letters from governors of states and territories, letters from American ministers, action of the government of Spain, and a list of the officers and members of the Board of Promotion, arranged alphabetically by states and territories. Our then Gov. Lounsbury sent the following endorsement from Connecticut through his private secre-

Gov. Lounsbury directs me to say in reply that he accepts with pleasure the appointment conferred, and trusts that nothing will interfere with a grand success in the work suggested.

The governors of all other states and and territories, and presidents of hosts of boards of trade from all the leading cities and towns of our Union, sent equally strong approvals. The Boards of Promotion have fixed upon the "white lot" below the Treasury, and the many acres of reclaimed ground on the Potomac flats south and west of the Washington monument as the proper location for the series of immense edifices that will be required to fitly represent the growth and development of the United States and the states of Central and South America, which latter have cordially promised to join in this grand exposition, which, as it is to fitly commemorate the greatest event in the world's history, should not be attempted unless made, as it undoubtedly will be, the most august and momentous exhibition the world has ever witnessed. Not only will the products of the three Americas be presented to view, but the idea of transcendent import is that it is to inaugurate the establishment of an American hemisphereal policy of peace, country and universal interchange of commodities and enlarged social and commercial relations with these sister American nations. It is expected the coming congress will liberally appropriate the necessary means

to consummate this grand design. In this project little Connecticut has the greatest possible interest. Her inventive and manufacturing development is in advance of any state in the Union, and our artisans, manufacturers and skilled mechanics should at once turn their attentions to preparations for realizing the full possibilities and advantages of such an exhibition as this will afford them, for it may safely be set down as one of the things

APPOINTMENTS. The rush for office is measurably abating. The President and executive departments evidently being determined not to hurry or be hurried in the matter of turning out democrats or putting in of republicans. The "snivel service," as the late Roscoe Conkling used to sneeringly term it, or the "swivel service" as the editor of the Norwalk Record most aptly denominated it, after studiously observing the juggleries adopted to evade the ridiculous law by the Cleveland administration, is no doubt responsible for nearly all the present chagrin and disappointments of our office thirsting republican friends. When it is remembered that no President was more pronounced than Washington in his belief that only those friendly to his administration and the party that placed him in power should be appointed to or hold office under him, and the further fact that this nation grew and prospered and presented the best civil service in the whole world for a period of eighty years the importance and the need of our present unjust and absolutely ridiculous civil service law can only be appreciated by those whose maudlin breath of charity extends to the selection of church officers of one denomination to perform duties in churches of directly opposite faith and

Senator Cullom is said to be a bit "riled" because the President has appointed a collector for Springfield, the city of his home, against his wishes. It used to be the unwritten law that a member of congress in political accord with an administration should designate the ap- sia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pill. Repointees within his congressional districts, lief is sure. The only nerve medicine for but that in towns or cities where the U. the price in the market.

S. senator resided he should nominate W. B. Hall & Co., the dry goods men postmasters and other officers located at of Bridgeport, have recently made some his place of residence. The President seems, in several instances, to have important transactions in silks, ladies' jackets, Swiss flowerings and chantilla ignored this old-time rule. Had it been laces and their store is packed with eager tried upon him while he was a U. S. buyers. The Standard, of Bridgeport, senator he would have been the quickest thus speaks of this great firm which is on man in the senate to have resented the Main street, corner of Cannon: seeming affront, so as he is eminently fair and just he will not complain if the Illinois senators "kick" just a little at what they deem a sort of indignity. A strict adherence to the good old system

would frequently save much irritation, although in one noted instance, the appointment of a postmaster in the Second Kansas district, adherence to the rule has awakened an intense bitterness throughout the district. A lubberhead named Funston engineered his nomination and election as successor to the late Dudley C. Haskell, a man whom everybody loved for his goodness and revered for his great ability, his unswerving integrity and unselfish devotion to duty. The widow of Haskell was a candidate for the Lawrence post office, the city of her own and her late husband's home. She was endorsed by about all the prominent republicans of Lawrence and its environments. Her appointment was desired by both the Kansas senators and all of her late husband's colleagues in the house. She was moreover the party the post office department would greatly have preferred to to appoint, but under the "rule" the department had to be guided by the wish of the incumbent congressman, though

coarse ingrate and fool that he was felt on all sides to be. Funston wanted his own tool, one who he thought could manipulate the delegates to the next eongressional convention, and so Haskell's widow, although the candidate and favorite of the locality of the post office, was rudely thrust aside and a henchman of the congressman given the prize. The Lawrence Journal, the leading republican paper of the district, in referring to this outrage upon the preferences of the people of Lawrence and indignity to his emment predecessor's widow, thus perforates the cuticle of the rhinocerous hided congress-

* * * And this mighty Dictator, who spurned the petition of the widow of the man Lawrence loved and almost venerated, beneath his hoofs, laughs brutally at the humiliation he has put upon us, in sending his hog herder to preside over sending his hog herder to preside over our politics. He is to carry Douglass county for the Dictator, who wants perpetual power to appoint his lackeys to the best offices. We say to the Viceroy this morning: When you carry this county, we will be there. The Journal will have a seat in front when the show begins. We shall watch the man who will vote to return for life to congress, the brute who denied the post office to the widow of Dudley C. Haskell, because she could not manipulate the politics of the county for him, and gave it with the distinct understanding that his tool should be appointed. standing that his tool should be appointed to the place, in order to use it in his re-We will be with you to the

thus denouncing his swinish instincts, and a resolute spirited and plucky little Yankee woman after the scalp of the dolt, it is safe to conclude that his congressional future will hereafter all be behind him. With such a congressional representative occupying the seat in the house once filled by a man like Dadley C. Haskell, it is no wonder that it is so often referred to as "the seat from Kansas now vacant." WASHINGTON.

Sunday's Capital has the following bit encouragement for a worthy son of Connecticut, long a resident here :-It was reported last night that Postmined to appoint Mr. Francis H. Smith, head of the firm of real estate and insurance agents, at No. 1,222 F street, postmaster at Washington. He is a man of master at washington. He is a man of over sixty years of age, having been born March 11, 1829, and is regarded by all who know him as a very amiable and a thorough business man. He has not been poomed by any of the politicians of the

Mr. Smith came to Washington before the war, and was first employed as a reporter on the *Congressional Globe* when that publication was in the hands of Mr. Rives. Upon his retirement from the Globe Mr. Smith took up the work of official reporting in the House of Representatives, and for him the office of official reporter was created in 1859. In 1872 Mr. Smith resigned to accept from General Grant, the President, a place on the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners, his coadjutors subsequently making him the secretary of the board.

In 1878 be resigned his place on the

In 1876 he resigned his place on the Indian peace commission, and established the firm of Smith, Birge & Co., dealers in gas fitters' and plumbers' materials. After two years, in 1878, he retired from the firm of Smith, Birge & Co., and engaged in the real estate business, and, in 1880, his son and present partner, Mr. F. B. Smith, was admitted into the firm. Mr. Hospital, and the chairman of its execuive committee. He succeeded General . O. Howard as president of the Y. M. C. A., and is still deeply interested in the

For many years Mr. Smith was an elder in Dr. Sunderland's church, but left that Rankin, took the pastorate of the Congreational church, at the corner of G and The coming postmaster of Washington was born in the town of Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut. He has for many years been intimately associated with the Postmaster-General, and has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Mr. Wanamaker. This probably accounts for his selection to fill this

Hon. Wm. D. Bishop and son were here Mrs. O. S. Ferry and her daughter Mary expect to leave for Norwalk next

week. They will board at the Asa Smith mansion, East avenue. "Andy" Dunning, formerly a pitcher in the Norwalk Base Ball Club, was here last week as pitcher for the "Pittsburgs." He did excellent work, and won the applause of the crowd and the heartiest enconiums of the Washington press. Calvin Whitney, of South Norwalk, was

pere last week Hon. Frederick Miles has had Richard Henry Fitch appointed postmaster at Rev. Dr. Noble preached an eloquent,

everent and patriotic Memorial Day discourse last evening to his congregation

Mrs. James E. Hoyt, of Norwalk, is visiting her daughter here, Mrs. Brice Moses, nee Miss Minnie Hoyt.

As ever.

List of Patents. List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 21th '89, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us from the office of John E. Earle, Solicitor of Patents, New Haven, Conn.

C. H. Barrows, Willimantic, system of rapid C. H. Barrows, White Co., 18 of the Co., 18 of the

& Co., corset.

E. Lafloe, Willimantic, assignor 1-2 to T. B. towell, top roll for spinning machines. M. Luscomb, Bridgeport, vacuum or pres A. H. Merrill, Hartford, bed lounge.

A. H. Morth, Battord, bed founds.
Same, folding bed.
C. J. Meyer, Hartford, pipe coupling.
J. C. Miller, Meriden, central draft lamp.
J. M. Orford, Bridgeport, means for operating draw-bridge spans by electricity.
F. H. Richards, Hartford, assignor to American Button Fastener Co., button fastening machine. machine.
E. H. Russell, assignor to Russell Process
Co., New Haven, Leaching ores with hyposulphite solutions, 2 patents. M. C. Schoonmaker, Bethel, hat packing sup

port.
M. C. Seips, assignor to Manning & Bowman,
Meriden, handle for tea and coffee pots.
E. Stockwell, assignor to Yale & Towne Mig.
Co., Stamford, bolt working mechanism.
W. H. Taylor, assignor to Yale & Towno
Mig. Co., Stamford, lock, 2 patents.
E. L. Upson, Hartford, carriage body joint. DESIGNS.

H. Barnes, New Haven, laundry wagon. I. E. Palmer, Middletown, hammock. For any case of nervousness, sleepless_ ness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspep

There are many things besides warm temperatures, groen grass and the songs of birds which tell us spring is merging into summer. None, however, do so more forcibly and agreeably than a dry goods store. Here, if it is well conducted, will be found embroidered responses to the heart's throb in collection of the conducted, will be found embroidered responses to the heart's throb in collection of the conducted will be conducted. The conducted will be conducted the conducted will be conducted the conducted will be conducted will be conducted with the conducted will be conducted will be

it will secure to the wearer will warrant the risk of sailing in that direction. In no pre-vious season has the stock in this department vious season has the stock in this department been so complete. It was offered early, and as a consequence there has been a general pick-ing and choosing, but the volume, though re-duced, will be found worthy of inspection. As opportunity to the period of hot sunshine, parasols come forward for favors. This firm have not been unmindful in this matter, hav-ing chosen from the cream of the market and now offer the whole in its completeness. There can be found the delicate and expensive lace.

have not been unmindful in this matter, having chosen from the cream of the market and now offer the whole in its completeness. There can be found the delicate and expensive lace, the silk with and without drapery, the elegant plain, all the forms for the woods and the seaside. the street and the church, with plain and embellished handles, and supplied at the highest and lowes prices. Among the Yankee notions there are objects which the shopper meets and does not meet elsewhere, the latter embracing many surprises, to invest in which enhances the pleasure of the season. Below stairs there is no end to the new things on view or in stock, the like of which was never brought together before the year of grace '89. Lines of curtains in lace of all the approved makes, plain and ornamented, ordinary and silk, rugs of the real Smyrna and the imitation (which some say are just as good and will last as long.) draping silks, upholstering materials, turniture, window and house trimmings, porterie stuffs with and without the fixtures, oilcloths, and a general variety of goods which everybody at this season of house cleaning and house adornment wants. Both above and below stairs investigation shows that prices have not been changed in the direction of an advance, but upon all there seems to rest a very pleasant in statu quo appearance, which means that purchases can be made right. What is going on above the street floor is pretty well known among the class of customers who love good fitting garments made in the latest fashionable style. The firm's standing, by artificers who have pleased so many patrons in the past, are all at their posts of duty. In fact the force is increased, and as to their capabilities that is a question on which there lingers no question of doubt, as a firm of this reputation can afford to employ only the best. The outward appearance of the store is a deception to many not familiar with it. In illustration, a middle aged lady walking up Main from State street a day or two ago, stopped a citizen at the

realize to significant character of the contents. What the shopper wishes is good quality, good style, fair prices, and constantly something new. All these are within the possibilities—indeed among the cortainties at W. B. Hall & Co's. Their display just now is in truth a spring greeting to gentle summer. It is now in its treshness and beauty and patrons will do well to improve the opportunities, as they are now offered.

The Legislature.

Tuesday-The Honsatonic matter, acted upon by the House, was taken up, and he whole subject was tabled for calendar without debate. Bills, incorporating the borough of New Canaan; passed. Amending charter of the Bridgeport Illuminating company; passed. Appropriating \$118,-000 for the reform school at Meriden; passed. Regulating the sale liquors by druggists was recalled and tabled. Wednesday-Bills, that annual returns

of railroad companies shall conform to of railroad companies shall conform to
the inter-state commerce law; passed.
The minority report of the railroad committee on the Housatonic parallel was rejected by a vote of 20 to 4.

Thursday—Bills, increasing the salary
of labor commissioner from \$2,000 to
\$3,000 per year; passed. Committee on
executive appointments reported favorably on the nominations of Charles B.
Andrews, of Litchfield, for chief justice,
and David Torrance, of Derby, and Elisha
Carpenter, of Hartford, for associate justices of the supreme court of errors and ices of the supreme court of errors and udges of the superior court, and they were confirmed.

Friday—Bills, extending the limits of the city of Bridgeport; passed. John L. Houston, of Enfield, was appointed a trustee of the state reform school for four

years from July 1, 1889.

HOUSE.

Tuesday—The House adhered to its former action in rejecting the bill concerning peddlers. The Senate had amended same exempting the products of farmers from its provisions. Bills limiting the number of saloons in towns to every 500 inhabitants; tabled. That fall telegraph lines owning and operating over two wires in the state shall pay 50 cents per mile of wire, if not more than two, 25 cents per wire, if not more than two, 25 cents per mile. Telephone companies will have to pay 25 cents on every mile of wire and 75 cents on every transmitter in use; passed. Wednesday—Bills, incorporating the Bridgeport Real Estate company; passed. Submitting to the people the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale and man-ufacture of liquor; passed. Thursday—The House occupied a day in debate on the bill regulating the town Thursday—The House occupied a day in debate on the bill regulating the town management of schools, but action on the matter was indefinitely postponed.

Friday—Bills incorporating the berough of New Canaan; passed. Previding that no person shall be dramed to be disqualified from holding the three of assistant town clerk, register of births, marriages and deaths, or of assistant register of births, marriages and deaths by teason of sex; passed. That no person shall be deemed to be disqualified from becoming or being a member of any ecclesiastical society, with all the rights and privileges of male members, or from holding any office in such societies by reason of sex; passed.

To Rent. 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, t/41

A bystander at the big fire at Wilson Point, Thursday morning, who stood watching the fire steamer throwing water from the sound onto the burning wharf, on observing that the tide was rapidly

going out, remarked in amazement:—
"Great heavens! the engine is pumping the sound dry."—Record. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

PERSONAL. MRS. A. M. H. Your letter just received.
Mislaid. See letter waiting for you. Address again ARNOLD, New York, P. O. Box, 822.

TAKEN

Te Rent. THE Hall in the GAZETTE Building, known as Odd Fellows Hall, lately occupied as the Good Templars Lodge room. Apply at the GAZETTE Office, or to CHARLES OLMSTEAD.
Norwalk, April 16th.

To Rent. MALL Cottage with seven well appointed rooms, within five minutes walk of the bridge. Rent reasonable and possession given immediately. Enquire at the GAZETTE Office, or of CHARLES OLMSTEAD. Norwalk, April 16th.

> PHOSA. PHOSA. The popular Health Beverage. For sale everywhere.

SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT

Round Hats, Togues and Bonnets

CHILDREN'S HATS specialty. We are showing a large assortn IMPORTED FLOWERS

embracing all styles and colorings in natural LACES

we keep everything new and desirable. A full MOURNING constantly on hand. Old Crape made equal to new by the Schriver Patent Process, for which we have the agency. Everything in the line of HAIR GOODS. The Empress Bang, is just what Ladies need for Summer wear. Hate bleached, dyed and pressed in all the latest shapes.

MISSES ST. JOHN. 33 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn.

AT COST!

PICTURES. FRAMES.

FANCY GOODS. Artists' Materials.

STATIONERY, Baby Carriages

Call Early and secure best bargains.

ETC. ETC.

Sale absolute. Going out of business E. C. WHITNEY,

13 NO. MAIN ST.,

SO. NORWALK. NOTICE

TO NEW YORK IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS AND ONE-HALF

CAPE CHARLES CAPTAIN F. L. BYXBEE. Monday, April 29th, 1889.

COMFORT, SAFETY AND SPEED. POPULAR PRICES. SOUTH NORWALK TO NEW YORK.
Single Tickets......40c. Excursion Tickets......70c. Steamer will leave Wilson's Point on arrival of lousatonic train leaving South Norwalk at 7:56 a.

Ridgefield,
Georgetown,
Cannons,
Wilton,
Winnipauk,
Norwalk,
Ar. So. Norwalk,
Lv. So. Norwalk,
Fairfield, N. Y., N. H.& H.R.R.
Southport,
Greens Farms,
Westport,
Ar. Wilson Point,
Lv. Wilson Point, (Steamer).
Ar. New York, 31st St. E. R.

FROM NEW YORK.

Through tickets can be purchased at al tations on the D. & N. Div. Hous, R. R. Always take the Housatonic Line. THE NEW ENGLAND TERMINAL CO. SIDNEY STARBUOK, Vice-Pres, and Gen. Man. 266 South St., New York City.

OLD AND RELIABLE DIRECT FREIGHT LINE TO SO. NORWALK & NORWALK



THE PROPELLERS, City of Norwalk and Eagle. Will leave Pier 23 East River, (Beekman Street,) New York, For South Norwalk, Daily at 12.00 Noon

Due at South Norwalk at 5 p.m. Extra Boat

Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.

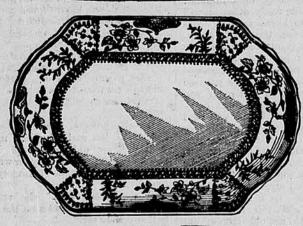
For Norwalk, Monday, Wed. & Fri., at 5.00 P. M. FREIGHT EECEIVED FROM 7 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Returning, boats leave South Norwalk, Dally at 8 p. m. Norwalk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. Upon application to Agents, boats will go after and deliver freight at intermediate points.

B. S. BLASCER,

--OFFERS-





DINNER AND TEA SETS

New Novelties in Fine Cut Glassware. New Toilet Sets sold very cheap. Also Refrigerators and Baby Carriages. Varieties in Tinware, Woodenware and Agateware. Come One! Come All!

B. S. BLASCER, 28 Wall St., Norwalk, Ct.

DRINK

Quintard's Half Frozen Soda Water, Quintard's Ice Cream Soda Water, 10c.

QUINTARD & SON,

LEADING DRUGGISTS,

No. 11 Main Street,

Norwalk, Conn.

Farms.

Horses.

FOR SALE!

Building Lots,

Wagons,

Land Plaster,

Stable Manure,

Ashes.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

South Norwalk.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER, TIMBER,

Doors, Sash

Window Frames

Veneered Hard Wood Work.

Hard Wood Ceiling and Flooring

South Norwalk, Conn.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

Will be sold if applied for soon,

TEN ROOM COTTAGE.

within five minutes walk of the

bridge, with never failing well of excellent water, and a cistern

holding three hundred hogs-

\$1,500 down,

to satisfac-

FOR SALE.

Shingles, Lath,

Blinds, Moulding,

Pickets, &c.

Ground Lime,

Houses.

BOROUGH TAXES! COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons flable to pay taxes to the Borough of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, that the undersigned, Collector of Taxes for said Borough, has received a warrant from the Warden for the collectron of the tax laid by it on 'me 23d day of January, 1898, on the ratable estate liable to taxation therein, that said tax will be due and payable on the 1st day of June, 1889, and that he will be present at the Borough Room, in the Fairfield County National Bank Building, in said Borough from 8 to 19 a. m., and 5 to 6 p. m., of each week day, and from 7 to 9 p. m. each Saturday evening during said month of June, to receive the same. aroresaid, interest at the rate of thine per cent.will be charged from the time when the said tax be-came payable until the same is paid. Norwalk, Conn., May 11th, 1889.

WILTON TAXES. COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Collector of Taxes for said Bonnugh.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons hable to pay taxes in the Town of Wilton, County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, that the tax laid by said town on the assessment list of 1888, will be due and payable on the first day of June, A. D., 1889, and the undersigned, collector of taxes, will be at his residence on Saturday, the first day of said June, and at the Selectment's office, Town House, on Monday, the 3d day of said June, from 3 to 4 oleck, p. m., to receive said-tex.

He will also be present at the following places during the month of June, to wit:—At the store of H. C. Olmstead, Georgetown, from 10 to 19 o'clock a. m., and at the store of Wm. F. Renout-Eannons Station, from 3 to 4 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday the 18th day of said June. At the store of R. W. Keeler, North Wilton, from 10 to 2 o'clock, a. m., and at the store of J. H. Bedlent, Hurlbutt Street, from 10 to 19 o'clock, a. m., on the 30th day of said June. At the store of J. H. Bedlent, Hurlbutt Street, from 10 to 19 o'clock, a. m., and at the store of J. H. Hanford, South Wilton, from 3 to 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 30th day of said June. At the store of J. H. Hanford, South Wilton, from 3 to 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 30th day of said June, for the purpose of receiving said taxes.

Also, that upon all of said tax remaining unpald on the 30th day of June, 1889, interest at the rate of nine per cent. will be charged from the 55t day of June, until the same shall be paid.

Wilton, Conn., May 20th, 1889.

Collector of Taxes.

Commissioners Notice The Subscribers appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk, Commissioners to receive, examine, and decide upon the claim of the creditors of the estate of Christring M. Lathenor of Norwalk in said District, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our said appointment at the Probate office in Norwalk in said District, on the 90th day of June 1889, and on the 90th day of June 1889, and on the 90th day of June 1889, and on the 90th day of July, 1889 at 10 o'clock, forenoon, of each of said days.

Said Court has limited and allowed three-months from the date hereof for the exhibition to us of claims against said estate.

Dated at Norwalk, the 90th day of April: A. D., 1889.

R. JAY WALSH,
Greenwich, Conn.
ASA SMITH,
Norwalk, Conn.
Commissioner

49 MAIN STREET

s now prepared to supply the Ladies of Norwalk and vicinity, with the most correct styles in

Trimmed and Untrimmed As well as a very large variety of high! class

NOVELTIES

TRIMMING EFFECTS.

Centemeri Kid Gloves. NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.

WM. M. BEERS, President. 13,549,099 Surplus,

25,401,282 New Business, 1888, 125,019,173 Writes Non-Forfeiting Tontine Policies without restrictions as to residence, travel, or occupation after two years, and guaranteeing the return of all premiums paid and the amount of the policy if death occurs during the Tontine period. Its Tontine policies have been maturing

heads, for laundry purposes for several years and have paid survivors all modern improvements higher rate of interest than is otherw conveniences, etc. Cost obtainable on first-class securities, and

HENRY TILLY CARRIAGE MAKER, SOUTH NORWALK. -

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

Bonds and Mortgages,

United States and other Securities,

Real Estate and Loans on Collateral.

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest,

STATEMENT

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st. 1888.

	新年12月 (6 File and 10 File and					
	••••	1004	••••			\$7,275,301 68
	-					7,940,063 63
		OF SELECT			••••	1,645,622 11
••••				••••		158,369
		VAILIDAR			••••	17,426
••••	D STITLE SA			••••	•	32,606
1007	• • • •	Spile Civil			••••	10,301
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			• • • •		• • • •	33,756,792 95
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						3,096,010 06
	TARREST S	(THE LIST OF			••••	14,727,550 22
	••••					

Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, etc., 3,248,172 46 \$126,082,153 56

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

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

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

48,616,704 14

2,813,277 60

evalinatistist periodian Partice tall state put take			
	Risks	Risks	
Year.	Assumed.	Outstanding.	Surplus.
1884	8 34.681 420	. \$351,789,585	\$4 749 77
1885	46,507,139	368,981,441	5,012,634
1886	56,832,719		5,643,568
1887	69.457.468	427,628,933	6,294,442
1888	. 103,214,261	482,125,184	7,940,068
NEW YORK, January 23d, 1889.			.,. 20,000

Results of a policy in this Company dated January 30, 1869, and paid January 30, 1889, to a prominent citizen of Norwalk. Policy No. 93,617, \$5,000. Additions, \$851.74. Entire amount of premium paid,

Gain over cost,

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

and patrons throughout the country, and especially at Norwalk, to call and see our attractive assortment of

We take pleasure in renewing our semi-annual invitation to our friends

Fertilizers, Carts, STRING GLUTHING. SPRING OVERCOATS.

FULLY SILK LINED OR SILK FACED, \$12 to \$20. PLAIN GOODS, \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00.

WE HAVE THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF

Lot of Farm Tools DRESS & BUSINESS SUITS

We have ever exhibited and

AT LOWER PRICES.

Some of which can be seen walking around Norwalk.

S.C.BARNUM & CO.,

CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK.

BARRACLOUGH.

JAMES MEANS'S3 & \$4 SHOES AMES MEANS! JAMES MEANS! SA SHOE CANNOT FAIL TYLE UNEQUALLED

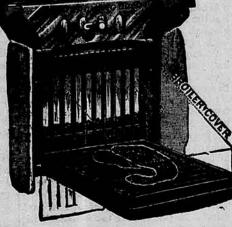
JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

FULL LINES OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE BY A. H. HOYT & SON. WALL STREET NORWALK

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All legal and strictly transient advs., of whatcolumn (ordinary displayed adv.) one time, \$25

Local notices in news columns, per line, 20
Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.
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beral terms to yearly and half-yearly advertisers. Gaanges for advertisements now running in this iper must be handed in by Saturday noon to sure insertion. New advertisements will be ken up to Thesday noon. paper must be handed in by saturday it usure insertion. New advertisements will be taken up to Tuesday noon.

Cash should accompany transient advertisements. Regular advertisers to be settled with nonthly and quarterly. and which are read by too many of our

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Extra Copies of the "Gazette" On sale at this office, also by newsboys and by
Wall street
K. Stanley. Wall street

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

Geo. H. Cole, L. M. Monroe, Wm. Edgar Nash, LOCAL ITEMS.

Pioneer Hook and Ladder company had a practice run Thursday night. Phœnix Engine company held monthly "wash" Monday evening. Mrs. H. C. Bennett, of Brooklyn,

in town visiting friends yesterday. The Connecticut Masonic Veterans' Association meet at Middletown, Thursday,

The New York World refers to Mr George Lockwood as the "Berry Wall of Misses Rebecca Kelley and Mamie

Murphy, of Ansonia, are visiting in South Mrs. Chas. Marvin of Wilton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Wickham in Manches-

Col. S. B. Sumner, of Bridgeport, is to deliver a poem on Memorial Day at Great

Barrington, Mass. In Long Island City they sell beer at five cents a pound-about two glassesinstead of by the pint.

Misses Edna Coulter and Edith Randall, of this town, have been visiting friends in Harlem the past week. Gideon F. Lewis, of Stratford, was

killed by an express train on the Consolidated road at Bridgeport Saturday night Dunning, who pitched for the Norwalks two years ago, has been signed and will be given a trial by the Pittsburg league

It is said that the G. A. R. folks feel "put out" about the refusal of all the fire companies to parade with them on Memorial Day. Mr. Andrews B. Godfrey, died Monday

at his residence, No. 17 Arch street. His funeral will occur to-day. Deceased was 84 years of age.

Our colored brethren of the Good Samaritan society held an enjoyable and successful festival in Odd Fellows' Hall, GAZETTE building, on Monday evening. The London Times is in for it again. Sir

Morell McKenzie is after it with a hot poker for publishing certain libelous letters, which were only obtained by journalistic sharp practice. The steamer Cape Charles runs on

new time table whereby she now leaves New York an hour later than before, giving passengers a full hour more time in the metropolis than heretofore.

What is it that is greater than God, meaner than the devil, which dead men eat, if live men ate they would die, which the miser spends, the spendthrift saves, and all people take to their graves?—Danbury News. Nothing.

On Saturday, the Independents, of Win nipauk, were defeated by the Rose Hills. of New York, by the score of 10 to 3. On the same day the Norwalks defeated the Clintons, of New York, by the score of The attention of our readers is called to

the advertisement of the Misses St. John, in another column. They offer bargains in millinery rarely met with in the ordinary channels of trade, and they invariably Mr. Colin M. Ingersoll, a nephew of ex-

Governor Ingersoll, was married at noon in New York on Saturday to Miss Teresa McAllister, a niece of Ward McAllister, in the presence of about 200 of Connecticut's "Four Hundred."

Another foot race is talked of between Frank Guertler and Richard Colgan. Iu a race between the two a few weeks ago the latter was beaten. Now he is conf dent that he can reverse the conditions but Guertler's friends are willing to back him again.—Bridgeport News.

Morris Harrigan, a printer in the employ of Gillespie Brothers, awoke in the morning one day last week and wondered why it did not become light. After lying in it did not become light. After lying in bed for some time he realized the fact that he had become blind during the night. He is at present with a brother in New

Our readers will do well to read the adv. of E. C. Whitney, the South Norwalk art dealer, who announces a closing out sale of goods in the art line. Those with a fancy for art and art goods will do well to call on Mr. Whitney before the bargains

The Knights of the Mystic Chain had a jubilee in their lodge room, Gazette Building, on Thursday evening, to cele brate their second anniversary. A number of visiting brethren were present, and an enjoyable evening was psssed. Collins furnished a supper.

A union service was held in Music Hall on Sunday night preparatory to Decoration Day. The services consisted of singing, reading of the scriptures and an eloquent address by Rev. Mr. Biddle. A large number of the members of the G.

Riverside cemetery and photographed the new soldier's monument to be unveiled on Memorial Day under the auspices of

Buckingham Post. The photograph was taken at the instance of P. W. Bates, who erected the monument.

No resident of South Norwalk seems to enjoy himself more in his way than ex-Postmaster Dunning. Released from the care and responsibilities of office, he is wisely devoting his time around his cozy home and occupying his leisure hours recreating with his family.

The New York World on Sunday began the issue of a Connecticut edition containing three full pages of Connecticut "news." The intelligence conveyed in this special edition is not calculated to startle its readers its accuracy, but it makes very exhilerating reading.

The steamer Cape Charles, which narrowly escaped destruction at the Wilson Point fire Thursday morning, was run into by the steamer Astral at New York in the afternoon as she was leaving her dock. The side of the steamer was some what damaged, but not very seriously. Yesterday night, an old man, name

bury & Norwalk just below the South Norwalk depot, and broke his neck. His body is at the South Norwalk undertaking rooms awaiting identification. Rev. J. J. O'Neil, a young Irish orator, says: "Patronize newspapers of standing and character, then you will find reading an intellectual treat. Substitute such a paper for the police and criminal journals that appeal to the vilest passions of man,

anknown, fell from the bridge over which

the Consolidated road crosses the Dan-

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette oberves that Governor Hill will have to learn to condense before facing Grover in 1892. His veto of the Sexton ballot bill fills five solid columns in small type. Grover could have done it in forty lines and vetoed forty pension bills with the

Rev. Mr. Van Alstyne, of the Methodist church, preached on Sunday night to a large delegation of Buckingham Post, G. A. R. The sermon was described as an eloquent and appropriate discourse, and the veterans returned home well pleased with the manner in which they had passed

Second Asisstant Engineer Murray, on Thursday evening, complimented John W. Greenwood and F. W. Andrews, of Pioneer Hook and Ladder company, on their pluck and endurance at the Wilson Point fire. They never left the nozzle from 5.30 a. m. till 12 noon, and kept at their post longer than any other firemen

General Skiddy of Stamford took out a coaching party on Thursddy. They were: E. G. Stoddard, ex-Mayor York, Schuyler Merritt of Stamford; Edwin Day of Newark, N. J.; Julian Curtiss of New York; Colonel N. G. Osborn, Isaac Bromley and John W. Curtiss of New York. A visit was made to the Hon.Charles French

Mrs. Harriet B. Merritt, widow of John T. Merritt, who died in New York city last Wednesday, was a native and long time resident of Norwalk and well-known to many of our older citizens. She was a sister of Mrs. George Benedict, of South Norwalk, and of the late Rev. Henry Benedict, at one time pastor of the First Congregational church.

Messrs. Luzon B. Morris of New Haven, Thomas Sanford of Redding, and Smith P. Glover of Newtown, a committee appointed by the Superior court, were in Norwalk on Tuesday to fix the railroad land damages in the Burchard case at Wilson Point. S. E. Baldwin, Esq., of New Haven, appeared for the railroad company, and Hurlbutt and Warner of Norwalk for Burchard The Connecticut House of Representa-

ives has adopted a nearly perfect Australian ballot bill almost unanimously. It will become a law for a certainty. The chastising of public opinion and the Hill to a realizing sense of his offense vetoing the Saxton ballot reform act.

A match game of base ball is being arranged to be played on the fair grounds on Wednesday of next week, between the printers of the borough and the business men. The printers nine is as follows :-Kilboy, Stebb, Betts, Boughton, Rodemeyer, Adams, Peach, Wade, Feeney. Substitutes as follows: A. H. Byington, B. W. Maples, A. G. Betts, Monk, Brown, W. A. Tolles, Ezekiel.

Mr. Grant, of Five Mile River, con lucted the exercises of the meeting at the union gospel temperance reform room. South Norwalk, on Sunday afternoon, at which there was a large attendance. Earnest appeals and testimony were given by brothers and sisters. Though none were made by platform orators, they were entertaining, profitable and came from true and earnest hearts.

The Sun seems to have changed i opinion considerably concerning Norwalk's favorite little actress. See what it says in its Sunday edition: "Ullie Akerstrom be gins the last week but one of her engagement in Annette, the Dancing Girl, at the Star Theatre. No falling off is perceptible in the attendance, which has been satisfactory all along. She has made a bold bid for metropolitan favor and has gained t, thoroughly and honestly."

The newly completed record of the Connecticut soldiers, who did service in the late war, gives the following as the total casualties sustained by the soldiers of our state: Killed, 1,240; missing, probably killed, 107; accidentally killed, 112; fatally wounded, 741; wounded, 5,506; accidentally wounded, 126; captured, 4,075; died in prison, 689; died of disease, 2,801; discharged for disability, 4,824; unaccounted for at muster out, 352; total

The author of "Prepare for eternity, 'Repent or go to hell," and many other inscriptions on rocks and fences by the roadside, was ground to death under the wheels of an Erie railroad train near Orrville, Wayne county, N. Y., one day las week. He was of German descent. On his travels he carried a paint pot and a kit of tools used in repairing tin ware. He was buried on Thursday last in the village where he met his death. Name and friends unknown.

The highway bridge known as Dewey's Bridge, over the Housatonic at New Lenox, broke down Thursday morning, carrying with it a loaded wagon, a pair of horses and two men. One of the men named Sullivan, and the horses were drowned. Mr. Hutchison the father of the agent of the Housatonic Railroad Company at New Lenox was the other man, who was saved, though seriously bruised and shaken up.

This appeal from the Centralia (Mo. Guard applies as well to Norwalk as to the far away village of Centralia. What are we going to do about the 4th of July

Men and fellow countrymen! Wha are you going to do about celebrating the glorious fourth of July this year? Are you going to sit still with your thumbs in your mouths and let our people go away to some other town where the day is celebrated, or arc you going to get a move on yourself and help get up a rousing celebration.

The energetic management of Col. W H. Stevenson is shown again in the way he provided for the freight shippers on the Housatonic road Thursday. The fire was still blazing when he returned to Bridgeport and made the necessary ar-F. E. Readman, on Saturday, went to water from that city. Before the last are, if such had been the case, that two blaze was extinguished agents and ship blaze was extinguished agents and ship-pers had been notified, and last night the Bridgeport terminus was in use. Coming on the heels of the Housatonic defeat at Hartford, this disaster must have been lisheartening; but it takes more than a fire to down so capable a manager as Col. venson.-Ansonia Sentinel.

A most distressing and fatal accident Stepney Monday night. Two freight | an attempt might be made to rekindle lit. trains ran together, both going at full speed, killing an engineer named William Luke and a brakeman named Olds. The catastrophe was caused by the carelessness of the telegraph operator at Stepney, who who neglected to comply with his orders, and in consequence of his negligence the two trains crashed together with fatal re- into a tree, and the hook and ladder sults.

The Society of Christian Endeavor connected with the South Norwalk Congregational church, are preparing for an entertainment on Wednesday evening called the "The bazar of days," at which it is probable there will be "cooking, washing and sewing," and much eating Undoubtedly it will be a success, though it has not been announced that any novelty in attire will be resorted to to attract atten-

Secretary Hine, of the state board of ducation, has issued a circular giving the dates on which examinations will be held for teachers' certificates and for entrance to the Normal School. The examinations will be held in Danbury, at the New street building, on July 11 and 19, August 28 and 29, December 26 and 27. For the rest of Fairfield county the dates for examination are: At Bridgeport, High school building, August 26 and 27; at South Norwalk, Union school building, August 28 and 29; at Stamford, High school building, July 1, 2, December 26, 27.

The newspaper men of this city now mean business. They will organize a base ball nine to-day and will challenge the employees of the Housatonic railroad office. Those newspaper men who know that they can send the Housatonic people to their homes tired, weary and beaten, worse than they were at Hartford, are:—Messrs. Morehouse, Shannon, Lyon, Tucker, Underwood, of the Farmer; Kane, Weed, Roome and George W. Hills, of the Wood, Beers and George W. Hills, of the Post; L. C. Prindle, J. Judge, H. R. Kelt, C. C. Kenney, of the Morning News; F. A. Wood and F. C. Smith, of the Stan-

When the newspaper men of Bridgeport have tired out the railroad people, it is the intention of the Norwalk newspaper base ballists to decoy their Park City brethren over here, and show them how to play ball.

The new electric lights will be crected as follows:-Center of Butler street; corner Orchard street and Harbor avenue; corner Merwin and Academy street; corner Academy and Chapel street; center of Leonard street; Prospect Hill; corner of Prospect avenue!; summit of Spring Hill; corner Prospect avenue and Dover street: Belden avenue at Cross street; [corner of River and Cross streets; summit of hill on Westport rood: Lewis street, top of hill; Cannons street, near Betts' saw mill; Wilton road, corner of Ward street; center of Plymouth avenue; New Canaan road, corner Plattsville avenue; Catharine street, corner of Fair street; Grand street, corner of Warren; center of Wilton aven-

A family on; Plymouth avenue are the owners of a large Brahma hen and a snow white bantam rooster. The hen wants to set, but the little rooster wants her company and does not want her to set. When she goes out to feed she cats enough to last twenty four hours, and invariably when she returns she finds the little rooster on the nest, and if she tries to approach it he will fight and drive her away, when if she goes out into the garden he will immediately leave the nert and join her, following her about until she tries to return to the nest, when he makes haste and gets there first, and will remain there until she leaves in disgust and goes out to commence scratching again.

The Bridgeport correspondent of the Hartford Courant who ought to know some thing about popular sentiment in the follows: "The Rev. R. G. S. McNeille resigned the pastorate of the South Congregational church this morning. The announcement of his resignation was unexpected and has proved a great surprise to the church and congregation. Mr. McNeille was called from a church in Brocton, Mass., about twelve years since, and has been regarded as one of the ablest preachers in this part of Connecticut. His church here numbers four hundred members, and the probability is that a large majority of them will oppose the acceptance of his resignation, which will be considered at a church meeting next Fri-

The Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, pastor of the Second Congregational church, of Bridgeport, has resigned, owing to adverse criticisms of his congregation over a sermon he preached recently in which he spoke disparagingly of Washington and Grant. The paster on Sunday caused to be inserted in the book racks of the pows. a circular letter calling attention to the resolution previously adopted by the society recommending "that all criticisms of our pastor be waived for the present, in the hope that all grounds of complaint may in the near future be removed." The pastor deprecates, in a kindly spirit, the resolution, and "begs to say that he is unwilling to remain pastor of the church for a single hour with any one's criticisms repressed or limited," and he "has therefore placed his resignation, to take effect immediately, in the hands of the clerk of the church, with the request that he call a meeting of the communicant members of the church as soon as practicable, to take such action in the premises as is re-

The Telegraph says: "Captain Parker, of the ill-fated schooner Nelson Harvey, was a member of Washington council United Order of Friends, of New Bedford, and was insured for \$3,000. A gentleman in New London who was well acquainted with the captain, in conversation said he was one of the most conscientious men that ever trod the deck of a vessel. Sunday he religiously kept whenever possible and frequently refused to take advantage of favorable winds and haul up his anchor on that day. He used to arrange his trips to bring his vessel into a harbor on Satur-

day night when he could do so, and it is told of him that on one occasion he shipped on a whaler with the understanding that he was not to be called upon to do any work on Sanday unless it was necessitated by extreme emergency. The captain tried to break this resolution after the vessel was at sea, but it was no use Parker would not labor on Sunday and his conscientious scruples had to be respected. Captain Scott's divers made another examination of the sunken Nelson Harvey yesterday, and although they went all over the vessel they failed to find any trace of the bodies of the missing crew. On Saturday morning, shortly before

l o'clock, the new house owned by Ed.

Kearns, on the corner of Merwin and Harbor streets, was discovered on fire. An alarm was promptly given from Box 32. The fire department promptly responded, Phœnix Engine company; being the first to arrive upon the scene, closely followed by the two other companies. The fire was peculiarly situated, being between the stanchions in the rear part of the house. A hole had to be cut in the roof so that water could be played on the flames, and by hard work the firemen were successful in getting it under control. It is a fortunate thing that the other houses, which are very close to this last week one, would have caught fire. As it was the neighbors were considerably alarmed and removed some of their furniture from their houses. The fire was extinguished about 3 a. m., and First Assistant Brown, of the Pioneers, was ordered to watch the building until daylight, as it was thought occurred on the Housatonic railroad at that the fire was of incendiary origin, and There was \$1,800 insurance on the house. During the run to the fire an exciting race occurred between Hope Hose and Pioneer Hook and Ladder companies, who met at the corner of Water and Wall streets was ordered to "hold the down train at simultaneously. They ran neck and neck Stepney till the up train had passed," but down Wall street and West avenue till opposite Chapel street, when Hope Hose, in attempting to take the sidewalk, ran

thereby arrived at the fire second.

The annual report of the superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane gives these figures: Admissions during the year, of males 47, of females, 42, total 89; discharges of males 52, of females 39, total 91; deaths of males 13, of females 6, total 16; whole number under treatment during the year, of males 125, of females 109. total 234: number in the retreat March 31, 1889, of males 72, of females 70, total 142; whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the retreat April 1, 1824,

George W. Raymond will act as grand narshal on Memorial Day. The parade will form on Wall street right resting in front of Mrs. William K. James' residence in the following order: Grand Marshal and Aides. Heine's Full Brass Band.

Company F, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G. Colonel Roberts' Military Cadets. Buckingham Post, No. 12, G. A. R. O. S. Ferry Camp, Sons of Veterans. peakers of the Day, Town and Borough Officials, Clergy and Glee Club in Carriages. Drum Corps.

over River and North Center School Batallion Drum Corps. Center and Winnipauk School Batallion School Girls in Carryalls. Citizens in Carriages.

The procession will move promptly at 2 p. m. through Wall street, Mott avenue, North Union Park, Franklin avenue and Riverside avenue to the cemetery. The exercises at the cemetery will be as Prayer by Post Chaplain.

Song by Glee Club. of Buckingham Post. Unveiling of Monument. Music by Band. Memorial and Dedication Music by Band. Address by Captain Russell Frost. Music by Glee Club. Address by Rev. Charles H. Everest. Music by Glee Club,

Other Brief Addresses.

ong, "America," in which all present will join. Benediction. The following items of local interest are from the Norwalk correspondence of the Standard: Rev. H. A. Delano is taking a short vacation with a view of ridding himself of an attack of malaria. On Sunday last his pulpit was supplied by Rev. |Col. Anderson.-Last Wednesday evening a very pleasant reception was held at the Congregational parsonage by Rev. and Mrs. Anderson and daughter .-The people of East Norwalk are outgrowing the little chapel and are beginning to examine plans for a church large enough to meet the requirements of the community.—George Nash is getting up a class for gymnasium practice among our business men.-Some of our Chinese laundrymen attend Sunday school at noon at the borough Congregational church and at 4 o'clock p. m. at the South Norwalk church. They are making rapid progress in reading English and are eager to know the truths of the bible.-Miss May Curtis, one of the primary teachers at the Center school, has resigned her position there

and is now at the state Normal school taking a short course in kindergarten work .- The Misses Brogham, of Brooklyn, spent Sunday with the Misses Clark, of Merwin street .- A letter from Mrs. Henry 3. Barnum, of Constantinople, gives an interesting account of the celebration of the centennial by the citizens of Americans in that city. Several persons city that day, among them President White, of Cornell University. Singing, prayers and patriotic addresses by the nissionaries and visitors made up an inspiring service to all present. The audince number over forty.

Wilson Point Burned. The accidental overturning of a stevelore's lantern on a bale of jute in the reight house at Wilson Point at 3 o'clock Thursday morning resulted in the destruction of almost all the dock property and a lamage of nearly \$200,000. The night hands were busily engaged in loading the reight from the steamers into the cars when the accident occurred and so rapid was the progress of the flames that within ive minutes the long dock and all the ouildings were enveloped in flames, and othing was saved from the office or other ouildings, nearly all the clerks and employes osing some of their clothes and valuables. The rooms over the office were used as sleeping rooms by some of the men, and he occupants had barely time after being hurriedly awakened, to escape, and were obliged to run out without stopping to

The tracks on both sides of the buildngs were full of freight cars, and 'a loconotive, which, fortunately was at hand, hauled about fifty cars to a place of safety, but about thirty cars loaded with general merchandise and coal, were lost with all

The passenger steamer Cape Charles and the freight boat Philip D, LeFever, were moored to the wharf and were cut adrift and floated with difficulty out of

The locomotive was dispatched to the Borough where Phœnix steamer was loaded onto a flat car and with about 80 members of the fire department, was rushed to the Point where the steamer did most valuable service in extinguishing the fire and saving a vast amount of property that would inevitably have been destroyed but for its efforts. new floating dock valued at \$25,-000 was saved, but the long dock, running fully 500 feet out into the sound. which stood on it. The steamer succeeded in extinguishing the flames in time to prevent the car wheels, rails, etc. and an enormous quanity of coal from being precipated into the sound.

Col. Stevenson, Supt. Payne and Supervisor Cogill were on the scene at an early hour and Col. Stevenson estimated the damage at \$150,000, fully covered by in-

The steamer Cape Charles made her trip o New York as usual and will continue o do so. The immense freight traffic. however, Il for the present be transferred to Bridgeport until the dock can be rebuilt which will be begun at once. The dock was leased by the New England Terminal Company, of which W. H. Staruck is president.

The scene of the catastrophe has been visited by hundreds of curious people and relic hunters who have appropriated whatever articles of merchandise they could get their hands on when the vigilant watchmen were looking the other way, and the ruins have been photographed from every point of observation by professional and amateur photographers Reporters from all over the world were here and variegated and highly colored are the reports that have been published hroughout Christendom.

REDDING. The measles still continue. The Q. F. held a successful meeting at B. S. Boughton's on Tuesday evening of

Last week Tuesday Rev. W. B. Hayne and family, of New Haven, Vt., arrived at Hon. Lemuel Sanford's. Sunday Rev. J. P. Hoyt, of Newtown conducted public worship at the Congregational church by exchanging with the

The U. S. Geological Survey have commenced a topographical survey of the state. Four parties are at work in the western part. A party of engineers were engaged last week in making surveys cast of the Ridge

for the proposed railroad from Saugatuck to Hawleyville. St. Peter's church on the Ridge held a bazar at Whitehead's hall on Saturday of week before last and Monday and Tues. day evenings of last week. The proceeds were good.

Nathaniel Wheeler Bishop, youngest son of Hon. W. D. Bishop, was admitted lowa visiting relatives. as a member to the Fairfield county bar, a

day or two since. Mr. Bishop is one of our best young men and has a bright fu-G. Staples. The great fire at Wilson Point Wedness day night could be seen very distinctly from this city and many persons thought

it was in the western part of the town or in Black Rock. This shows how deceiving fires are in the night. Much sympathy is felt for the Housatonic people, but fortunately they own a large water front here with suitable docks, so there can be no very serious delay in handling freight. Vice President and General Manager Stevenson, with his usual tact and ability, took in the situation at once and immediately arranged for the transportation of freight by the way of Bridgeport. Many express a hope that the Housatonic people might continue to send their freight to and from this city as they did in former plenty of sport on the river this year. years, but this is not very probable, as their interest and accommodations at

that it would be difficult for them to abandon that location. Gilmore's band will give a concert here Monday afternoon, June 3, in Proctor's Opera House, and lovers of good music will no doubt fill the house.

Judge S. B. Beardsley has recovered

Wilson Point are so large and convenient

from his late illness and his many friends are glad to see him on the street again. The "Rambling Wheelmen" of this city will hold their annual race meet at Sca Side Park, Decoration Day. The races will be as follows: 100 yard slow race, 2 mile safety race, 8 mile ordinary race, half mile ride and run, 100 yard foot race and 1 mile ordinary race, for championship of the city. The races will be largely attended by wheelmen from New Haven, Hartford, Norwalk and New Canaan, and a great deal of interest is being manifested

among the wheelmen here. The GAZETTE made an error last week regarding the amount of the inventory of the Wordin estate. The inventory was was about one-half a million dollars, and probably could be sold for considerable

more than this amount. The Rev. Mr. McNeille, of the South Congregational church, has or will tender his resignation as pastor. Mr. McNeil has many friends in Bridgeport who will be sorry to hear of his intention of leaving

Miss Lillie R. Kissam has returned to this city after a pleasant visit to friends in

Norwalk. The Yost Writing Machine Co., which now occupies the Sharp's Rifle Co. building, is doing a large business. They are full of orders and running over time, which is indeed very gratifying to the stockholders. This reminds me that ex-Gov. Lounsbury and his brother George are interested in the concern, the former being president and the latter being reasurer. It is reported that they have taken a large amount of stock which assures financial success. Bishop Williams preached yesterday

morning in St. John's church to a large

congregation and confirmed twenty persons. In the evening he preached in Christ church and confirmed ten persons. I noticed in friend Byington's Washington letter, of last week, what he says in | ing and lighting has thus far proved very reference to "the desire of street railway chanical means of locomotion being almost unanimous." Perhaps he intended to give a gentle hint to the Norwalk Horse R. R. Co., as it is generally known that they make very slow time. Now that President Hyatt has been relieved of the care of Uncle Sam's millions, perhaps he will have more time to devote to the management of his read. What is needed, is faster time and more frequent trips to satisfy

the traveling public. Our horse railway

is in first-class condition, new and im-

proved rails having been laid within the

past year. This work has been done under the supervision of Supt. Lasher. who is the right man in the right place. Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, of the North church, preached evening to the G. A. R. from Exodus 12. 26: "And it shall come you, what mean ye by this service?" The discourse was eloquent, thoughtful and scholarly. The speaker impressed his hearers with the necessity of realizing fully the sacred purpose to which our annual Memorial Day is consecrated; spoke of the trying times of the rebellion; of the sudden and widespread awakening of patriotism and its ultimate victory; eulogized the great generals and President Lincoln; spoke of the grandeur of our united country, its wonderful growth and its indubitable capacity for self-govern-ment. w. G. L.

Bridgeport, May 21.

A Wilton Romance.
The New York World of Sunday conained a lengthy, sensational and illustrated account of the alleged estrangement of Mr. George Louisbury, brother of ex-Governor Lounsbury, and his flance, Miss Carrie Smith of Wilton, through the instrumentality of a certain Mrs. Antoinette Jackson, leader of the sect of Faith Curists at Greeneville, N. J., at which place Miss Smith, and her sister Hattie are now living, at the "Mt. Zion Sanctuary." The story, as told by the World is substantially this: that Miss Carrie, who formerly taught school in Ridgefield, was taken with nervous prostration in 1885, which she apprehended, n spite of the cheering reassurances of her friends, was a serious matter. About that time Mrs. Jackson began to labor with her and induced her to submit to the faith healing process. Carrie submitted, went to the New Jersey Sanctuary where she still is, and was "cured" of her nervousness. Hattle, who tells the reporter that her own ailment was "sin," was also cured by the faith healers and went to Mt. Zion, where, she says, "we are going to stay as long as the Lord tells us to." The gfrls' mother, who glories in the course of her daughters, is living in Wilton with her son Truman, who, by the way, is disgusted with their persistence in what he considers a foolish whim. The girls pay a certain sum monthly at the

home, from a source explained in an interview with Mr. Lounsbury. The romantic feature of the affair is in the break ing off of the engagement of Carrie and Mr. Lounsbury as a result of Carrie's embracing of the tenets of the Faith Curists, through the influence, it is asserted, of Mrs. Jackson, who has thoroughly instilled into the mind of the girl, the idea that only those should marry who "are chosen by heaven to live together." In an interview with Mr. Lounsbury at the Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co. shoe factory, Mr. Lounsbury is reported as saying to the World reporter:

"When Carrie was so ill, I knew that marriage, for a while at least, would be impracticable, and feared that in the event of my death she would be without support. So one day I took her to New York and after placing \$10,000 in Govern-ment bonds in a safe-deposit vault, gave her the key and told her to use the coupons as they became due for her support. If I died the bonds were to become hers, but I did not wish to mention her in my will. I happen to be rich, and the \$10,000 I set aside for her I would never miss. She draws \$700 a year from the bonds, and I have no doubt that she uses the money in the heat way. She has written money in the best way. She has written to me several times since she left us offering to return the money and key, but I answered that I knew the money to be

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 sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stom ach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gufs reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best fomale nurses in and physicans in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. serving good purposes and preferred to have her continue to cut the coupons. This whole matter has been very sad and I have been deeply grieved by it. You will understand my interest in the girl's life to be the natural result of the old friendship of our families. In my conduct towards her, now and at all times, I have endeavored to act as a true gentleman, and I feel that I have nothing to be ashamed of and much to be proud of all my connection with her. It is now in over. She is likely to stay where she is, aud it is best for her to do so. I do not expect to see her again."

F. N. Taylor, wife and daughter are in

The Robinson homestcad on West avenue is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W.

M. J. Mills entered, last week, upon his thirtieth year on the route between the The anniversary of the Saugatuck Congregational Sunday school was held Sun-

\$4,000. The father will, it is said, soon

The annual reception and ball of the

Terpsichorean Society at National Hall to-

night (Wednesday) promises to be one of

the most brilliant society events of the

year. The preparations, in the way of

decoration, music and collation, are on a

The funeral of Mrs. Salomi Fairchild,

whose death at the age of 85 years, took

place Tuesday of last week. Rev. B. J.

Relyea, of Greens Farms, and Rev. Mr.

Backus officiated. Four nephews of the

deceased acted as pall bearers. The re-

The East Side and West Side nines

played their second game Thursday, the

former defeating the latter by the score of

16 to 7. The score thus reduced from

that previously made, 36 to 34, indicates

that if the artists (?) are assiduous and

paintstaking they may go on record event

Messrs. Horace Staples, E. H. Nash, A.

C. Nash, A. S. Hurlbutt, E. S. Downes,

H. P. Burr, H. A. Ogden, G. S. Adams

and O. I.Jones have been re-elected direc-

tors of the Westport Land and Improve-

ment Association and they have chosen

G. S. Adams, president, and H. P. Burr,

The G. A. R. Post held a meeting last

night to complete their programme and

make final arrangements for the observ-

ance of Decoration Day. The exercises

will take place after the parade and visits

to cemeteries, in National Hall. W. H.

Albin will make the opening address and

Rev. B. J. Relyea will deliver the oration.

The lamp committee of the Board of

Trade have set lamps along the entire

length of the depot road, and in a number

of places where they will do the most

good. The adopted system for lamp fill-

satisfactory, and the people are generally

inclined to appreciate the work thus aus-

It is said the plea which Mrs. Augustus

Phillips will make before Judge of Probate

Woodward at Norwalk next Friday in

opposition to the motion of parties here

that a conservator over her be appointed,

will be that she resides in New York city

and not in Westport, and therefore can-

not become a burden to the town even

though she holds possession of her legacy

amounting to \$12,000 or more and spends

There has been sent to each member of

the Cedar Point Yacht Club, in view of

Thursday's regatta, the following notice:

That each owner of a yacht entering for

the race furnish his own number and have

the same displayed on each side of his

mainsail when crossing the starting line,

and also that yachts carry the club

signal. Figures for the numbers should

There is no gentleman in Westport by

reason of research and familiarity with

Indian names more capable of treating

the subject intellectually than Rev.

James E. Coley. Recently before the

Westport Historical Society, Mr. Coley

read a paper in which he gave the deriva-

tion and meaning of the names Saugatuck,

Aspetuck, Sasco, Compo, Hockanum,

Poquonnock, Cockenoes and Norwalk.

He expressed regret that the people

should have consented, when the town

was incorporated, to drop Saugatuck, and

adopt Westport, and hoped there would

be a movement to effect a change to the

The postponed entertainment given un-

der the auspices of Harry McDonough,

Post, G. A. R., for the benefit of their

charity fund, in National hall, last Wed-

nesday evening, had features which great-

y pleased the 300 or more persons present.

There were twelve numbers on the pro-

gramme, Miss. Justine Ingersoll, of New

Haven, gave four of them. Her "After

the Ball," "Two Sides of a Story," and

"The Happy Prince," were very pleasing.

citations. Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Jr., so

pleasantly remembered in the character of

Josephine in "Pinafore," some years ago,

and who had not been heard here since.

sang "Oh, What Delight" and Perring's

'I Am Wandering Alone," displaying a

voice which had retained all its power and

sweetness. Miss Lillian A. Sherwood

sang "Deep Within My Heart," Willard's

"Zingarella," and White's "Marguerite,"

Miss Emma Cusick played the accompan-

ments. Nearly all the performers re-

sponded to encores. The stage was taste-

fully hung with the stars and stripes. The

affair was a financial and artistic success.

WILTON.

Charles Jones, Esq., is the happy

ossessor of a lawn which will serve as a

Mr. W. K. J. Hubbell is home for a few

days, but enthusiastic over Denver in

particular, and the "wild and wooly west"

The railroad station building has been

painted and also the waiting room, but

the colors used have raised a howl of

The Zion's Hill M. E. church is said to

be the most wide awake church in town.

The Sunday services are well attended,

and the mid-week exercises are fully

Mr. Chester R. Olmstead has decided

to join his brother Hawley in Chicago and

engage in a business career. His numer-

ous friends will wish him fame and for-

Mr. Richard H. Fitch is to be congratu-

lated upon his appointment as postmaster,

which some predicted he would not

obtain. It is said the office will be re-

moved to Comstock's store, adjoining the

Advice to Mothers.

nodel for his fellow townsmen.

otice to taxpayers.

in general.

disapproval.

sustained.

nne without stint.

not be less than one foot in height.

piciously begun.

every cent of it.

mains were buried at the Farms.

build on an adjacent lot.

very liberal scale.

nally thus, 0 to 0.

secretary and treasurer.

day at the church. More sachels of the kind J. D. Wood makes are being called for all over the country, an addition is being built to that gentleman's factory.

Rev. H. S. Still, at the M. E. church, Sunday night, preached a special sermon for the G. A. R., the members of which were present in a body. Mr. Watts' Uarda, Mr. Kemper's Rhi-

CARTERS

HEAD noceros and Mr. Jesup's Cygnus are in the water. Look out; there's going to be Two hawkers of wares drew a crowd in front of the hotel Saturday night and ACHE sold much goods, showing that Belden's

CURE

bill for a public act suppressing that sort of thing is not potent in accomplishing its An error has crept into the papers to 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 vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold the effect that Mr. W. E. Sturges is building a dwelling near Memorial church. It is his son Frank who expects to spend

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



The Choicest Tea Ever Offered. PERFECTLY PURE. A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT. You will never use any other: 'Quality never variou. It is the HIGHEST GRADE LEAF, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically scaled and warranted full weight. It is more econ-omical in use than the lower grades.

Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., L't'd:, Head Office, 35 Burling Slip, New York For sale by --H. Glover & Son, Norwalk, Finnegan & O'Reilly, Norwalk, C. H. Valden, Norwalk, F. B. Gregory, Norwalk, E. N. Sipperly, Westport, Connery & Osborn



ROCHELLE SALT. All Cream of Tartar Baking Powders produce Rochelle Salts when used in bread making. This salt will poison your blood, and the blood of your little children, and cause kidney trouble, Ask "PHOSPHATE HEALTH" BAKING POWDER.

N. Y. PHOSPHATE CO., 124Warren St., New York

F.J.Curtis&Co.'s 23 MAIN ST.

WILL BE FOUND

OF THE BEST MAKE.

Second-Hand Stoves and Ranges. Agate Ware, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans. Kettles. Wash Bowls and

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

Dish Pans.

TABLE GLASS WARE of Various Shapes and Kinds.

TEA AND DINNER SETS Plain and Decorated.

Mr. Willis B. Isbell was heard in two re- Steam Dressed Geese Feathers.

Feather Dusters, Wooden Ware, Bald win Dry Air Refrigerators, The Monitor Oil Stoves, and House Furnishing Goods.

To Inventors.

R. BYINGTON

Tax Collector Dudley is out with his | Cor. Louisiana Ave. and 7th St Washington, D. C.,

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

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

Searches and Rejected Applications have been rejected, he will make an examination and report on the same gratuitousty. Preliminary examination of the Patent Office Records, prior to an application for a patent, will be made for a very small charge, and advice or information in regard to patents will be given in full detail in a circular which will be mailed free of charge to every applicant. He has special facilities also for

Procuring Patents in Foreign Countries.

He refers to any officer of the Patent Office, and to the many Connect cut inventors for whom the has done business and taken out Letters Paten To Widowed Pensioners. By the act of J. ne th, 1888, all widowed pensioners, whose pensions commenced subsequent to June 30th, 1880, and the soldier husband died prior to that date, are now allowed pensions from date of said death, instead of from date of widow's application as was heretofore the rule of the Pension Office. Any such widowed pensioner so entitled to arrearages, as above, can have her allowed alloyed and collected by addressing. claim adjusted and collected by addressing,

241 8th St., N. E., Washington, D

W.B. HALL&CO. BRIDGEPORT.

PHENOMENAL SILK PURCHASE

NEVER SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE

ONE CHECK GIVEN FOR TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Come to Bridgeport or send for samples.

26 pieces Grand Duchess Silks at 89c. worth \$1.25. 23 pieces Royal Armures at 89c. "" pieces Radzimir Silks at 89c. 50 best dollar Gros Grain, 89c.

Please observe that these four lots are first-class, most fashionable and thoroughly reliable Silks, and also please observe that they are advertised in various New York papers as bargains at \$1.00. They are cheap at \$1.00 but we bought them for spot cash cheap, and our rent is Twenty Thousand dollars less than New York Stores who carry no better assortment

In this wonderful purchase of Silks which could only have been made at the prices, as the owner must have the money at once, are 50 pieces of rich colored Gros Grain dollar Silks which will go for 59c. About 100 pieces of 24-inch wide \$1.50 Surahs, Failles and Gros Grain hat will go at \$1.

New styles India, China and Foulard Wash Silks.

HENRIETTA CLOTHS. In the lot are some thirty colors of Henrietta Cloths that will go at 75c

FINE WOOL DRESS GOODS.

We ask attention to our

French Tosca Camels' Hair Cloth

which are the finest made and sold everywhere at \$1. We offer them for 59c One case dollar Serges at 621c. One case beautiful Spring mixtures at 371c. Price everywhere else

100 pieces of 38-inch all wool handsome Spring goods at 29c. One case at 25c., 40 inches wide. One lot at 19c. Very choice.

Our assortment of Dress Goods, Laces, Ginghams, Sateens is larger and better selected than can be found in any one New York house and below are the reasons we give in addition to showing the largest stock at the low-est prices for coming to Bridgeport to trade instead of going to New York

We import direct our own Styles. We collect the cream of Boston Styles.

> We have all of the New York Styles. We can do better in Price.

MRS. W. H. JARVIS.

Main Street, South Norwalk. Conn... Has samples of many of our exclusive styles, and ladies who cannot come

to our store can order through her at exactly same prices. W B. HALL & CO.

THE

D. M. READ CO.,

THE UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF

BRIDGEPORT

COMBINATION

Which we have had during this Season, has rather broken our line, so we propose to sell the remaining patterns (about fifty) at a price that will be

UNQUESTIONABLY LOW

therefore we have them on the center tables, where everyone can judge for themselves.

MOOUETTES AND BODY BRUSSELS

The next two weeks we shall devote to the sale of

Of these two grades we have a large stock which we mean to close, and before July 1st. To do this a special inducement must be offered, for there are more than the regular trade can use, so we propose to make prices that will be an object for those who do not actually need them now but will in the course of a month.

COME AND SEE THEM.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

What will be found in our

during the coming week.

All Boys' Kilt Suits at cost. Children's Flannel Dresses, reduced from \$4.50 to \$1.50 Misses' and Children's Gingham Suits, 75c., \$1 and \$1.25

AWFUL CHEAP.

Ladies' Sateen Suits, \$5.00. Cashmere Scarfs in Cream, Tan, Blue and Black, \$1 25 \$1.50 and \$1.75.

THE D.M. READ COMPANY.

Main St., Fairfield Ave. & Cannon St., ONE BLOCK FROM R. R. STATION,

BRIDGEPORT.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

(Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Rys.)

A Race on the Road to Rich-

THE CONFEDERATES WIN AGAIN.

They Block the Way with Intrenchments. Death of Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick. The Corps of Hancock, Burnside, Warren and Wright Unite in Desperate Assanlts-Murderous Work in the Bloody Angle-Stirring Deeds from the 9th to

army away from the Wilderness battle field were issued on the 7th day of May, 1864, the day after the heavy fighting there ceased. At that time the Union lines extended about four miles in a direction slightly east of south and reached from Wilderness run to a point on the Brock road, where the unfinished railroad crosses it. By following the Brock road four miles southeast from the extreme left of Hancock's line (on the Brock road) the troops would reach Todd's Tavern and the juncti of the Catharpin road, which extended westward into the Confederate lines. About four iles farther southeast was Spottsylvania Court House, where numerous roads inter sect, several leading westward and south-westward into Lee's territory and toward Richmond. There is also a good road be-tween Spottsylvania Court House and Fredegicksburg, where it now became necessary to establish a connection to receive supplies. In leaving the Wilderness region the Union army would lose control of the crossings of Rapidan, and a short distance east of Fredericksburg there were good landings on Potomac creek for heavy vessels coming from

On the 7th the pontoon bridge at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, near to Lee's lines in the Wilderness, was removed and all the Union trains were sent back toward Fredericksburg, guarded by Sheridan's cavalry. The Confederate cavalry, under J. E. B. Stuart, advanced eastward on the Catharpin road as far as Todd's Tavern, and were driven off west-



VIEW OF COURT HOUSE. ward along the Catharpin road, and southward on the Brock road towards Spottsylvania Court House. But Stuart had observed enough of the movement of the Union trains southward to suspect Gen. Grant's plan of drawing out of the Wilderness. When Stuart communicated the facts to Lee that general had already learned of the removal of the bridge at Germanna Ford, and within one hour after the Union troops got in motion, orders were issued in the Confederate army to get ready to move south. .

Gen. Grant's orders were that Warren's Fifth corps should march at 8 o'clock the evening of the 7th to Spottsylvania Court House; Sedgwick's Sixth corps to a point half way between Todd's Tavern and Spottsylvania; Hancock's Second corps, after hold-ing the lines on the plank road until the other troops had gone, to Todd's Tavern, and Burnside's Ninth corps back on the Catharpin road, two miles east of Todd's Tavern, to prevent a possible lunge by the Confederates at the Union communications with Fredericksburg. These plans were made with the in tention that as soon as Warren seized Spottsylvania Sedgwick, Hancock and Burnside would close up on that position. The corps all moved as ordered and all secured the points assigned them excepting Warren. Lee's orders were that Longstreet's corps, now commanded by Gen. R. H. Anderson, should move on the night of the 7th to Spottsylvania Court House. Anderson's troops were the nearest to that point at the time, and their route was three miles shorter than and their route was three miles shorter than Warren's route. Starting near midnight, Anderson had his troops in position, covering the roads to Spottsylvania, at daylight on the

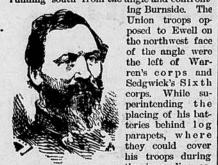
Warren's corps moved off promptly, pro-ceded on the Brock road toward Spottsylvania by Merritt's division of cavalry. STUART'S TROOPERS BLOCK THE

WAY. At 3 o'clock in the morning Warren's infantry had overtaken Merritt's cavalry a mile below Todd's Tavern, and found them engaged with a Confederate force that proved to be Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, that had been driven down that road a short distance from Todd's Tavern by Sheridan on the afteronon of the 7th. After waiting some time for the cavalry to clear the enemy off the road, Warren sent in his leading division under Gen. John C. Robinson, and although the wood had been

obstructed by felled trees, and the cavalry kept up a sharp fire, the troops made headway, and about 8 o'clock a. m. (on the 8th) the outposts of Anintrenched across the road two miles. north of the court house. Robinson formed a line and charged, and was himself so severely

Rapidly now Warren deployed the divisions of Griffin on the right of Robinson, Crawford on the left, and drove back the enemy and established a line in the woods east and west of the clearing. From prisoners taken here he learned that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry and the divisions of Field and Kershaw, of Anderson's corps, were in front of

Sedgwick's advance division under Wright came up and formed on Warren's left, east of the road, and preparations were made for an assault. But the Union troops had been on the road all night, without food or rest, while the Confederates had secured both, and were fresh. Every advance was repulsed until a portion of Wright's men, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, passed around Anderson's right flank. But now Ewell's corps had arrived to strengthen the Confederate line. The position at Spottsylvania court house was important because it was close to the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond and had good wagon roads run-ning in all directions, including a good one rect to Richmond. On the morning of the 9th Ewell's corps took position on the right of Anderson's, east of the court house, cover ing the Fredericksburg road, where they in trenched. During the day Burnside's corps moved south from the Wilderness region and took the Fredericksburg road to Spottyslvania, forcing the passage of the Ny river, and threatening the court house on the east. The lines now drawn extended from the Po river, near the crossing of the Shady Grove road, eastward, across the Brock road. This part of the line was held on the Confederate side by Anderson, and Warren's corps con-fronted him. From the right of Anderson's corps the Confederate line ran northeast about a mile and a half, then east, and again making a sharp bend south, forming an angle nearly a mile across at its base. Ewell's corps occupied this part of the line and was ced by Union troops on the northwest face only. Hill took up an intrenched line running south from the angle and confront



his troops during GEN. JOHN SEDGWICK. the impending assaults, Gen. Sedgwick was killed by the bullet of a sharpshooter. This lamented officer had served in every campaign of the Army of the Po-

tomac, and was known familiarly by all the old soldiers as "Uncle John." Hancock's corps came up last and took position on the right of Warren, with a line that followed the direction of the Po river at this point, namely, northwest. On the 9th Gen. Sheridan "cut loose" from the army with all his cavalry and proceeded toward Richmond. In the morning of this same day Hancock reconnoitered the ground far out on his front, and under orders from the commanding general he crossed over the divisions of Barlow, Gibbon and Birney, in divisions of Barlow, Gibbon and Birney, in the face of some opposition by the enemy, and pushed his line southward to the Shady Grove road, but failed to reach the bridge across the Po. This movement was directly across Lee's left flank. Darkness coming on, Hancock halted for the night. On the morning of the 10th it was found that the left flank of Anderson was strongly intrenched and protected by road and the bridge. During the morning orders reached Hancock to recross the Po, with two divisions, to his former rosition and form a line with Warren

and Wright (who had succeeded sedgwick at the head of the Sixth corps) for a general

THE BATTLES OF THE 10TH. The division left by Hancock on the south side of the Po was Barlow's, and soon after the other two, Birney's and Gibbon's, had withdrawn, Barlow was fiercely attacked by Heth's division of Hill's corps. This com-mand had been sent during the night by a roundabout road to make a flank movement on Hancock troops that had been discovered in the attempt to seize the Shady Grove road and get in the Confederate rear. The roads that Hancock was on the point of securing were those occupied by Lee's wagon trains coming in from Louisa Court House. Heth attacked Barlow, and Hancock turned about to the assistance of his lieutenant, when orders came from headquarters not to bring on an engagement at that point. Reluctantly, then, Barlow's troops were withdrawn in the face of the enemy. Gen. Hancock's statement of this affair is as follows:

"The enemy regarded this [Barlow's with-drawal] as a considerable victory, and Gen. Heth published a congratulatory order to his troops. Had not Barlow's fine division, then in full strength, received imperative orders to withdraw, Heth's division would have had no cause for congratulation."

The order for the grand assault from War-ren's position had been fixed at 5 o'clock p. m., but at 3:30 p. m. Gen. Warren reported that everything was ready and the opportu-



MAP OF THE BATTLE FIELD. nity favorable at that hour. The order was given to go ahead. Warren's line consisted of Crawford's and Cutler's divisions of his own corps, and Gibbon's division of Hancock's. Wright formed a column out of his Second and Third divisions under the leadership of Col. Emory Upton. On the extreme left of Wright, Mott's division of Hancock's corps was ordered to move far out on the eft and come in on the flank of the Confederates, a direction which would bring him upon the point of the angle.

The enemy's position was generally screened by a dense wood, a low growth of dead cedars having long pointed branches, near to the ground. The soldiers were obliged to pick their way, singly, through this thicket, and wherever there happened to be clearings the ranks of t e assailants were swept by Confederate artillery. In front of the enemy's intrenchments the

ground was clear, but obstructions of abatis, or pointed trunks and limbs of fallen trees, formed an almost impassable barrier to compact columns of Gon. Warren came out at the head of his troops, dressed in full uni-

followed with such GEN. J. C. RICE. over all obstacles, and, though they were received with a galling fusillade of bullets and cannister, the line reached the Confederate abatis in pretty fair order. Some of the men, in numbers, passed the abatis and scaled the breastworks, there to be shot down. Brig. Gen. J. C. Rice, who commanded a brigade under Warren, was mortally

attack of Warren's fell upon the troops of Longstreet, under Anderson, and was repulsed by them with but little loss to lives. The position selected by Wright for Upton's assault was upon the northwest face of the angle the left of Ewell's line. From Wright's position in the woods there was a broad clearing extending to within half a mile of the enemy's works, and from that distance there were zigzag openings, where a small column could wind around, under cover of the trees and elevations of the ground, to the very trenches of the enemy. The column was in four lines, and, moving on silently, came within 200 yards of the objective point. Meanwhile Wright's guns enfiladed the salient line of the angle where the filladed the salient line of the angle where the assault was to strike, and by a signal this fir-ing ceased at the proper moment and the men went forward with a rush. The first line of breastworks was carried gallantly, although it was defended for some time in a hand-tohand encounter. Pressing on, Upton secured a second line of intrenchments and a battery, but on looking around he found himself unsupported. The Confederate reserves rallied ickly, yet Upton held on until dark and

then retired under orders.

In his report he says that he lost about 1,000 men and captured about that number, together with several flags. Capt. Burham, of the Forty-third New York regiment, was killed after he had selzed two Confederate standards and was carrying them back to his line. The support upon which Upton's suc-cess depended was Mott's division. Gen. Mott was a gallant officer, as was also his leading brigade commander, Gen. Robert McAllister. The division was formed and moved forward to the attack promptly, but during the whole time it was in plain view of the enemy, who made every preparation to meet it. The Confederate line overlopped Mott and was able to enfilade his column. Upton's assault had been a complete surprise to the enemy. For his gallantry at this time Col. Upton was promoted to be a brigadier general, the announcement coming from President Lincoln to the field by telegraph. During the day, and under the same orders for assault that affected Hancock, Warren and Wright, Gen. Burnside pushed out two divisions of his corps in front of Hill's line on the Fredericksburg road, east of the Court House. A position was secured here that was held until the battle was ended. Gen.

was held until the battle was ended. Gen. Thomas G. Stevenson, commanding the first division under Burnside, was instantly killed on the front line, where his troops made a gallant assault and carried a commanding position. Gen. Stevenson entered the war as a colonel of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and served in Burnside's Roanoke expedition and afterward in the operations about Charleston in 1863.

After these assaults had ended, Gen. Hancock made preparations to renew the fight at dusk. Birney's and Gibbon's lines went forward twice over the ground of Warren's assault of the afternoon. The woods between the lines were now on fire and the men in the assaulting columns became somewhat dazed from the strange experiences of the day, the complex movements and countermanding of orders, and the enterprise was suspended. At the close of the day all the Union lines, excepting Burnside, occupied their original ground.

THE "BLOODY ANGLE." On the morning of the 11th the secretary



MAP OF THE BLOODY ANGLE. John A. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York harbor, the following extracts from a dispatch sent to Washington from the field of Spottsylvania by the general-in-chief:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting. The result to this time has been much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy, and I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, while he has taken from us but few except

stragglers.
"I propose to fight it out on this line if it men were lying in The same dispatch asked that re-enforcements and supplies be hurried forward to the army by way of Fredericksbrug, the new

During the afternoon the order was given to Gens. Meade and Burnside to prepare their commands for another grand assault. The attack was to be made at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and was to be aimed at the salient. Hancock was to transfer his whole corps from the position he then held, west of Warren, along the Po to a point about one mile north of outer line of angle and charge directly upon the center. Wright was to hold two divisions in readiness to move on their own front or to go to the sup-port of troops in other parts of the line. Warren was to keep his corps pressed close to the enemy both on his own line and on that abandoned by Hancock, and which now fell to Warren to hold. Burnside was to move his three divisions forward and press

in the lines southeast of the angle. The ground where Hancock was to charge was the same as that where Mott's division had operated on the 10th, a stretch of open fields exposed to the view of the enemy and swept by his guns. The corps moved in the night, which was rainy and dark, and reached

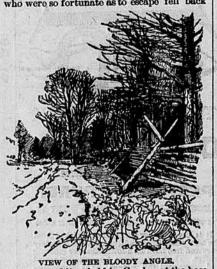
the position unopposed by the Confederates.

The column consisted of Barlow and Birney in the first line, supported by Mott and Gib-bon, in all six lines deep. The ground was sloping, upward, toward the Confederate lines, and when about half way up the slope the men gave a hurrah and at one rush burst through the abatis and into the enemy's trenches. Of course there was opposition, but it was with musket fire only.

On the previous day Gen, Burnside had been ordered to recross the Ny to the east bank and had done so, but as it was a mistake he was directed to reoccupy the ground after nightfall. His first movement had been reported to Lee, but not the second. Also the novements on the 11th of Warren's and Hancock's men opposite the Confederate left had been seen, and the belief on that side was that Grant intended to carry out the operation begun by Hancock on the 10th and cross the Po to the Shady Grove road and turn the line held by Anderson. In consequence of this Lee ordered all of the cannon withdrawn from the extreme front of the angle, where Gen. Edward Johnson's division of four brigades was posted. The artillery was removed in the evening, but during the night Gen. Johnson was apprised of the formation of columns far out on his front and sent word to Lee asking the return of his artillery. The cannon having been removed Lee ordered it back to Johnson's front by daylight of the 12th, and at that time the whole battalion

was on the ground, but was not in battery for firing.

Johnson's infantry was drawn up in the works when Hancock charged and gave what opposition they could, but Hancock's column overwhelmed them and captured nearly the whole command, including their leader Gen. George H. Stewart, commanding a brigade, and about 4,000 men, twenty can-non, several thousand muskets and thirty flags were the prizes. The encounter at the breastworks, though brief, was determined and the casualties inflicted were made with the bayonet. The surprise was a complete disaster for the Confederates, and the men who were so fortunate as to escape fell back



to the second line, held by Gordon at the base of the angle, pursued to this point by the ex-ultant men of Barlow and Birney and their

A COUNTER CHARGE. But the success had been too great for Hancock's men. The whole column had poured over the enemy's trenches into the angle and were packed in a line twenty deep, broken in formation. The whole of Ewell's corps had been put under arms before daylight to meet this assault, and but for the absence of the As it was, the musket firing was not rapid enough to tell upon the vast numbers in the charging line. However, Gordon's reserve division was in line, and when Barlow's men finally halted at the second Confederate intrenchment, Gordon advanced and engaged them, finally forcing his way to the breastworks of Johnson, while Barlow oc-cupied the outer side. On the right of Hancock, where Birney was, the assailants, after crossing the first line of breastworks, halted on the west face of the angle. South of this part of the angle the troops of Rode's divi-sion, of Ewell's corps, were quickly formed and sent against Birney, sweeping his line out of the angle and behind the breastworks on the angle and behind the breastworks on and Butler around Gen. Junius Daniel, of Rode's division, was

The position on this part of the line was such that Hancock's troops, upon the outer side of the works at the point of the angle, could fire down the sides, and for some time the Confederates held aloof and poured in what fire they could from the center of the angle. Within one hour the assailants had been driven out and could show for

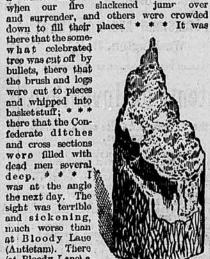
their work nothing GEN. JUNIUS DANIEL. but the captives
they had made in the swoop and their po sitions outside the breastworks. In order to recover these, Gen. Early, now commandi Hill's corps on the right of Ewell, sent over the brigades of Perrin, Harris and McGowan. These troops, after some skirmishing, taking advantage of the shifting fog and the smoke, pushed their way into the gap between Rode's men on the west face of the angle and Gordon's on the east, and entered the troophes. the trenches. Perrin was killed and Mc-Gowan was wounded. The battle of the angle from this time on until nightfall was at very close quarters, and on parts of the line at arm's length. As soon as Gen. Meade learned of Hancock's good and ill fortune, the capture and loss of the angle, he ordered Gen. Wright to move up and relieve Han-

The Confederates were continually sending in small detachments to occupy the inside of the trenches. Wright brought two divisions —Wheaton's and Russell's—and advanced to the west face of the angle, relieving Birney's men. Part of Russell's troops got into the trenches where the enemy held the reverse side, but as their aim was restricted there, the line was soon drawn back to higher ground some yards from the works. The Confederates had protected themselves with traverses, or short breastworks, running at an angle with the main line, and for the con-test that now ensued, they had a decided ad-vantage. The battle of the 12th has been variously named, and probably the description given by that cool and discriminating soldier, Gen. A. H. Humphreys, in his "History of the Virginia Campaigns," is one best suited to the occasion. He calls it "literally mur-

Hancock posted his cannon about 800 yards from the point of the salient and kept up a fire over the works into the angle. Guns were run up to the intrenchments so as to rake the inner line down the sides of the angle. The men and horses around these cannon were cut down by the bullets from the numerous points of advantage held by the enemy.

Brig. Gen. L. A. Grant, a participant of
the Sixth corps, is quoted by Gen. Humphreys

as follows: "It was not only a desperate struggle, but it was literally a hand to hand fight. Nothing but the piled up logs or breastworks separated the combatants. Our men would reach over the logs and fire into the faces of the enemy, who would stab over with their bayonets; many were shot and stabbed through the crevices and holes between the logs; men mounted the works, and with muskets rapidly handed them, kept up a continuous fire until they were shot down, when others would take their places and continue the deadly work. * * * Several times during the day the Confederates would show a white flag about the works, and a white flag about the works, and when our fire slackened jume over



SECTION OF TREE. the read and across the rails of the torn down fences, and out in the cornicia; but they were not piled up several deep and their flesh was not so torn and mangled as at the 'angle,' h men were lying in The Confederate general, McGowan, who was on the other side of the trenches, stated

in his official report: "Our men lay on one side of the breastwork, the enemy on the other, and in many instances men were pulled over. * * The trenches on the right had to be cleared of the dead more than once. An oak tree, twenty-two inches in diameter, in rear of the brigade, was cut down by musket balls, and itt fell about 12 o'clock Thursday night (the 12th), injuring several men in the First South

WARREN AND BURNSIDE ATTACK. Promptly at 4 o'clock Potter's division of Burnside's corps advanced to the assault south of the angle, where the Confederate lines of Ewell and Hill joined. At 5 o'clock he had captured a brigade front and two guns, but as the enemy held the base of the angle his fire raked Potter's line. At the same time Early sent two brigades of Hill's men upon

Forter's other flank and forced him back, recapturing the guns. Stevenson's division of Burnside, now under Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden (from the Army of the Cumberland), made several assaults upon Hill's works, south of Potter's position, but was bloodily repulsed. However, at 9:15 Potter made a junction with Hancock's left at the angle; but Hancock's line was fast and could not advance, Still to the left of Crittenden, Burnside sent in Willcox's division and the men advanced close to Hill's intrenchments, but the Confederates were massed here, and Willcox's ground was raked by guns on the high ridge of the salient. After repulsing a desperate assault Willox intrenched and held his ground against repeated attempts to drive him away. At the hour appointed, 4 o'clock, Warren opened all his cannon upon Anderson's line, in his front, advanced his skirmishers and drew close to the intrenchments of the enemy. His first assault was repulsed and he found Anderson's line completely manned. Also, the Confederate cannon, admirably posted near the base of the angle, swept down this face, just as they did on the ground where Burnside at-tacked. (The artillery of Anderson and Hill had not been removed, as had Ewell's, in the angle, and was all ready for immediate exe-

Gen. Humphreys, who was chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, states that he was overlooking Warren's movements per-sonally, and he gave the order, in Meade's name, "for the assaults there to cease," being satisfied that they could not succeed. The severe fighting at Spottsylvania ended when Warren's last attack closed on the 12th. The Union losses in the Army of the Potomac on the 12th were: Second corps—wounded, 2,043; Fifth corps—wounded, 970; Sixth corps— wounded, 840. The total killed in these three corps was 880, and the missing about 500. The total killed and wounded in these corps was 4,783, and when the losses of the Ninth corps are added, the Union loss in killed and wounded on the 12th amounts to 6,020. By adding to this number the losses on the 10th in the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, 4,100 killed and nded, the total loss in direct attacks on the angle and the lines closely adjoining it amounts to 10,120. The firing across the angle continued during the evening of the 12th, and early on the morning of the 13th it was discovered that the Confederates had abandoned the outer line of breastworks and retired to the second line across the base of

in defending the key point of the angle the Confederates had lost in killed and wounded between 4,000 and 5,000 men, and of prisoners a like number. Two Confederate generals were killed, Daniel and Perrin, and four, Walker, Ramseur, Johnston (R. D.) and McGowan, were wounded. On the Union side, Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright and Brig. Gens. Webb and Carroll were wounded. On the 13th the Fifth corps was moved from the right to the extreme left, below Burnside, on right to the extreme left, below Burnside, on the Fredericksburg road, and the Sixth corps followed. The situation at this time seemed to be very satisfactory to Lee. On the 14th he issued an order to the Army of Northern Virginia, congratulating their cause on a se-ries of triumphs in the spring campaign of all the armies of the Confederacy. In the Sheandon Vallay he said Gon Imbedien Shenandoah Valley, he said, Gen, Imboden had routed the Union force under Gen, Sigel. In West Virginia Gens. Morgan and Jones had dispersed Averell's command; Kirby Smith had defeated Banks' army in Louisiana, and the Union army under Steele, in Arkansas, had come to disaster. Sheridan's raid on Richmond and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's demonstration on the same point had both been repulsed. Speaking of his own imme-diate followers, he said: "The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the principal army of the enemy and inflicted upon it heavy

Both armies, Grant's and Lee's, were now re-enforced. The Confederate division, under Brockinridge, that helped Imboden defeat Sigel at New Market in the valley, and the commands and the commands of Gens. Pickett and dered to join the 15th of May about joined the Union army at Spottsylvania, but a great GEN. CARROLL, many effective soldiers who had enlisted in

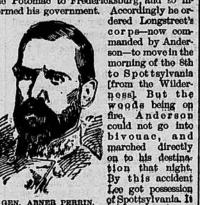
1861 were discharged about this time on account of the expiration of their terms of service. LEE'S FLANKING MOVEMENT. On the 15th Gen. Hancock moved two di-visions down below Warren, on the Ny river, south of the Court House. Warren's move-ment on the night of the 13th had already caused Lee to move Anderson's division from its old position to this point, and Hill's corps had been spread out in a southerly direction in order to oppose the Union demonstration against this flank. Another movement against the angle was now organized by sending the two divisions of Hancock back from the Ny to the ground where they had fought on the 12th and uniting them with the Stxth corps, which was also ordered back, to ascault the new interior line of the enemy The Confederate trenches had been strengthened since the 12th, and heavy slasnings, or felled trees, and lines of abatis had been placed in the woods and across the open fields to impede the march of assailants. The artillery and infantry had been posted to sweep every approach. Hancock's men advanced to the attack at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. Burnside and Wright advanced simultaneously with Hancock, and the Fifth corps opened fire all along its front with artillery. After several ineffectual efforts the assault was abandoned and the Sixth corps returned again to the ground on Warren's left. Hancock also moved his whole command around to the extreme left of the army, and all of that line north of Spottsylvania Court House, running west from the angle, was given up by the Union troops, and Ewell's little corps of about 8,000 men were unopposed. Gen. Lee now directed a movement around Grant's right flank, and on the morning of the 19th Gen. Ewell moved his corps by a long march northward around the right flank of the Union army and seized the Fredericksburg road about three miles cast of Spottsylvania Court House. This was exactly in Grant's rear and on the line of his commu nications with Fredericksburg. The only Union troops at hand were some fresh regiments, coming on from Washington. But they had veteran commanders, and among these was Gen. R. O. Tyler, formerly the leader of an artillery brigade in the Army of the Potomac. Ewell had no artillery with him, because his march had been across the fields where cannon could not be moved, and he found more than his match n the forces with Tyler. The battle opened about 5 o'clock p. m., with an attack by Tyler's men. The sound of firing reached Gen. Meade's headquarters, near the Ny river, and the Maryland brigade of Warren's corps and, Birney's division under Hancock in person, were sent hastily to the field, Ewell had captured a train of wagons, and these were retaken, and the attack was forced with such power that the Confederates retreated after dark, and lost several hundred prisoners in the march back to their old lines. The whole Union army was now alert

and prompt pursuit was made. Ewell lost 900 men. The Union lines were broken up at Spott-sylvania on the 20th and 21st, and the troops noved southward or by the left flank or separate routes toward the crossing of the roads leading to Richmond over the North Anna river, an unfordable stream running outhwest about ten miles from Spottsylvania At the same time Lee moved his whole army by parallel roads and the march became a race for the new position. Lee observed to his colleagues at this time that he must strike Grant another blow and not allow him to pass the North Anna without a battle.

The lesses of the Army of the Potomae and Burnside's corps combined, at Spottsylvania, were 15,723 killed and wounded, and 2,001 missing, or 17,723 in all. The Confederate loss is nowhere definitely stated, but the best

in all. The way in which this result came about at Spottsylvania is variously explained. Gen. Grant says in his "Memoirs," page 211:

"Lee by accident beat us to Spottsylvania. Our wagon trains had been ordered easterly of the roads the troops were to march upon be-fore the movement commenced. Lee inter-preted this as a semi-retreat of the Army of the Potomac to Fredericksburg, and so in-formed his government. Accordingly he or-



morning of the 8th to Spottsylvania [from the Wilderness]. But the woods being on fire, Anderson could not go into bivouac, and marched directly on to his destination that night. By this accident Lee got possession of Spottsylvania. It is impossible to say now what would have been the result if Lee's order had been oboyed as given; but it is cer-

order had been obeyed as given; but it is certain that we would have been in Spottsylvania, and between him and his capital.

By the act of June 7th, 1888, all widowed pensioners, whose pensions commenced subsequent to June 30th, 1880, and the soldier husband died prior to that date, are now allowed pensions from date of said death, instead of from date of widow's application as was heretofore the rule of the Pension Office. Any such widowed pensioner so entitled to arregrages, as above, can have her But accident often decides the fate of battle." On the Confederate side, Gen. A. L. Long, who reconnoitered the Union lines in the Wilderness on the 7th and made a special reclaim adjusted and collected by addressing, port to Gen. Lee of the movements within Grant's lines, states in his "Memoirs of Robert 241 8th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

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Sheridan's Condition Poydon. "Having been informed by Stuart on the afternoon of the 7th that the wagon trains of the Federal army were moving southward, Lee at once divined Grant's intention, and he hastily took the necessary measures to forestall it. He ordered Longstreot's corps. from commanded by R. H. Anderson, to preced that night, by a circuitous route a few miles to the right of the left flank of the enemy, to Spottsylvania Court House, situated on the main route to Richmond. While Anderson was in rapid progress toward that point, the Federal army was advancing in two columns

for the same place."

According to the report of Gen. Sheridan,
Spottsylvania Court House was occupied on
the morning of the 8th by Union troops. He
says that on the evening of the 7th Gen. Wilson was ordered to move to Spott-sylvania with his division of cavalry and take possession on the morning of the 8th, and that accordingly he (Wilson) proceeded to that point, captured it and held it until driven out by the advance of Long-street's corps. The Confederate general, E. M. Law, commanding a division in Long-street's corps at the time, states in his narra-tive of this period, published in The Century Magazine for June, 1887, that when his command reached Spottsylvania Court House on the morning of the 8th the place "was found occupied by Federal cavalry and artillery, which retired without a fight." Gen. Sheridan explained that the alsendon-ment of the court house by his cavalry under

Wilson was owing, primarily, to condicting orders which he received, leaving him in the dark as to the purpose of the commanding In the death of Cen. Sedgwick the Union lost one of the most conspicuous and able fighters that fell during the whole war. Gen. Sedgwick had led a division in Sumner's Second corps in the Peninsula battles, and also at Antietam and Fredericksburg. Dur-ing the Chancellorsville campaign be com-manded the left wing of Hocker's army and carried the famous Maryo's Heights by a desperate assault on Sunday morning, May 3. From that time on he led the Sixth corps

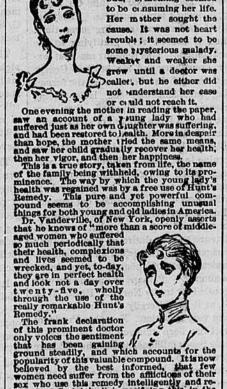
until his death.

disabled for field service by the loss of his leg. Gen. Robinson was also a favorite leader and an able soldier. Gen. J. G. Stevenson, who fell at the head of a division of the Ninth corps, was a new man in the Army of the Potomac. Shortly before his death, while there was no sound of firing around him, he was prostrated by a sudden tremor and called for a drink of water. It was handed him by Maj. L. C. Brackett of Gen. Willcox's staff, and he ral lied and went to the front. In a very shor time he was borne back on a stretcher with a bullet through the head.

Gen. John C. Robinson was permanently

A YOUNG WOMAN'S WOES. The Care and Anxiety which Her Mother Pelt and How Near it came to a Sad

The daughter of one of the leading lawyers of loston a young ladyof fourteen, b gan last sum mer. to complain of weakness and weariness. Her parents did not think it necessary to consult a hysician, and so day after day assed, and she grew pale); and weaker "Like 9 worm in the bud," s, mething seemed



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For New Haven and the East.—Accommodation trains at 6.31, 7.38, 8.50, 10.42 a. m., 1.45, 4.22, 5.18, 6.35 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), 8.07, 4.11 (Housatonic Express) 5.09 (Naugatuck Express) 7.18, (Springfield local), 12.43 a. m. (Boston; express).

Sundays.—Accommodation 7.38, 9.14 a. m., and 6.51 p. m. and 6.51 p. m.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.





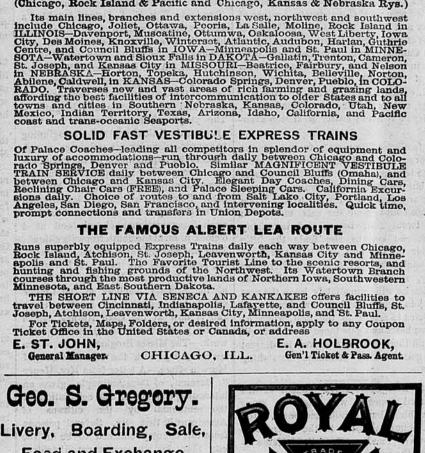
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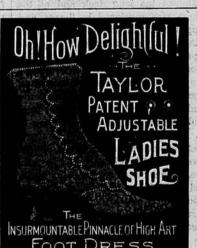


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To Rent. THE SHOE FACTORY PROPERTY, lately occupied by F. H. Ruscoe, belonging to the Estate of Wm. K. James, deceased, can now be rented on reasonable terms, and is available for a variety of purposes. Possession immediately. F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, tf41

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 E. WILSON, 3 GAZETTE Building, Norwalk, or JULIA "**GORY, Winnipauk, Conn. 114f



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Pittsburg, 1ll., people want insurance rates reduced because they now have FOR SALE. water works Clambination Billiard and Pool Table, in fi Coorder. Forsale at a bargain. alts Applyat GAZETTE OFFICE. There are now 2,500,000 of total abstainers in the United Kingdom.

PAT M'RRIDE & CO.

Stretching away on ev'ry side A fair domain you see; A part belongs to Pat McBride, A part belongs to Pat meerine,
A part belongs to me.
I own the golden light of morn,
With all its that that play
Upon the springing grass and corn;
Pat owns the corn and hay.

Pat rises when the morn is new. And so, sometimes, do I; I see he has enough to do As I am passing by.

His muscles seem to be of steel,
While mine, sometimes, relax;
But he so sturdy seems to feel,
I let him pay the tax.

No man has wealth enough to buy My part in this domain; I would not sell my clouds and sky— My shadows on the plain; I would not sell this golden light—

The tales these breezes tell; Gold has no power to buy my right; For money, Pat might sell. At our possessions fair; Pat plows and sows and reaps the land

And keeps it in repair. So Pat does me a world of good, While I do Pat no harm: And on these terms, well understood, We both enjoy the farm. -O. F. Pearre.

In his book on "Jonathan and His Continent." Max O'Rell describes how Americans enjoy themselves at the winter resorts in the south. He tells somewhat derisively of how they get up and breakfast and then sit on LET, BATH & NURSE rocking chairs on the piazzas and wait for lunch time—then to rocking chairs again,

where they wait for dinner-after dinner rocking chairs again until bedtime. This is a good deal the style of it in the southern reto think they would be better engaged in pic-F. F. F. has grown Hair on heads bald for 20 years Send for history and Genuine Testimonials. nics and excursions, and fishing or going about, but if he had known Americans bet-NEW HAVEN, CONN. ter, he would know that to many a rocking chair, on a piazza with the pleasures of fresh air, warm sunshine, peaceful quiet and books and papers is picnic enough; that to go hel-

terskeltering over the country in pursuit of pleasure and excitement is not the American idea of rest.

After the whirl and excitement and madding crowd of city life, nothing for a time is more restfully blissful under southern suns than a rocking chair on a piazza, where the gay and giddy world can be seen passing as in a panorama before those who find in the sky and air and breeze and balm of flowers the rest they crave and love. The French idea of a holiday may be to be forever "on the go," or gad—rushing hither and thither— but to the health seeker, the tired man of business or the run down housekeeper, a piazza and a rocking chair and something to read have charms beyond expression. It may not be a French fashion, or so English, you know, but it shows that Americans enjoy the liberty of doing as they please and of spending their holidays in most striking con-

Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch. If there is any one in the world who can beat a backwoods member of the legislature cating roasted ground peas that person is the average superior court bailiff. Now, there is a bailiff in Albany who is no exception to this rule. One of his friends knew this and he set a trap for the bailiff. The friend fixed up a small paper bag with a few peanuts and a small dead snake in it. Ho walked into the court room, eating away on some ground peas that he had in his hand: the bailiff, like a warhorse scenting battle, caught one whiff of them. It was too much for him; he couldn't stand it; so, getting up from his seat, he walked rapidly by his friend, jerking the bag, snake and all, out of his hand. With a chuckle of delight, off went the officer to a corner of the court room. He turned up the bag to pour the coveted goobers into his hand, when, horrors! out came the snake. The man just gave one look at his hand—the snake seemed to move—and, with the single exclamation of "Oh, my God!" the peanuts were scattered broadcast over the floor, and

trast to their rush of business.—Aiken (S. C.)

now Jim Greer swears that he will never eat another ground pea in court as long as he lives.—Albany (Ga.) News. Neri, whose book on glass was published at Florence in 1612, says: "In the time of Tiberius was invented a way of making glass mal-leable, a thing afterward lost and to this day wholly unknown, for if such a thing were now known without doubt it would be more steemed for its beauty and incorruptibility than silver or gold, since from glass there ariseth neither smell nor taste, nor any other quality." But though unknown to the old Italian, the art was practiced in Persia, if we may believe Bailey, who says that in 1610 Sophi, emperor of Persia, sent to King Philip III, of Spain, six glasses that were malleable and would not break by being hammered; and Blacourt tells that an inventor having presented a bust of malleable glass to Riche-lieu, 1620, was rewarded for his ingenuity by

perpetual imprisonment, lest the vested interests of French glass workers should be injured by the new invention.-New York Telegram. I have been what is known as a "baseball crank" for over six years, and I have been asked hundreds of times why I don't "shake it off." Every afternoon I can spare I spend at a professional ball game, to say nothing of several afternoons which I cannot really spare. There are at least 100 of us in St. Louis, and we always get to games on time, so as to secure seats in what is called the cranks' corner Not one of us can play ball, but some of us think we could make better umpires than the average official. I have over five hundred score cards in a scrap book, and keep on adding to the collection. You can call this nonsense or anything elso you like, but at the beginning of every sea-

is no medicine to subdue it. And even if there was not one out of a dozen would take t.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Willie Johnson," said the teacher, "if you had five doughnuts, and your mother were to give you four more, how many would you Willie twisted the corners of his jacket, moved his lips, and tried to think, but he

"Don't count 'em up," said the teacher, tell me right off." "I should have-a-a-a-a"-"Huh-I sh'd have 'nough, I guess," said Willie, grinning broadly. - Youth's Com-

"Wimam," said Mrs. Trembly, "hear that horrid dog? Isn't it awful?" "Is that the same dog that kept us awake last night?"
"I think so. It sounds unlucky, doesn't it?" "Didn't you ever hear that the howling of dog was a sure sign of death in the family?" "No. Whose family?" "The dog's," said Trembly, in a firm voice, as he stepped out of bed and reached for his revolver.—Merchant Traveler.

A Sure Sign.

Selling Board at Auction. The days of slavery ended in Maine long ago, and the practice of selling town paupers to the lowest bidder is falling into innocuous desuctide; but it seems that one class of people are yet put up at auction. The re-ports of several school district meetings con-tain some such clause at this: "The teacher was also put up to the lowest bidder and knocked off to Mr. So-and-So, who will board her for \$1.25 a week," The school teacher has some opportunities which the average mortal wots not of.—Lewiston Journal. Only a Chestnut Bell. An Oxford young man called on his sweet

horse to a post on which the dinner bell hung, and shortly before daylight the pair were startled by the tolling of the bell, the impatient steed having nibbled at the rope. The future father-in-law, imagining the barn on fire, started down stairs three steps at a time, when the youth jumped to his team and cut away, leaving explanations for his lady love.-Philadelphia Record.

"You are late this afternoon," said the music teacher to his banged and powdered young lady pupil.
"Yes," said the damsel, swishing down on
the music stool. "Ma was so busy with her
household duties that I had to wait nearly half an hour for her to sew up a rip in one of my kid gloves."—Norristown Herald. My daughter and myself, great sufferers from catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell is restored.— C. M. Stanley, shoe dealer, Ithica, N. Y

Fifty colored men are studying for the oriesthood in Rome. Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

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Nobody knows what I suffered for years with those terrible racking sick headaches. Life was only a burden to me; if you are so troubled, I would advise you to use Sulphur Bitters, for they cured me .- CLARA BELLE.

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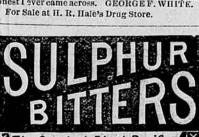
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Have tried your Fairicon Tar Soap and without hesitation can say I like it. Have already ordered its use in three cases of roughness of the skin, where it has served a most excellent purpose Shall try it in eczema at my first opportunity.
L. M. CREEMER, M. D. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C. Gentlemen;—I think your Fairleon Tar Soan the fluest I ever came across. GEORGE F. WHITE.



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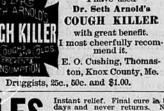
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as the best remedy known for the cure of catarra and its attendant aliments; it is safe, painless, and never fails to give relief. This remedy cleanses the nose, head and throat of all unhealthy secretions, and soothes and heals the inflamed parts. When the remedy is once tried the beneficial results are so prompt and satisfactory that the sufferer never fails to continue the treatment until permanent relief is obtained, Do Not Neglect a Bad Cold

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