NORWALK



GAZETTE.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. C. B. De Klyn spent a short time with friends in town last week.

Boys were skaking on the river just above the factory pond Sunday morning. John Bray attended the public installation of the Sons of St. George in Yonkers Monday night.

Read the notice of "Bargains" in another column. At Jaqui's store you will find them.

The ten-hours' walking match in Music Hall, Saturday, was won by Guertler, with 62 miles to his credit.

& The show windows of our local stores attract considerable attention from prospective Christmas purchasers.

The second sociable of Pioneer Hook and Ladder company will be held in the Athenæum Thursday evening.

The West Avenue Whist Club were delightfully entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Tuesday evening last.

The annual convention of the state boald of agriculture will be held at Birmingham next week, the 17th, 18th and

Miss Finnegau, of Norwalk, for some time soprano in the choir of the St. Augustine church, in Bridgeport, has resigned.

Mrs. Anderson, of New Milford, has been spending the past two weeks in town with the family of her nephew, Mr. John P. Treadwell.

Michael Sheedy, whose old mare fell into a hole on Hoyt street and broke her neck, has presented a bill to the borough, for \$500 damage.

Rev. C. S. Wing occupied the pulpit of the Second M. E. church last Sunday. During his stay here he was the guest of D. Warren Fitch.

George C. Lockwood, trustee, will sell at auction next Tuesday, round, used by the Grummans at Roton Point two years ago.

Mrs. A. H. Bissell, of Montclair, N. J. attended the Childs-Lockwood wedding last week. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Talcott. while in town.

Delia A., relict of Wm. Westerfield, died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Herman Beers, on Arch street, Monday morning, in the 85th year of her age.

Alouzo E. Brotherton, of East Norwalk, died at his residence on Thursday last, of consumption, aged 30 years. He was buried on Sunday with the honors of Ocd Fellowship.

The postmasters, who got into difficulty by selling postage stamps on credit to Architects Paliser, Paliser & Co., of New York, have been fined \$50 each and costs, amounting to about \$110.

Brother Stanley, as manager of the Opera House, is booking some good attractions, not crowding them in too thick, and demonstrating in various ways his fitness for the position of manager.

The East Avenue Whist Club will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Comstock Friday evening. As it is to be the first meeting of the Club this season, an unusually good time is anticipated,

The Meriden Journal is now printed from new type and on a Goss web perfecting press made especially for it, with a capacity of 12,000 papers an hour. It is an excellent paper and its success is well

Mrs. Eliza A. Nash, an old lady 70 years of age, feel down the cellar stairs at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Gregory, on Union Park, Friday afternoon, and broke her leg and severely cut

A current newspaper paragraph says that Mark Reynolds, a drummer, was found in the City hotel, at Norwalk, Wednesday morning, almost asphyxiated from gas, which was escaping from a jet in the wall. He had failed to turn off the flow on retiring.

Dr. Simon Quinlan, exalted grand ruler of the B. P. O. E. (translated by the Danbury News man, "Best people on earth,") paid an official visit to the Danbury lodge of Elks Thursday evening, which was made the occasion of an elaborate banquet and social session.

Gen. and Mrs. D. N. Couch have moved from their Summer home on the Hill to their new Cottage on Isaacs street.

Prof. Loisette's Memory System is recting greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus, free, as advertised in another column.

An East Norwalk youngster the other day astonished his school teacher and secured for himself a spanking, by his precocity. On being asked who was the father of his country, the youngster replied, "McGinty."

Dr. Tim. Healev is grief stricken. The Fairfield widow whom he was to wed died on Sunday. Dr. Healey asserts, however, that in respect to her memory, he shall insist upon supporting and bringing up her orphaned children.

The Ansonia Sentinel hails the sterrible Lynn fire as "a godsend to Connecticut manufacturers," in that it sends Bridgeport large orders for sewing machines, and draws on Birmingham for a supply of corsets. There's philosophy for you.

The GAZETTE's editorial letter from Washington is especially interesting this week, in its utterances on the late Jefferson Davis, our senior having been acquainted with the "father of the Confederacy" since his appointment as a cabinet

On Tuesday last Mr. Charles E. St. John was arrested and taken to Bridgeport on a charge made by W. B. Hall & Co., of that city, of obtaining money on a worthless check some two months ago. He obtained bonds and it is said the sffair

The fair and entertainment given Tuesday and Wednesday evening of this week, should prove a success, as the good ladies have prepared an excellent programme, and have been indefatigable in their efforts to make the occasion one of pleasure and profit.

Dramatic talent runs in the Wade family. In the entertainment being given by the ladies of the Methodist church this week is a delightful little "bull frog" specialty by a long row of little boys, and Ralph Wade, the little son of his awful dadris one of the cutest and sprightliest frogs of the lot.

W. N. Simons, of Meriden, the new secretary of the Norwalk Y. M. C. A., was warmly welcomed by the Association at a meeting in their hall Monday evening. An affectionate farewell was also given Mr. Wilcox, who has made many warm friends in all classes during his residence and labors among us.

Editor Bross, whom Wade calls "the sweet singer of Ridgefield," was in town on Friday. Bross has of late given evidence that he possesses what Curtiss, of the Great Barrington News, calls "the poetic fire," to a considerable and unexpected degree. His "delirious" parody on Poe's Raven attracted considerable attention to his genius as a Poe-it.

In an account of the sparring exhibition held in New Haven, the Palladium says that James O'Neil, of Danbury, and Tim Dalton, of Norwalk, next came together. They made a lively set-to. O'Neil weighed more than Dalton, but Dalton was quicker. Each hammered the other and when time was called both were spouting blood from the nose.

Elder William Harris, a licensed preacher in the Baptist church, who had been blind since infancy, died in the poor-house at New London last week. He had preached in nearly every Baptist pulpit in the county, but had never been ordained because owing to his blindness, he could not administer the rites of baptism and communion. He recently joined the Episcopal church.

The exhibit of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of October last is very encouraging. Our exports were the largest ever made in one month, except in the single instance of December, 1880. The value of our October exports was \$97,669,417. Our imports during the same month amounted to \$68,127,529, showing a balance in our favor of over \$29,000,000.

Company F minsurels may not be held legally responsible for it, but the same night they gave their first performance, Dockstader's New York troupe "best up" and Dockstader himself skipped out. It is probable, however, that he will return again, organize another company, and continue the minstrel business-that is, provided the Company F boys will agree not to go on the road with their show,.

The fourth and last entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. course, given in the Association's hall, on Wednesday evening last by the Boston Rivals, was one of the finest entertainments ever given in this town from the standpoint of high artistic merit. Each specialist was an artist of superior attainments and those who failed to attend missed a rare musical and liter-

Brother Sterling's Bridgeport communication to the Sunday World contained portraits and biographical sketches of the prominent lawyers of the city. One of the brightest faces portrayed was that of Col. W. H Stevenson, the Housatonic railroad manager, who is not only a lawyer, but an ex-editor.

The State historical society. at its December meeting at Hartford, last Tuesday evening, voted to memorialize Congress to remove the body of Joel Barlow, the author and patriot, whose resting place is in Poland, to his native state. He died while on his way to meet Napoleon, in 1812, in France, to get his signature for a treaty of commerce with the United States. The Putnam park, which is now being laid out at Redding, is proposed as an appropriate burial place.

The Rainbow Supper given by the ladies of the First Congregational Church, in their chapel last Friday evening, was in every way a success. The seven tables, each representing a color of the rainbow, were very tastefully decorated, the presiding lady wearing the color of her table decoration, while the young ladies who acted as waitresses wore very becoming paper caps containing all the colors of the rainbow. The supper was also a success financially.

The Litchfield county commissioners, at their session, considered the remonstrance of the people of Norfolk, a no license town, against licensing a druggist. They were in receipt of a petition against such a license, seven feet long. A summary at the foot of this document states that it is signed by 221 persons, 84 men and 187 women. Of the latter 90 are married or widows, 78 mothers, 18 grandmothers and 51 have brothers. The druggist's petition was rejected.

The New Milford firemen's fair last week was a success and the prizes awarded for guessing pumpkin seeds, holding lucky tickets, being the most popular person in the world, etc., were numerous and varied from a toothpick to a mowing machine. Editor Bolles was impelled by modesty to omit mention of the prize awarded to him for superlative beauty, but we are informed it was a salvation army badge and the presentation speech was made by "Nick" Staub.

The Rose Hill English Folly company, female burlesque and minstrels, gave an entertainment in the Opera House Monday evening, which attracted a large audience of men-old men and young men, church goers and stay-at-homes, bald headed men, married men and single men. Near sighted men were in the majority, as the rush for front seats demonstrated. The entertainment was really a clean, meritorious one, with no objectionable features. but many attractions of a high order of

The great mass of newspaper readers know little of the labor and cost of producing the news they enjoy each morning with their breakfasts as they peruse the columns of the progressive journal of today. The New York Herald refers to the fact with just pride that its special cable dispatches giving Stanley's account of his successful journey into savage Africa, sent from Zanzibar on Wednesday last, cost two dollars for each word; and the same paper lately gave elaborate cable dispatches from Brazil which cost nearly

Real estate dealer O. E. Wilson has just sold a building lot on Stuart avenue to Mrs. Mary Curren, of Stamford; also a lot on the same avenue to Mrs. Mary A. Curley, of Stamford; also a lot on West Main street to Moses H. Glover; also the Sylvester Grumman place on the Winnipauk road, to Benjamin Taylor, of Winnipauk; also a butting lot on Prospect avenue to John L. Kelley, who will at once begin the construction of a cottage thereon; also three lots on Stuart avenue to a party whose name Mr. Wilson withholds for the present.

Litchfield Engurer: Canaan strikes us as the most thriving village in the north-western part of the county. It abounds in new Queen Anne cottages, some of them recording to the record architecture which prevailed carly in the century, and which are so suggestive of the rectangular theology of that day.—Canaan's four lime companies make 600 bbls. daily, and persons from Maine and Bridgeport are prospecting with a view to start-

Wednesday night a South Norwalk policeman and Local Editor Crowe, of the Sentinel, scented a murder through the telephone and took a midnight ride to Wilson Point only to find that no blood had been spilled or life taken. In brief, there had been a little scrimmage between the night watchman and the engineer of a mud-digger. Great was the l. e.'s disap-pointment at not finding either a dead man or a murderer in a "drunken rage."

Appreciating the fact "the officer placed the steel wristlets" on the "perfectly sober" watchman, and "we took him in the carriage and drove to South Norwalk,' at which place the party was joined by the engineer, when and where, modestly adds the scribe, the engineer and watchman "paid for our carriage and departed in peace."—Record.

Walter Fitch, the Santa Claus of the Westport road, was enabled to celebrate Thanksgiving day this year in a spirit becoming the character of the sacred day. For the first time in many years the particular turkey which he had selected from his flock and fattened especially for his own Thanksgiving feast, was not stolen from him. It may be in order to remark, however, that for the four weeks immediately preceding Thanksgiving, Mr. Fitch sat up every night with a doublebarreled shot-gun and did sentry duty in front of his turkey coop.

Tickets for the organ concert at the opening of the new Congregational church, at South Norwalk, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17th, at the following places: Plaisted's and Baxter's drug stores, Comstock Bros.', Hiram Brown's, Miss Lizzie Selleck's, Miss Emma Scofield's and Moore & Harman's, in South Norwalk, and, in Norwalk, at Gregory's drug store and Pinneo's. All persons purchasing tickets before Thursday morning, the 12th inst., can secure reserved seat on that date. Diagrams of auditorium will opened at Plaisted's, South Norwalk, and Gregory's, Norwalk, at o'clock, 8 a. m.

A rare treat awaits our people at the entertainment to be given in the Opera House on Wednesday evening next. Of the charming grace and vocal powers of the Mundell sisters the press speaks in high praise. Their performances display voice gifts and artistic skill of exceeding excellence, and have elicited great applause. Their programme for the 12th instant, is a rich one, and well calculated to draw a crowded house. In addition to the attractions which these captivating song sisters offer, Mr. George Lechler, the celebrated zither soloist, and who is a treat in himself, will give an exhibition of his notable capabilities. Miss Jennie Nash will preside at the piano.

Several representatives of the Street family met in New Haven Monday to form an association. Among those present were George W. Street of Ellington, Hobart P. Street of South Hadley Falls and George D. Street of New York. It was voted to hold a reunion June 26 and 27, 1890, and these officers were elected. President, H. P. Street of Massachusetts; vice-presidents. W. C. Street of Norwalk, H. A. Street and F. F. Street; recording secretary and treasure, S. H. Street; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George E. Street of Exeter, N. H.; executive committee, Justus S. Hotchkiss, H. A. Street and F. B. Street of New Haven, G. D. Street and F. F. Street of Hartford.

One of the unique institutions of our town is a "Liars' Club." The headquarters is at Dann's livery office. James Crofut is at present president. The club as yet has only four members-Messrs. Crofut, H. E. Dann, T. S. Morison and C. B. Coolidge. The rule governing the admission of candidates for membership prescribes that the aspirant must tell a lie, which, for monumental improbability. shall cast into the shade any lie previous y told by any member of the club. Doc. Coolidge was the last man who joined. He "got there" on his war experiences. The objects of the club are, social enjoyment and the advancement of intellectual athletics. The members' fairy tales are made picturesque and blood curdling, not accessarily for publication, but for a prize, to be awarded on Good Friday. The Company F minstrel entertainment

was given in the Opera House on Thursday evening to one of the largest as well as one of the most select audiences ever assembled in the hall, and to accommodate a large number who were unable to secure seats on that evening, the performance was repeated on Friday evening before another good sized audience. The programme was long and numerous encores prolonged the entertainment till nearly 12 o'clock. Music was furnished by an orchestra under the leadership of Jesse Hopson. The overture was a hour and a quarter in duration, and some of the songs were encored. The chorus was materially strengthened by the "Oleander Quartette" composed of Messrs. Nash, McGonegal, Force and Hodshon, each of whom, by the way, sang a solo which was enthusiastically applauded. Nash immortalized himself and earned a magnificent basket of flowers as interlocutor, and the house was kept in constant convulsions by Ben Allen, Allie Austin and Fred Merrill, who, with Fred Austin, Joe Carrier and Dick Mitcheil, were the "end men." The silent drill was an attractive feature and was encored. The quartette's songs clicited much applause and were also encored. Dick Mitchell made a speech in which circumstances over which he had no control were volubly set forth and handled without gloves. Professor George Nash's exhibition of club swinging captivated the house. Hen. Matheis, behind a portable stomach, sang and said and did lots of funny things too numerous and diversified to mention. Charles Williams danced very gracefully. The proceeds of the two entertainments will net the company a handsome sum for their treasury

The annual meeting of the stockholders the Fairfield County National bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1890. The stockholders of the Central National bank will hold their annual meeting the same day.

W. E. Collins, of the American House restaurant has gone, bag, baggage and family, to New York. The restaurant is thus forced again upon its original owner, "Uncle John" Collins, who assumes the duties of its active management with all his old-time sprightliness, notwithstanding his advanced age and past service entitled him to make the remainder of life's journey at his ease. Uncle John has already made several improvements and instituted various reforms in the restaurant, and will no doubt be successful in speedily bringing that well known and long established hostelry up to its old-time standard of excellence.

John Wade, who furnished original poetry for the topical song sung by that sly and mischievous rascal, Allie Austin, in the Company F minstrels, fell himself a victim to Austin's versatility, for the treacherous singer, just before smearing his classic features with burnt cork, went into one corner of his dressing room, and had this violent fit of bysterics, which he unblushingly threw up to the audience:-

"Some think John Lockwood would look well in Jimmie Balley's pants, But those who believe it get left; Some think Duich Charile is supporting sisters,

couring, aunts,
But those who believe it get left.
Somethink that Johnnie Wade could mount dle horse's back And ride a race at lively pace around the driving track, And not come home laid out upon a plank or in a

But ten chances to one he'd come home with It would seem that Austin had in mind a recent challenge to a certain equestrian

contest that was never contested. " Anonymous communications are declined with thanks." (The foregoing remark is not original.) One important suggestion, however, we have to offer to anonymous contributors: when you send your favors to the newspapers through the post office, be considerate enough to pay the postage. We have received the following gratuitous suggestion from "A Tax payer," which we are obliged to omit-not, however, because the writer forgot that in a free delivery post office a drop letter requires two cents, but because our correspondent neglected to sign his name "as a guaranty of good faith."

EDITOR GAZETTE :- Is there any reason why the incoming Court of Burgesses cannot make an estimate of the amount of money needed to run the borough for the year, appoint assessors and board of relief, have the assessment list perfected so that a tax sufficient to raise the amount required may be laid, and not lay the usual rate and then raise the assessment on real estate 50 per cent, collect the tax and spend the whole of it?

Thursday afternoon, at the City Hotel the Gentlemen's Driving Association held its annual meeting, which was largely attended. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:-President, Buckingham Lockwood, Norwalk ; vice-presidents, Thos. S. Morison, Norwalk ; Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport; H. F. Guthrie, Silver Mine, and B. C. Lynes, Danbury; treasurer, E. A. Woodward. South Norwalk; secretary, M. H. Glover, Norwalk ; executive committee, E. T. Bedford, Greens Farms; George I Keeler, South Norwalk; S. L. Knapp, Stamford, and C. E. Bruce, South Wilton. Treasurer Woodward read a detailed report showing that there was about \$2,500 in the treasury. It was voted to hold meetings in June and August next year, and an invitation to make an exhibit at the meetings was extended to the Fairfield Co. Agricultural Society if they deem best. A vote of thanks was extended to the officers for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties during the year. The meeting then adjourned subject to the president's call.

The entertainment, which our South Norwalk friends will give at Music Hall this (Wednesday) evening, for the benefit of their library, prom ses to be thoroughly interesting and enjoyable. They have enlisted the services of much of the best of our local talent in a musical way, and after all we doubt if there is a much stronger attraction than the general interest in our own people when they undertake, in behalf of an object of this sort, to give the public a chance to see and hear them at their best. Everyone is delighted to hear the sweet voices of Miss Martha Knapp and Mr. Eben Hill, or to listen to the stirring choruses of the Germania Sængerbund, while Mr. Hopson's violin is a welcome addition to any musical entertainment. Besides this the school children will appear in some interesting exercises, in which they have had special training, and which they render in a very interesting manner. With other vocal and instrumental pieces, readings and the like, the programme will prove an attractive one, and this, together with the worth and popularity of the object for which the entertainment is given, will insure a very large attendance. We understand that the advance sale of tickets has been unusually large.

The engagement of Dr. R. G. Nolan, formerly of Norwalk, and Miss Maggie Dovle, of New York, is announced. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that this delightful consummation is the result of that practical joke recently played upon the Doctor by a wag who, unbeknown to his victim, inserted an advertisement in a New York paper requesting photographs and communications to be sent to the Doctor, "object, matrimony."

What Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," says about What can be done with the Servant Girl?-"To this I believe its answer must be, nothing; Second, what can be done without her? To this I think the response may safely be, evertyhing," Mr. Bellamy's paper on the Servant Girl question will appear in Good Housekeeping of December 21, No. 121, and his views on the subject will command attention in every household. A portrait of Mr. Bellamy, engraved for Good Housekseping, will appear in the same number, accompanied by a personal sketch of his life and labors, the most complete and interesting that has yet been given to the public of the author of "Looking Backward."

The Taylor-Taylor elopement was a short but sweet dream of love. The wanderers have returned and been forgiven; the fatted calves have been killed and cooked; everything is lovely and the goose hangs high-but love's young dream is o'er. On Thursday last Irving Taylor, the disconsolate swain who was so cruelly forsaken a couple of weeks before by his handsome but crratic spouse for a handsomer but more fickle man, received a telegram from the homesick woman imploring him to come to Bridgeport to meet her. (Oh! Bridgeport, Bridgeport, what mischief will ye not have to answer for !) The telegram came like a soothing balm to Irving's troubled soul, for amid all bis trials his faithful heart went out in all its fullness to the recreant sharer of his joys and multiplier of his sorrows. He stood not upon the order of his going, but he went. At Bridgeport he found the object of his tender solicitude awaiting him in anxious expectation, her eyes filled with the tender light of a re-awakened love for the boy she left behind her, and a glance that was at once imploring and expressive of penitence, trust, devotion and submissiveness. Had the heart that throbbed beneath the manly breast of the faithful and forgiving Irving been a heart of adamant, it would have melted before that besceching look. But Irving needed not that mute appeal to inspire him to forgiveness. He wanted back his wife, and in the presence of that handsome and beloved face he forgot the bitterness he might have felt, and his honest soul reveled in the rosy dawn of a new existence. He opened wide his arms, and she. happy in the assurance of a safe and certain reinstatement, sprang into them with an irresistible demonstration of undying affection, entwined her shapely arms about his neck, and amid their mingled tears of contrition and reconciliation, "their spirits rushed together at the touching of the lips." It was an affecting scene, and on the homeward journey the reunited couple, oblivious to all surroundings and circumstances, gave constant and unmistakable evidence of their mutual love. The strange part of the affair, however, is in the fact that Mrs. Taylor was utterly in ignorance of the horrid story started by some malicious gossips that she had gone off with Schuyler Taylor, the horse car driver. She assured Irving that she had not seen Schuyler Taylor since she departed, and the wicked story hurt her feelings keenly. The happy couple, with love and fidelity plighted anew, now dwell together with proverbial turtle dove devotion, and in that happy home love reigns supreme. But alas for the fatal mischief of "singular coincidences!" In less than twenty-four hours after Mrs. Irving Taylor returned, Schuyler Taylor, the horse car driver, also came, quietly and without estentation or display, back to the wife he had deserted, and pleaded for forgiveness; and she, poor, abused little woman -what could she do but forgive the wretch and permit him to come back to her? And even he had the insurmountable cheek to pretend to be shocked and horrified and affect the righteous indignation of outraged innocence on being told that the story had been circulated that he had eloped with the other Taylor's wife. Such an ontrageous slander thrilled every fibre of his being with an unutterable feeling of abhorrence. However, when he reported for duty at the car stables, he found his place filled by another man, whereupon he energetically concentrated the eloquence of his entreaties in an appeal for a recommendation from Mr. Hvatt to help him get employment elsewhere, and, impelled by the urgency of the situation he made a clean breast of his escapade, confessed that he had gone off with the other Taylor's wife, told where they met, where they went, how they spent their time, how they enjoyed each other's society-and all about it. Thus he makes it embarrasing for the party of the second part, who "didn't see him at all." Schuyer is now in Brooklyn.

STANLEY A MODEST HERO

He Reviews His Wonderful March Through Africa.

DEVOUT THANKS TO HIS CREATOR.

In All His Safe Wanderings Through Death and Disaster He Sees the Guiding Hand of a Higher Power Than Man-His Graphic, Stirring Story.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The following are extracts from a letter to the London edition of The New York Herald written by Henry M. Stanley:

First of all I am in perfect health and feel like a laborer of a Saturday evening returning home with his week's work done, his week's wages in his pocket and glad that tomorrow is the Sabbath. Looking back over what has been accomplished, I see no reason for any heart's discontent. We can say w shirked no task, and that good will, aided by steady effort, enabled us to complete every little job as well as circumstances permitted. Geographical Discoveries.

"Over and above the happy ending of our appointed duties we have not been unfortunate in geographical discoveries. The Aruwimi is now known from its source to its bourne. The great Congo forest, covering as large an area as France and the Iberian Peninsula, we can now certify to be an abso-

"The Mountains of the Moon this time, beyand the least doubt, have been located, and Ruwenzori, 'The Cloud King,' robed in eternal snow, has been seen and its flanks ex plored and some of its shoulders ascended. Mounts Gordon Bennett and Mackinnon cones being but giant sentries warding off the approach to the inner area of 'The Cloud King.' On the southeast of the range the connection between Albert Edward Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza has been discovered, and the extent of the former lake is now known for the first time. Range after range of mountains has been traversed, separated by such tracts of pasture land as would make your cowboys out west mad with envy. Hedged by Divinity.

"This has certainly been the most extraor-dinary expedition I have ever led into A veritable divinity seems to have hedged us while we journeyed. I say it with reverence. It has impelled us whither it would, effected its own will, but nevertheless guided and protected us. What can you make of this, for instance? On Aug. 17, 1887, all the officers of the rear column are united at Yambuya. They have my letter of instructions before them, but instead of preparing for the morrow's march, to follow our track, they decide to wait at Yumbuya, which decision initiates the most awful sea-

son any community of men ever endured in

Africa or elsewhere. The Rear Column's Awful Fate.

"The results are that three-quarters of their force die of slow poison. Their commander is murdered and the second officer dies soon after of sickness and grief. Another officer is wast , to a skeleton and obliged to return home. A fourth is sent to wander aimlessly up and down the Congo, and the survivor is found in such a fearful pest hole that we dare not describe its hor-

Cannibals and Poisoned Arrows

"On the same date, 150 miles away, the officer of the day leads 333 men of the advanced column into the bush, loses the path and all consciousness of his whereabouts, and every step he takes only leads him further astray. His people become frantic; his white companions, vexed and irritated by the sense of the evil around them, cannot devise any expedient to relieve him. They are surrounded by cannibals and poison tipped arrows thin their numbers.

"Meantime I, in command of the river column, am anxiously searching up and down the river in four different directions; through forests my scouts are seeking for them, but not until the sixth day was I successful in finding them.

Nothing but Death and Disaster.

"Taking the same month and the same date, in 1886, a year later, on Aug. 17, I listen, horror struck, to the tale of the last surviving officer of the rear column at Banalya, and am told of nothing but death and disaster, disaster and death, death and disaster. I see nothing but horrible forms of men smitten with disease, bloated, disfigured and scarred, while the scene in the camp, infamous for the murder of poor Barttelot barely four weeks before, is simply sickening.

On the same day, 600 miles west of this camp, Jameson, worn out with fatigue, sickness and sorrow, breathes his last. On the next day, Aug. 18, 600 miles east, Emin Pacha and my officer, Jephson, are suddenly surrounded by infuriated rebels, who menace them with loaded rifles and instant death, but fortunately they relent and only make them prisoners, to be delivered to the

Culed by Omnipotent Power.

Having saved Bonny out of the jaws of death we arrive a second time at Albert Nyanza, to find Emin Pacha and Jephson prisoners in daily expectation of their doom. Jephson's own letters will describe his anxiety. Not until both were in my camp and Egyptian 'ugitives under our protection did I begin to see that I was only carrying out a higher plan than mine. My own designs were constantly frustrated by unhappy circumstances. I endeavored to steer my course as direct as possible, but there was an unaccountable influence at the helm.

"I gave as much goodwill to my duties as the strictest honor would compel. My faith that the purity of my motive deserved success was firm, but I have been conscious that the issues of every effort were in other

"Not one officer who was with me will forget the miseries he has endured, yet every that starte! from his home destined to march with the advance column and share its wonderful adventures is here today safe, sound and well.

A Modest Here.

This is not due to me. Lieut. Stairs was pierced with a poisoned arrow like others, but others died, and he lives. The poisoned tip came out from under his heart eighteen months after he was pierced. Jephson was four months a prisoner, with guards with loaded rifles around him. That they did not murder him is not due to me. These officers have had to wade through as many as seven teen streams and broad expanses of mud and swamp in a day. They have endured a sun that scorched whatever it touched.

They have been maddened with the agonies of fierce fevers. They have lived for menths in an atmosphere that medical authority declared to be deadly. They have faced dangers every day, and their diet has been all through what legal serfs would have declared to be infamous and abominable, and yet they live.

He Can Quote Shakespeare Yet. "This is not due to me any more than the courage with which they have borne all that was imposed upon them by their surroundings or the cheery energy which they be-

stowed to their work, or the hopeful voices which rang in the ears of a deafening multi-tude of blacks and urged the poor souls on to their goal. The vulgar will call it luck. Un-believers will call it chance, but deep down in each heart remains the feeling, that of verity. There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in common phil-

A Wonderful Picture. "Could one but sum them into a picture it would have a grand interest. The uncomplaining heroism of our dark followers, the brave manhood latent in such uncouth disguise, the tenderness we have seen issuing from nameless entities, the great love animating the ignoble, the sacrifice made by the unfortunate for one more unfortunate, the reverence we have noted in barbarians, who. even as ourselves, were inspired with nobleness and incentives to duty—of all these we could speak if we would, but I leave that to The Herald correspondent, who may present a very taking outline of what has been done, and is now near ending, thanks be to God, forever and ever! "Yours faithfully,
"HENRY M. STANLEY."

MR. HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

A Synopsis of the President's Recommendations to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec 4.- Par message of President Harrison, which was sent to congress, contains about 20,000 words. It bears evidence that the affairs of the country have received very careful ex-cutive considera tion. After kindly words for the important and timely Pan-American and International Maritime congresses, the president announces that the Brazilian republic will be formally recognized as soon as the majority of the Brazilian people have signified their ad-

hesion to it.
Strong ground is taken for the immediate extension and improvement of our coast defenses, and the needs of the navy are clearly and forcibly stated.

The president is a pronounced bi-metallist. but he does not favor the free coinage of silver. He favors the use of the surplus revenues in the extinction of the national debt, and the gradual withdrawal of the large government deposits in the national

I recommend a revision of our tariff law both in its administrative features and in the schedules, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valua. tion at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of

our home industries.

The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

Extend the Free List. The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more operous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in

tionable method of reducing the surplus. The president favors and promises enforce ment of the civil service law, as construed by him. He fevors the Blair scheme for educational aid to the southern states, with some modifications, and recommends sub-sidies for mail steamships plying to ports in South America, China, Japan and the Pacific

manufactures would also offer an unobjec

The World's Fair.

Mr. Harrison says no word indicating his choice for the site of the World's fair, but believes that such a commemoration of the discovery of America is fitting and appro-

The negro question is treated at length. the assertion being made that the colored people are in some sections of the country denied their full political and social rights As a remedial measure he recommends that complete Federal control be established over elections for members of congress.

A new building and more stringent legislation regarding the transmission of lottery funds and matter through the mails are rec ommended for the postoffice department, and the hope is expressed for a speedy settlement of the fisheries troubles with Canada.

Other Important Recommendations. Acquirement of the Cherokee's lands, more rigid enforcement of the land laws, a territorial government for Oklahoma, legislation for the internal government of Alaska, an interstate law compelling railroads to use automatic couplers for freight cars, the establishment of an intermediate court to relieve the burdens of the supreme bench, and high license law for the District of Columbia are among the other important recommenda-

Dem Pedro's Doubts.

LASBON, Dec. 10.-Dom Pedro visited the pyrotechnic school last evening and listened to various lectures with close attention. In conversation he expressed doubts that the new government of Brazil will add to the prosperity of the country, but declined to make any reference to the possibility of his formal abdication of his imperial rights. The Comte d'En and his wife, Princess Isabel. will pay a visit to the Duc de Montpensier at Madrid, after which they will return to Lisbon.

An Expensive New York Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-Fire at No. 36 East Fourteenth street, Sunday, caused losses as follows: Dempsey & Carroll, stationers, \$100,000; Simpson Hall, Miller & Co., dealers in silverware, \$50,000; Morris Kahn, chocolate manufacturer, \$40,000; T. W. Stemmler, importer of satins, \$50,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by an explosion of leaking gas.

THE SOUTH IN MOURNING

Jefferson Davis, Father of the Confederacy, Dead.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE CHIEFTAIN

He Passed Away Fondly Clasping the Hand of His Beloved Wife-The Southern States' Grief at the Death of Their Ex-President-Funeral Arrangements.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7 .- Jefferson Davis, father and ex-president of the southern Confederacy, died here Friday, Dec. 6, after a month's illness, aged 81 years. About four weeks ago he caught a severe cold while traveling on a steamboat, and his condition was so serious that his physicians forbade the removal of their patient to his Mississippi home. For a month Mr. Davis has hovered at death's door, now seeming much better and again losing ground. For the past three days, however, his progress



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

toward recovery had seemed steady, but the hand of death was upon him. Friday a congestive chill seized him, and he soon breathed his last, with the hand of his loving wife fondly clasped in his own.

The Dying Man's Last Words.

Mr. Davis made no dying declaration. His last words were, "Pray excuse me," and were addressed to his wife when she requested him to take the whole of a dose of medicine she had prepared for him. Among the mourning relatives and friends at the bedside were Mrs. Davis, Drs. Chaille and Bickham, Associate Justice and Mrs. Fenner, Miss Nannie Smith, grand niece of the dying ex-president, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Farrar. Mrs. Davis, who had borne up throughout her husband's dangerous illness with rare strength and bravery, was completely prostrated when his death came, and is now under the care of physicians.

The Cause of Death. The cause of the ex-president's last illness was malaria, complicated with acute bronchitis. Careful nursing and skilled medical attendance had mastered the latter, but it is supposed that the congestive chill, which the immediate cause of death, was attributable to a return of the malaria. In the repose of death the face of the deceased, though looking slightly emaciated, showed no trace of suffering, more nearly resembling that of a peaceful sleeper than of the

The news of ex-President Davis' decease caused a great sensation in the city and was telegraphed broadcast throughout the southern states. Messages of condolence poured in by hundreds, expressing profound regret at the taking off of the Confederacy's father. and tendering warm sympathy to his widow and daughter. A large meeting was held at the city hall at noon, and it was decided to embalm the body and have it lie in state until next Wednesday, when the funeral will take place.

The Funeral Preparations.

Preparations are being made on the most elaborate scale, and the funeral will be the grandest demonstration of love and rever ence to any American citizen ever held in this part of the country. The gevernor has already received numerous telegrams from troops from all sections of the south, who will be here to participate in the demonstra-tion. Quarters are now being provided for the troops. The public buildings are draped in mourning, as well as many private residences. All business will be suspended on the day of the funeral.

A Sketch of Mis Life.

Jefferson Davis was born in Christian county, Ky., June 3, 1808, but passed his child-hood in Mississippi. He graduated at West Point in 1828, and served with distinction against the Indians for seven years. Shortly thereafter he married Gen. (afterwards Presi dent) Taylor's daughter. In 1845 he was elected to congress. In the Mexican war he distinguished himself, and in the storming of Monterey and in the battle of Buena Vista was conspicuous for his bravery.

In 1847 he was appointed United States senator to fill a vacancy, and was twice reelected. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slav-ery and state rights.

President Pierce in 1888 appointed Mr. Davis secretary of war, which position he held until Buchanan became president. His administration of the war department was marked by ability and energy. He was next chosen to the United States senate, continuing there until the secession movement compelled him to withdraw.

Mr. Davis became the first provissional president of the Confederate states Feb. 4, 1861, inaugurated Feb. 22, and in the following year was elected president for six years. After the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Gen. Lee, he was captured while endeavoring to make his escape at Irwinsville, Ga., on May 10, 1865, and confined a prisoner for two years at Fertress Monroe waiting a trial. He was released on bail in the summer of 1867, all preceedings against him being discontinued.

UNNOTICED OFFICIALLY.

The War Department Pays No Attention

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Ne official notice will be taken by the war department con-cerning the death of Jefferson Davis, who was secretary of war under President Pierce from 1853 to 1857. Secretary Proctor said that he could see no good reason to officially take notice of the event. The flag, which has always been lowered to helf mast when an ex-secretary dies, floated, as usual, from the top of the flagstaff of the war department. No announcement will be made to the army. Solitary and alone among the secretaries of war who have been, or may be, gathered to their fathers, Jefferson Davies dies untich he noticed by the department over which he once presided. The portrait of Mr. Davis looks down from the galaxy of pictures of ex-secretaries which adorn the walls of the chief clerk's room in the war department. No grape surrounds it, nor, as 's sustomary when an ex-secretary dies, will any be placed

The senators and representatives from Mississippi held a meeting and took appropriate action on the death of Mr. Davis. They will attend the funeral in a body.

THE DEAD EX-CONFEDERATE.

Thousands View the Remains-Secretary Redfield Proctor Praised.

New Orleans, Dec. 10.—The number of people pressing into the city hall to view the body of Jefferson Davis was not diminished by the rainy weather. At least 100,000 people have thus far looked upon the remains The city officials say that under the peculiar circumstances of the case Secretary Proctor's reply to Mayor Shakespeare's announce ment of Mr. Davis' death was very graceful. and gave evidence of a kindly spirit. The Picayune says: "We are strongly led to the conclusion that the secretary of war, so far from intending wrong, has adopted what he believed, and what we believe, was a wise and conservative course in the premises."

'All the Confederate veterans are very

much pleased with the fraternal spirit which characterized the remarks of Capt. Jacob Gray, of the Grand Army of the Republic. made before the executive committee. Capt. Gray stated that he would be proud as a soldier of the United States to honor the memory of the illustrious petriot, so dier and statesman of the south. forget that Jeffers in Davis had been also a soldier of the United States who had rendered distinguished service, or fail to recognize that he was a great and pure man. Jefferson Davis should as a gallant soldier be accorded a soldier's burial, with every show of the profoundest respect and love of the people. "If it is agreed," continued Capt. Gray,

"that the body of the dead chieftain shall be borne into the cemetery upon the shoulders of the old veterans, I, as a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic, shall certainly demand to have the right to assist in the performance of that sad, honorable duty

It is learned that all the army officers, while they cannot take any official action in regard to the death of Mr. Davis, have great respect for him as a soldier and a statesman, and will attend the funeral.

This rifle and many others like it were given to members of the Mississippi rifles who served in the Mexican war by act of congress. As Col. Hollingsworth deposited the old weapon near the coffin of his old commander he began to weep. The scene was a most affecting one and moved many of the spectators to tears.

The Funeral Arrangements. The mayor and all of the city officials were present all morning, but nothing was done, as the arrangements for the funeral are now comp etc. The programme agreed on embraces a funeral procession which will include all the civic and military organizations in the city. The corpse will be conveyed to Metairie cemetery, two miles and a half from the heart of the city, and the procession will march the entire distance. There will be eight divisions in the line. J. P. Gordon is mentioned for honorary grand marshal. All the committees in charge of the arrangements for the obsequies met last

The Remains Photographed.

The body has been photographed by Charles H. Adams, who also took a view of the death chamber and the interior and exterior of the city hall. The pictures will be used in a history of the obsequies shortly to be

The Widow's Card of Thanks. Mrs. Davis has written a card for publication stating that it is a physical impossibility for her to answer the thousands of telegrams of condolence that have been poured in from all parts of the United States. She therefore takes this means of expressing her appreciation of the profound sympathy exhibited by so many of Mr Davis' friends to his bereaved and grateful

Mrs. Davis is Unwell. Mrs. J. M. Hayes, daughter of Jeff

Davis, with her baby, has just arrived from Colorado. Mrs. Davis is not at all well, but no danger is apprehended.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S REPORT. He Proposes a Safe Solution of the Sil-

ver Problem. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Windom, in his annual report, proposes the following

as the "safest, surest and most satisfactory solution of the silver problem as it is now presented for the action of the country:" "Issue treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver

when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the government, or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder. Repeal the compulsory feature of the present

A Banker Fails.

WHITNEY'S POINT, N. Y., Dec. 10.-E. B. Hemingway, banker, has made an assignment to W. D. Edminster. Hemingway also conducts a grocery and drug store and operates a steam sawmill. He was supposed to be worth about \$20,000 clear. The amount of his liabilities is not known, but will range from \$30,000 to \$50,000. His New York correspondents are the Chemical and United States National banks. No preferences are made. Mrs. Dilliard's Savere Sontence.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 10 .- Mrs. Margaret Dilliard, recently convicted with her paramour, William H. Bartholomew, of the murder of her husband on the night of Sept. 6 at Biersville, has been sentenced to be hanged. An effort will be made to have her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life on account of the promises made at the time of Bartholomew's trial for her testimony

A Liquor Crazed Policeman's Crime. MARSHALL, Mo., Dec. 10. -A colored dep uty policeman named Vinegar, while under the influence of liquor, in Higginsville, fired his revolver into a crowd of white people. One young man was shot through the head and mortally wounded, and others were more or less injured. Vinegar escaped and has not yet been captured, although a posse of men is scouring the country in search of

A Brug Firm Burned Out. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Fire last night in the upper stories of the large wholesale drug house of McKesson & Robbins, 91 and 93 Fulton street, caused damage estimated at from \$60,000 to \$70,000. Owing to the peculiar character of the stock, consisting largely of chemicals in various stages of manufacture, the exact loss cannot be immediately determined.

The Beck Administration Condemned. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Mayor Grant has received from the commissioners of accounts the testimony taken at the recent dock investigation. The commissioners strongly condemn the administration of the depart ment of docks, and urge an early consideration of the testimony.

ographs and True Art. The instantaneous photograph bids fair to ecome a very potent aid to artists who seek to teach their pupils that reproduction is not art; for it is clearly demonstrated by this means that the real is in nowise like the apparent. For example, an instantaneous pho tograph of a man in the act of running never looks as much like a man in the act of running as the pen drawing of a true artist does. The reason is that the photograph reproduces the one exact position of the runner at the instant the picture is made, while the artist pictures several positions in one and makes his man seem to be moving. Art always has dealt and always must deal with things, not as they are, but as they seem to be. We sit and look at a runner. He seems simultaneously to bend forward his body, throw one leg away forward and the other to the rear, with both knees at almost an acute angle At the same instant he seems to swing one arm forward, while the other is drawn back. both being "shut" tightly at the elbows. So it seems, for the eye of the observer is not keen enough to see the position of each in-stant separately. It sees the positions of a group of instants, and the observer thinks

that these positions are simultaneous.

The instantaneous photograph shows they are not simultaneous, and in doing this pre-sents a picture that does not look like a man in the act of running. This photograph is going to be-indeed already is-a great aid to science, but the only thing it can do for art will be to prove that reality does not seem as true as the ideal. What is true of the painter's and the sculptor's art is true also of the writer's. He who describes things as they really are may be a scientist, but only he who describes things as they seem to be is an artist. We frequently hear readers say of characters created by an artistic writer that they have seen just such persons. They think they have, but they haven't. It is the writer's art that makes them think they have. If he had actually described the persons they have in mind they would say there never were such beings on earth. Thus it comes about that "truth (reality) is stranger (because less commonly observed) than fiction," and that "fiction (the ideal) hath a nobler end than fact."-Washington Post.

Romance and Novel.

There is a clear distinction between those works of the imagination known respectively as the romance and the novel. The romance owes its name to the fact that it was composed by the trouveres or troubadours in Romaic dialects. It was originally poetic in form and is still poetic in substance.

The modern novel is a development of the novella or nouvelle of the Italian, Spanish and French literatures of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, and may be traced back to the fabliaux of the old Provencal poets. The romance deals with great characters and extraordinary events. The novel proper is confined to a lower plane, and is strained in its action by considerations of probability.

These definitions are more general than pre cise, but they will serve perhaps to indicate plainly enough, though roughly, the differences we have in view. In point of fact, many works of fiction partake in part of the nature of the romance and in part of that of the novel. There is no reason why a romance should

not be, to a certain sense, realistic. We suppose that most readers would class "Robinson Crusoe" as a romance, but we know of no work in which the imagination is at once more free and more sober. of common life, but its whole movement is suggested and defended by probability. Crusoe is never placed beyond our compre-

hension or our sympathy. He is always natural and always human. In the "Arabian Nights" we find genuinely human men and women, and we recognize the universal motives of humanity in their conduct; but the machinery employed is largely magical and supernatural.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Public Scribe.

A reporter of The New York Times re cently ran across an interesting scribe. He was an aged Hebrew. He made a living writing letters for other people, and his "office" was in front of a corner grocery, near the Hebrew district in New York. His stock in trade consists of a cheap glass inkstand and a few sheets of paper and envelopes, and when the reporter appeared he seemed to be doing a thriving business. "He had just fin-ished writing in Hebrew script the letter he was reading over, while the young man by whom it was dictated stood by awaiting the addressing of the envelope, and another, with a sealed envelope, waited his turn to have his envelope addressed. He could write a letter to his correspondent in writing which would be understood by her or him, but the envelope, he knew, must be written so as to be understood by many strangers in the postal service of various lands through which it would have to pass.

"The public scribe could write in Latin script, and he knew how the letter must be addressed to insure its reaching its destination-and his fee was but two cents. While the men were being disposed of a young woman came with a small sum of money which she wished to remit to her parents in Bulgaria, together with a letter which she would dictate. So the work of the old man of letters went on. His face wore a benignant aspect, and his thin nostrils, arched brows and large, clear, lustrous eyes bespoke him a man of learning and of exceptional culture. He had probably seen better days."

The Painters' Idiosyncrasics.

My father, being a scenic artist himself, was naturally supposed to be critical, and when the painter asked his opinion of the dome he replied:

"Well, since you ask me, don't you think that your angels are a little stiff in their at-

"No, sir; not for angels. When I deal with mythological subjects I never put my figures in natural attitudes; it would be inharmonious. A natural angel would be out of keeping with the rest of the work."

To which my father replied that it was quite likely that such would be the case. But why have you made Handel and Beethoven frown at each other? They are not mythological subjects." 'No, no," said the painter. "But they are

musicians, you know; and great musicians always quarrel, eh? Ha, ha!" "Yes," said my father; "but as Handel died before Beethoven was born, I don't see how any coolness could have existed between

A Criticism as Is a Criticism. The "Farmer's Daughter" was produced at

them."-Joe Jefferson's Reminiscences.

the Grand last Wednesday night. It was one of the most wonderful plays we ever witnessed. It was like the peace of God, in that it passed all understanding. The farmer's daughter evidently made a mistake when she adopted the stage as a profession. She should have remained among her milk pans and pursued the even tenor of her way upon the farm. Adelaide Cherrie is a magnificent looking woman, with a voice strong enough o ditch a train. She played the adventures and murdered people who always insisted on coming back to life in the next act. We are not aware what idea the author of the play had when he wrote it, but it reminds us more strongly of a mince pie nightmare than any thing else.—Portsmouth (O.) Times.



HE MARCHED WITH SHERMAN TO THE SEA;

TO THE SEA;

Trudged all the way on foot, over mountain and through moras, carrying knapsack and gun, slept on brush heaps to keep out of the mud, caught cold, from the effects of which his friends thought he would never recover. Lingering with slow consumption for many years, he saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Mcdical Discovery advertised in a country newspaper, and he determined to try it. A few bottles worked a change; six months' continued use cured him. Always too independent to ask his country for a pension, he now says he needs none. He helped save his country, he saved himself! Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For scrofula, nall its myriad forms, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It cleanses the system of all blood-taints from whatever cause arising, and cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and kindred allments. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists.

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AN ARABIAN NIGHT.

Midnight-the song is done; lay down thy lute, Dark face, yet raptured from the music's close,
The lamps swings languidly—the soft light glows
Around thee, and thy passionate lips are mute,
Too near to mine. Warm fragrances of fruit,
Odors of musk and jessamine and rose
Float faintly past us; some late reveler goes
Homeward with far off sound of fife and flute.
The curtains drop their deep embroiders.

The curtains drop their deep embroidery Behind thee, and the jeweled goblets gleam; Thy hungry, yearning eyes are fixed on mine— As in the mazes of a wild love dream.

Slowly, by some magic law divine,
We tremble toward each other silently.

—M. C. Gillington.

How He Measures. Americans are mistaken in supposing London tailors to be the best. A correspondent says: "It was my misfortune to order some clothing from a Regent street tailor, and after selecting the goods I was asked to step into a back room to be measured. I began at once to divest myself of my coat. The cutter looked at me in amazement, and told me that was quite unnecessary, and proceeded in his way and by the aid of a tape measure to guage my chest. He did not even ask me to button my coat, but, as though he were in a hurry to finish a disagreeable job, he took my measure from shoulder to, shoulder in a jiffy, then from my collar button to my waist, then from my shoulder to my wrist, and twirling me around glanced at the length of my coat, uttered some mysterious words to a dull witted boy, who was jotting down the figures in a ledger, smiled a relf satisfied smile, and told me he was sure I would like the fit. When he came to measure me for a vest, he slipped the tape measure in under my coat, measured my chest and waist and said he knew exactly the vest I wanted. He took one glance at my trousers, measured my right leg from my waist to my foot and then around the knee, and said the clothes would be ready the following night. I intimated that I was used to a little more careful measurement, and that I hardly expected the clothes would suit me. The tailor replied, in an unconcerned sort of way, that he was sorry for me, that I was simply an American and, like all other Americans, I had never been used to wearing clothes that fitted me. He did not consider that an American tailor knew his business. In the matter of cutting clothing, he said, the London tailors were unsurpassed. They never made a coat fit too tight for a man and the trousers were never too small."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

When we remember that nearly a hundred workmen, that is, nearly a hundred separate processes, are required for the making of every needle threaded, from the construction of the coil of fine steel wire to the last polishing of the point, the facility with which we use, lose, and break needles, and the cheapness with which we buy them, border upon the business of Aladdin's lamp.

It is only about two hundred years that we have had our little steel needles, they having been brought in from Spain as a luxury in the "Great Eliza's" reign, but not entering into common manufacture till a hundred years later. They were then a very clumsy thing in comparison with the shining little rapier of today, wonderful improvements having been made in the delicate manufacture since that time. The needles found in old tombs, such as those whose age is sup-posed to be numbered by thousands of years, were of bronze and of a very coarse size; but needles of some still more primitive design were undoubtedly used by the older nations, and they must have been slender ones that sewed the delicate muslins of the Chaldean and Indian women, and of those of the Assy rian, Egyptian, and the farther east, a! though, in the earliest periods of all peoples, doubtless bones and thorns were made to serve the purpose.—Harper's Bazar.

The death of Dom Luis, King of Portugal, will not produce any change whatever in the politics of Europe. Only a very accomplished and amiable royal gentleman passed away. He was not only a thorough English scholar and had translated "Hamlet" and "Othello" into Portuguese verse, but he was a very excellent artist in water colors, and had executed a number of charming pictures of the good natured, and was wont to laugh heartily at the caricatures of himself in the comic papers of Lisbon. A few years ago a pamphlet, ridiculing his majesty and the policy he had pursued throughout his reign, was issued in his capital. The impertment news vender came to cry this obnoxious publication beside the royal carriage one day, when Dom Luis had started out for a drive. "Stop!" cried the king to his coachman. The news vender was about to take flight, when Dom Luis called to him peremptorily from the carriage window. He obeyed the royal mandate in fear and trembling. "Pil take two copies," said the king serenely. And as he drove off he was saluted by the cheers of the populace.—Lucy Hooper in Philadelphia Telegram.

Where It Is Fun to Be a Boy.

In every Mahometan country it is more fun to be a boy than to be a girl. When a boy is born everybody rejoices; when a girl is born everybody is disappointed, even dis-The father pets and fondles his son; he will not speak of his daughter. If he is compelled to mention his having a daughter, he begs your pardon for introducing the sub-

As the boy grows up he is sent to school. He learns to read and write and studies the Koran-the Arab's Bible-and is taught the duties of his religion. Not many years ago a Mahometan said to Dr. Jessup, of Beirut, when the missionary suggested that his daugh ter should be sent to school, "Educate a girl!

You might as well educate a cat!" The difference between the treatment of a boy and girl is continued until the boy is prepared to take his place as a man among men and the girl becomes the slave of some man.

-Exchange. Men's Marriage Rings.

A lady came into our store the other day and asked whether we carried in stock "rings for married men." The question surprised me, and the lady continued: "Is there nothing in the line of rings for gentlemen to wear that would indicate that they are married? If not, there ought to be. As soon as a lady is married custom requires that she wear a ring of prescribed form, which is in the nature of a badge. It signifies 'hands off,' or 'taken.' A man is not required to wear any such insignia of his estate. If they did, perhaps there would not be so many wounded hearts lying around. When a gentleman approached a lady she could readily determine whether or not he is in or out of the matrimonial market and demean herself accordingly. Such a custom would put an end to the male married flirt in society, who has a wife who is rarely heard of."—Jeweler in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

C.—You are not so charitable as you used to be. You used to say that no poor man should go away empty handed from the good

D.—Yes, but that was before the poor man lifted an overcoat from the good man's hall rack.—Texas Siftings.

E. A. SOTHERN'S HUMOR.

RULING PASSION OF THE CREATOR OF LORD DUNDREARY.

The Hop and Proverbs That Made the Actor Famous-Birds That Cannot Flock. The Big Joke in Which He Was Assisted by Florence and a Minstrel Company.

The story of the genesis of Sothern's great part, Lord Dundreary, is a very curious one. On May 12, 1858, was produced for the first time the piece known as "Our American Cousin," by Tom Taylor. Much to his disgust, Sothern was cast for the subordinate character of Lord Dundreary, who was intended to be an old man, and who had only forty-seven lines to speak. At first he de-clined to play the part, but subsequently, on the condition that he should be permitted to rewrite it on lines of his own, undertook it. Then he commenced putting into it everything he had seen that had struck him as wildly absurd. On the first night the part was by no means a success. Indeed, it was some two or three weeks before the public began to understand what an actor whose name had hitherto been identified with characters of a serious and even pathetic type meant by this piece of wild eccentricity. Only one thing connected with the impersonation—the quaint little hop, that odd "impediment in his gait," which became as much part and parcel of his lordship as the impediment in his speech—was the result of accident. At rehearsal one cold day Sothern, who was ever of a restless disposition, was endeavoring to keep himself warm by hopping about at the back of the stage when Miss Keane sarcastically inquired if "he was going to introduce that in Dundreary?" Among the bystanding actors and actresses this created a laugh, and Sothern, who at the time was out of temper with his part, replied in his gravest manner: "Yes, Miss Keane; that's my view of the character." Having so far committed himself, he felt bound to go on with it, and finding as the rehearsal progressed that the whole com-pany, including the scene shifters, were convulsed with laughter he at night made capital out of a modified hop.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."

The following example of Sothern's plan of putting into Lord Dundreary all the ec-centric things he had ever heard, is told in the actor's own words. It has to do with his habit of "twisting about familiar proverbs," which, it may be remembered, constituted one of the great "hits" of the character:

"A number of us were, years ago, taking supper in Halifax after a performance, when a man entered the room, and, looking at us, said: 'Oh, I see! Birds of a feather!' I instantly saw the weak side of this fragment of a well known maxim, and winking at my brother actors, and assuming utter ignorance, I said: 'What do you mean by birds of a feather? He looked rather staggered, and replied: 'What, have you never heard of the old English proverb "Birds of a feather flock Every one shook his head. He then said: 'I never met such a lot of ignoramuses in my life.' That was my cue, and I began to turn the proverb inside out. I said to him, 'There never could have been such a proverb—birds of a feather! The idea of a whole flock of birds having only one feather! The thing is utterly ridiculous. Besides, the poor bird that had that feather must have flown on one side; consequently, as the other birds couldn't fly at all, they couldn't flock together. But even accepting the absurdity, if they flocked at all they must flock together as no bird could possibly be such a fool as to go into a corner and try and flock by him-self.' Our visitor began to see the force of the logic, and was greeted with roars of laughter. I made a memorandum of the incident, and years afterward elaborated the idea in writing Dundreary."
Sothern eften organized his "salls," as his

biographer calls them, on a scale so gigantic and so elaborate that they may be classed as farces in real life. If we can forget the annoyance that must have been caused to the unfortunate victims, many of them are irresistibly laughable.

THE BANQUET IN BOHEMIA.

It was with Miss Neilson's husband, Mr. Philip Lee, for a victim that he perpetrated that which was probably the most extensive (and expensive) of all his extravagantly conesived and carefully carried out "sells." Un fortunately for Mr. Lee, he expressed, on his first visit to New York, and in Sothern's presence, doubts as to the existence of the wild and delightful American Bohemian life of which he had heard. Sothern told him that his letters of introduction were all to the wrong people, but that if he liked he could introduce him to the right set, and, Mr. Lee having expressed his gratitude, a supper party was arranged. Covers were laid for twelve, Sothern presiding, and Mr. Lee, as the guest of the evening, sitting on his right hand. Previously, it should be stated, he had been introduced by his host and Mr. W. J. Florence (also an inveterate joker, and, of course, in the secret) to the other (supposed) notabilities, who gathered round the sumptuously spread board. For a time all went well, but while the soup was being served one well known man was seen to take from under his coat a battle ax, and another celebrity drew from beneath his collar a dirk knife with a blade over a foot long, which he gravely unclasped and placed beside his plate.

Then another took a six shooter from his pocket, while his neighbor drew a scythe and policeman's staff from under the table and laid them in the middle of the board.

"For heaven's sake," whispered the astonished Mr. Lee into Sothern's ear, "what does

"Keep quiet," replied Sothern, "it is just what I most feared. These gentlemen have been drinking, and they have quarreled about a friend of theirs, a Mr. Weymyss Jobson, quite an eminent scholar and a very estimable gentleman; but I hope, for our sakes, they will not attempt to settle their quarrel It is dreadful; but I hope, dear boy, that they will go away quietly and have no row. It is a fashion they have here to settle their disputes at a table, or wherever they meet. All we can do now is to await events.

"But there will be murder here!" exclaimed Mr. Lee. "Can we not give warning to the

"Impossible, my dear fellow," said Sothern, regretfully. "Were you even to be suspected by these men of any desire to leave the room, you would be shot like a dog, and no satisfaction would ever be given your rel-atives in a court of justice. Such is the country.

"It is an infernal country, then!" muttered

For a few moments all went well, when suddenly a quarrel broke out at the end of the table and one of the party, springing to

his feet, fiercely exclaimed: "Whoever says that the 'History of the French Revolution,' written by my friend, David Weymyss Jobson, is not as good a book in every respect as that written by Tom Car-lyle on the same subject, is a liar and a thief; and if there is any fool present who desires to take it up, I am his man!"

All the guests rose suddenly, and every man grasped his weapon; shots were fired and the room was filled with smoke and uproar, several of the guests closed and struggled with each other, and one of the conspir-ators, thrusting a long knife into the amazed victim's now trembling hand, said: "Defend yourself! This is butchery—sheer

butchery!"
But Sothern sat quietly by, and gave as his

"Keep cool, and don't get shot."
By this time the whole hotel was roused, and I fancy that the "joke" went further than even Sothern in his wildest mood intended. His guests of the evening were a troupe of knockabout negro minstrels, who had been instructed how to act.—Edgar Pemberton's Memoir of Sothern.

The best foot for all-round service is that of the native born American; nor is there any nation that expends so much money in order to go well shed.

The reader may be interested in knowing how some great men go shod. President Harrison wears laced shoes, with

broad toes, size No. 8. Vice President Morton wears No. 61/2 but-

ton gaiters of the best quality. Ex-President Arthur wore snug fitting

lace shoes, size 8½. Henry Clews, the banker, wears a No. 5½ laced shoe, which is quite in proportion to his build.

Cyrus W. Field pays \$20 a pair for his No. 9 boots. The price is high, not because of the size, but of the fine quality of stock that he demands to cover his long slim foot.

Archbishop Corrigan wears a trim congress gaiter, No. 61/4.

Bishop Potter, of the diocese of New York, wears a button gaiter, No. 7.

Mr. David Dudley Field wears a laced shoe,

size 101/4; but that is not large when we consider that he is 6 feet 4 inches tall. Gen. Adam Badeau wears congress gaiters

Police Superintendent William Murray

takes pride in his No. 8 laced boots. Amos J. Cummings pays tribute to the eternal fitness of things by wearing only congress

gaiters. The size is No. 81/4.

Gen. Horace Porter covers his muscular foot with a pair of laced shoes No. 8. Judge Patrick Duffy, whose fame has gone

beyond Jefferson market police court, wears a congress gaiter No. 6.
Richard K. Fox, of sporting fame, has a shapely foot, which he covers with a pair of

lace shoes No. 7. P. S. Gilmore, whose baton has waved to the delight of musical ears, wears button gaiters No. 81/2.—Avard Moore.

An Emperor's Courier.

The Chinese papers describe the reception of the imperial courier from Pekin, who conveyed to the viceroy of Canton the news of his transfer to another province. Arriving at the viceroy's yamen in the afternoon he was received with a salute of nine guns. Every one of the doors from the outer gate into the sanctum sanctorum of the viceroy were instantly thrown open, and the courier. dismounting from his horse, was met by the viceroy in richly embroidered robes of state. After greetings the courier was conducted into the great hall of justice, where a table with incense and candles was set facing northward. The courier walked up to the table and took from the folds of his dress the imperial edict, gorgeous in yellow satin, and with averted face unfurled the roll in front

of the viceroy.
Suddenly every one in the room, from the viceroy to the lowest attendant, fell down on their knees and performed nine prostrations, at the end of which, all still kneeling, the courier read out, in a sonorous, sing-song style, the imperial command. The viceroy then rose, and, taking the edict in both hands raised it aloft. The courier then retired, not a word having been spoken; but, instead of going out as he had come in (by the front door), he went by an obscure side door suitable to his rank, as once the edict was de-livered he reverted to his own rank, and, being now without a message, lost all his honors as an imperial messager. A few moments before he was treated as all but an emperor; now he was only a small official-London Times

Outdoor Exercise.

Dr. John T. Nagle, of the bureau of vital statistics, believes in resting in the open air.

For some persons the most beneficial kind of rest that they can take would be yachting. Others find rest in driving. Rest, like recreation, should be taken in a manner that is most congenial to the one who wants rest. You will find a great many persons who are very fond of the water, and as soon as their day's work is over they make a rush for the boat. Some are fond of horseback riding, and as soon as their downtown duties for the day are ended they will make for their stable just as fast as possible, get their horses and ride through the park. Others find rest in swinging in hammocks and reading a book. Some find rest in walking. In fact, anything that changes the scene or changes the thoughts constitutes a rest, and if a man has sufficient control over his mind and his thoughts, so that he can put them entirely away from him at intervals during the day and give his mind and brain a rest and a chance to gain strength, he will derive a great deal of bene-fit from so doing.—New York Mail and Ex-

Painted Dogs.

Painted dogs are in great favor in some quarters. There are many reasons which may account for the paint. A new owner of an old dog may wish to change the canine's complexion to suit his furniture and new sur-

"I had a dog with three black spots on each side," remarked a South Sider. "He strayed and I lost sight of him. By and by I observed a dog of about his size and build at a store by which I passed. He was perfectly white, and I kept revolving in my mind the argument in the 'Origin of Species,' endeavoring to determine whether a full grown, black spotted bull dog could be evoluted into a milky white one. I found he could by way of the paint brush. I halled the dog. He knew me, sprang to my side and I led him home to find a thick coat of white over the tell-tale spots of black."—Indianapolis

A Morphine Antidote.

Professor Bokai believes that the best antidote for morphine is picrotoxin. The two substances act in an opposite manner on the respiratory center, morphine paralyzing its action, while small doses of picrotoxin increase it. As in poisoning by morphine death occurs from paralysis of the respiratory center, and as picrotoxin hinders this paralysis, it follows that picrotoxin is likely to be of real use in morphine poisoning. Professor Bokai also believes that picrotoxin will be found of value in preventing fatal effects from asphyxia from too free administration of chloroform.—New York Telegram.

He Was a Big Gun.

Archdeacon Farrar's son, while he was in Philadelphia, was lionized a good deal. One evening, at dinner, a rather fresh young lady turned to him, and said: "Your father is one of the big guns of England, is he not, Mr. Farrar?" "He was at one time," replied the young man, politely; "he was a canon, you know."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Sword with a History.

PEARL'S

WHITE

GLYCERINE

Beautifies the Complexion; Purifies, Whitens and Softens the Skin, eradicating all imperfections such as Freekles, Moth Patches, Blackheads, Pimples, etc., without injury, Cures Sunburn, Chapped and Chafed Skin, instantly.

SOLD AT DEUGGISTE' PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Cream Balm

Cleanses the

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Allays Pain and

Heals the Sores.

Restores the

and Smell.

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Awilldrive the Humor from your
system, and make your skin
clean and smooth. These
Primples and Blotches
which mar your beauty
are caused by impure
blood, and can be removed in a short
time, if you ary
wise and v
the gr

Inflamation.

CATARRH

THE MEAN THE PROPERTY OF THE P

ACE SOLUTION LEA

HAY-FEVERTRY TH THE

A particle is applied into each nestril and is

The Best and Purest Medicine

agreeable. Price 50 conts at Draggists; by mall, registered, 60 cts. BLY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The sultan presented Emperor William with the famous saber of Sultan Murad IV, which originally belonged to Emperor Frederick of Hapsburg, who reigned during the early part of the Fourteenth century. It is a cross handled sword of great length, with handle and sheath of solid silver, superbly chased. The Damascus blade is engraved with German inscriptions, and the imperial eagle is carved upon the handle. In the Sixteenth century the saber, which was an heir-loom in the Hapsburg family, was given by Emperor Mathias to Count Hunyadi of that day, who was killed in battle fighting against the Turks, who captured the weapon. For more than 300 years it has been a prominent object in the imperial armory of Constantinople.—Exchange.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sam-ple bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50c.

Camels can go eight or ten miles an hour, if their load isn't too heavy. The Arabs eat camel's meat and drink camel's milk. They make clothes out of the camel's hair and leather out of the camel's skin. So, you see, the camel is a very useful animal.—Little Men and Women.

A Morning Call.

Mrs. Gadd-I'm nearly tired to death; was at Mrs. Nabb's party last night.
Mrs. Gabb—I didn't go; in fact did not get an invitation. Were there many there?
Mrs. Gadd—Oh, no; it was very select.— New York Weekly.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little NERVE Pill's. They are made specially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, readily yield to the use of the Little Nerve Pills, particularly if combined with Car-ter's Little Liver Pills. In vials at 25

Santa Cruz, Cal., reports a thirteen-mouths-old baby that can swim like a duck.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip

Why continue the use of irritating powders, snuffs or liquids. Ely's Cream Balm pleasant of application and a sure cure for catarrh and cold in the head, can be had for 50c. It is easily applied into the nostrils, is safe and pleasant, and is curing the most obstinate cases. It gives relief

Maryland expects to produce 10,000,-000 bushels of oysters this yeas.

Savage died in a prison at Bristol, where ie was confined for a debt of forty dollars.

Judge Simpson, of the Superior Court, writes: From mental exhaustion, my nervous system became shattered, and I was utterly unable to sleep nights. Sulphur Bitters cured me, and my sleep is now sound, sweet, and refreshing.

Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at eighteen.

ANY ONE DIAMOND

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Cleanse the System

The Dose is small—only a tea spoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try ft, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist.

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If you are suffering from Kid-ney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS They never fall to cure.

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TOTATIOND PAINTS.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, brinted on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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Combines true norms to be combined to a source of qualities, reviving the on the first qualities, reviving the onthe first qualities, revivi

BRIGGS' HEADACHE -:- TROCHES

SICK HEADACHE,

Nervous, Billious or Congestive Forms.

This Remedy is the Prescription of one of the leading Physicians of Paris France, and was used by him with unparalleled success for over thirty years, and was first given to the Public as a Proprietary Medicine in 1878, and since that time it has found its way into almost every country on the face of the Globe, and become a favorite remedy with thousands of the leading physicians. Medical societies have discussed its marvelous success at their annual conventions, and after their official chemist have analyzed it and found that it contained no opiates, bromides, or other harmful ingredients quietly placed it among their standard remedies.

TESTIMONIAL.

L. R. BROWN, M. D., 23 West Jersey St., ELIZABETH, N. J., June 28th, 1889.

This is to certify that I have used for some menths with much satisfaction, the combi nation of remedies, for Headache, known as Briggs' Headache Troches. The remedy cure more headaches, especially such as effect Nervons Women than anything I am acquainte with, and if this certificate will be the means of bringing it to the favorable attention sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service. L. R. BROWN, M. D

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WHY? BECAUSE CURED AND SO IT WILL YOU

If you will only try it. It is the most reliable remedy for

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and all throat and lung diseases known, and will cure where other remedies fail. Such is the universal testimony.

In all cases of

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it brings instant relief. It cares incipient

CONSUMPTION

It relieves the consumption in the last stages of the disease.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If not do not fail to procure a bottle immediately. Once tried it will be your household remedy. Use it persistently in small doses, when troubled with a cold, and in twentyfour hours you will be cured.

For sale at all druggists in Norwalk and South Nerwalk.

Three sizes: 25 cents; 50 cts.; and 75 cents; the largest size most economical, as it contains double the quantity of the 50 cent bottle.

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Norwalk . Gazette

ESTABLISHED. : 1800 A. H. BYINGTON, Editor. J. RODEMEYER, Jr., Associate

EDITORIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, '89.

DEAR GAZETTE :- The notable events of the week at the capital are the successful efforts of the democratic cashier of the sergeant-at-arms office of the House to "reduce the surplus," and the death of Jefferson Davis. The former is the old. old story of fast living, fast horses and fast females, resulting in forgery, theft and abscording. He had been a trusted officer here for six years: was a former merchant in Ohio of good abilities and high standing, and was over fifty years of age. He had one married son, an employee of the House, who swooned when he heard of his father's disgrace and flight; also a wife and two small children left here penniless to bear the loss of a once good husband and father, and the more sorrowful burden of the odium now attached to his ruined life. His defalcation is well up to a hundred thousand dollars, but it is not thought he was able to take any considerable sum with him in his flight. On the day of his departure he took about thirty-five thousand dollars of notes he had forged the names of different congressmen upon. He also left some twenty thousand dollars of the government's money subject to his check at the Metropolitan National Bank, and thirtythree thousand bills in his own safe in the capitol. This is explained by the fact that stealing the government's money would subject him to extradition, while robbing the members of their salary would not. His defalcation seems to have run back not longer than the last congress, and his desperate efforts to recover and make good his thefts are shown in the fact that he bought one hundred dollars' worth of tickets in the Louisiana lottery every month, and from which he had not real ized one cent, and had also taken the most desperate chances at all the borse races aud a notorious gambling den bere, but only to sink deeper and deeper at every turn. His double life was a surprise to nearly every one who knew him, and the "woman in the case" was an abandoned and notorious bawd. When will such folly and wickedness cease to be an almost daily disclosure?

It is not surprising that the death of Jefferson Davis should cause a ripple of excitement here, where so many years of his public life were passed. Your correspondent remembers him as a member of President Pierce's cabinet, as a congressnon and a U. S. senator, and then a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe after the collapse of the war of the rebellion. When secretary of war he always affected a dissatisfaction with his position and surroundings, and no doubt felt that in point of ability he was far superior to his New Hampshire chief. When in the House and Senate his manner was haughty, and than hundreds of other traitors, and his much towards burrying the rebellion to its final catastrophe. Long before the Brown of Georgia, both now members of the Senate, on the very subject of state to be his justification for leaving the Senate and joining the forces of secession. in when his death was announced in various quarters of the city, but no flags here and that in the slums, has been draped in of the "lost cause," Extravagance of action and of speech must be expected and wisely tolerated. When all is over it will be a good thing for the north and south to coact the role, in regard to Davis, of the Chatham street second-hand clothier, who, on the approach of the board of health, quickly ordered the shutters put up and the lights turned down.

SPEAKER REED. The new speaker is busily engaged in preparing his committees. Mr. Simmonds, of the Hartford district is said to be a candidate for the chairmauship of patents. He has been in the patent business many years, and while it would accord with the eternal fitness of things to place a man from Connecticut at the head of the patent committee Mr. S. is a new member. But Mr. Reed may be relied upon to act with wisdom and justice. He is thoroughly well equipped for the duties of this high office. He leaves the leadership of his party on the floor to assume the functions of presiding officer. The only doubt, which is expressed concerning the wisdom of the promotion is based upon the loss which it involves of his powerful and brilliant leadership on the floor. And this doubt is a compliment.

The Star says anent the chaplain tangle that there need be no unseemly manifestation of exultation over the election of Mr. Milburn. The fact that he is a democrat had nothing to do with it. That he is blind is an affecting circumstance. But mainly his election is due to the fact that his prayers heretofore have been not only

fetching qualities in a far-down-below

WORK AT THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the past month there were 14,-189 pension certificates issued. This is a large increase as compared with the corresponding months for several years past, and is due, Commissioner Raum thinks, to a better organization of the office and more efficient work by the clerical force. The number of certificates issued in the same month of 1888 was 10,087, of 1887, 8,052, and of 1886, 7,385.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

According to the rep rt of the lighthouse board for the year ending June 30, 1889, there were under the control of the board 1,021 light-houses and lighted beacons, 1,328 lights on western rivers and 4,284 buoys of various kinds. An appropriation of \$830,00 is asked. Of this \$500,000 is wanted for the Diamond Shoal light-house off Cape Hatteras, of which \$200,000 has already been appropriated. SURRENDERING THEIR BONDS.

Secretary Windom, Thursday, received from four banks an offer to surrender \$1,600,000 bonds. All of them were accepted. Secretary Windom says the bonds are being offered at a rate which is very gratifying to him and in larger quantities than he anticipated.

HORSE MEAT IN SAUSAGE.

United States Consul Diller, of Florence, encloses to the Department of State, extracts from Bologna newspapers on a subject of great interest to the people of the United States, because of the large export of bologna sausages to this county. It is openly charged by these papers that horse meat is extensively used in the manufacture of these products. The subject has aroused much excitement and comment on the part of the press and people of Italy, as the product is one of large consumption in that country, as well as of large exportation.

THE NEW JUSTICE.

The appointment of Judge Brewer to the supreme bench proves a wise one. He is commended on all sides as a man and a lawyer. The only objection heard against him is that he is a prohibitionist. He is a graduate of Yale, and in every sense an able and upright man, and was strongly talked of as a cabinet possibility.

"SWIVEL" SERVICE.

Senators Farwell, Paddock, Vance and others are outspoken in opposition to the humbug and fraud called "civil service." General Raum and other high officials are equally pronounced against the iniquitous deception.

DEATH OF SAMUEL WILKESON.

The painful news to a host of admirers and friends reached here last week of the death of Samuel Wilkeson, the noted and brilliant and successful journalist, and for some years past the secretary of the Northern Pacific railroad. During the war period he was on Mr. Greeley's staff as an editorial writer in the New York office of the Tribune. When a battle in the army of the Potomac was imminent Mr. Wilkeson was generally sent here by Mr. Greeley to take the place of your correspondent, who was then in charge of the his reputation that of a sour, ill-tempered | Tribune's bureau, to enable us to go to and obstinate man. As President of the the front, and thus he made wide and Confederacy he was probably no worse | lasting friendships with most of the leadegotism and dogmatism no doubt did gated in Washington in those troublesome times. He was a brother-in-law of the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, and in every collapse he was in a bitter quarrel with sense he was worthy all his distinguished Governors Vance, of North Carolina, and relations and notable personal friendships. He was pure, unselfish, ardent and loving as a woman, and like the great rights, which he ostentatiously declared Harry Clay, of whom it was written that to him "heaven was not good enough for his friends, or sheel hot enough for his A good deal of cheap gush was indulged enemies." Wilkeson, however, had no personal enemies, but he hated with an intense resentment every man who did a have been half-masted, and but one house, mean thing. He gave two young sons to the war One was killed at Cettysburg, mourning. At Richmond, further south, and the other survives to honor his para wider and more sincere sorrow is entage as a writer and author of well unquestionably felt. He was the last sustained reputation. To us and others. lingering relic and idol of the worshipers who knew and loved this sweet and manly soul so well, a fitting farewell may "Say not good-bye,

But in some brighter clime Bid me good morning."

CENTENNIAL EXERCISES.

This week Wednesday at the Capitol, will be devoted to the programme exercises commemorative of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington. The Senate and House of Representatives will assemble together in the hall of the House and there will be music, a prayer, an address by Chief Justice Fuller, and the benediction by Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the House. These exercises are to be attended by the President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court, delegates to the Pan-American and International Maritime Conferences, now in session in this city, and all the principal officers of the Government in Washington.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Senator Hawley gave an elegant tea at her home, No. 2030 I street, on Friday evening. The entertainment was given in honor of Mrs. Hawley's sister, Miss Horner, who has recenty returned from Europe.

Mr. William R. Lockwood left for home Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cousins were here last week.

The illness of Minister Lincoln's son at Versailles was most serious. The boy was attacked by a malignant carbuncle, and a surgical operation was necessary to Srate Teachers' and Normal

sincere in quality, but at the same time pointed in allusion and piquant in expression. These may not be satisfactory in heaven's chancery, but they are mighty

Rev. Dr. Childs was not a candidate for the chaplaincy of the House, and knew nothing of the matter when the false rumors got into the papers. He, like

School Machinations and ONLI Schools at New Britain and Williamantic, will be held in the nothing of the matter when the false rumors got into the papers. He, like

3CHOOL MACHINATIONS for State Teacher's Certification of the chaplaincy of the House, and knew Britain and Williamantic, will be held in the same time the chaplaincy of the House, and knew Britain and Williamantic, will be held in the same time the chaplaincy of the House, and knew Britain and Williamantic, will be held in the same time the chaplaincy of the House, and knew Britain and Williamantic, will be held in the same time the chaplaincy of the House, and knew Britain and Williamantic, will be held in the same time the chaplaincy of the papers. He, like the chaplaincy of the papers. He, like the chaplaincy of the matter when the false the chapter of the ch

every other republican, had supposed Rev. Dr. Chester most likely to get the Free Reading Room Rev. Dr. Chester most likely to get the prize, but as the matter eventuated Dr. Chester is to be congratulated that it was not he who was slaughtered in the house of his friends.

Speaker Reed has just announced several of his leading and most important committees so that the House can at once "bump" itself and get to work.

Senator Platt introduced bills to-day for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming, and to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma.

Miss Harriet A. Fellows, of Connecticut. has been appointed to a clerkship in the general land office.

The President, Vice-President and Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson are at Chicago, but are expected back here Wednesday.

Senator Ingalls says "the civil service aw creates a civil pension list and is foreign to our system of government." Senator Harris regards the law "as absurd, impractical and wholly unnecessary.' It is the general verdict that it has failed utterly to improve the character of employes or their efficiency in the various government departments here.

New Haven's "Colonel Sellers," otherwise C. S. Bushnell, is booked for a winter's residence at 130 East Capitol street. He is said to be interested in some matter of legislation before congress.

Rev. Dr. and Mr. Noble are concluding their arrangements here for removal to Norwalk for their tuture work and resi-As ever,

In Memoriam.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 1st, Charles H. Bishop was suddenly summoned to that celestial home, of which he often sang in his hours of labor. Indeed he seemed to be refreshed in the midst of the hardest toil by singing of the "Sweet By and By," "Shall We Gather at the River," "Wonderful Words of Life," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and other spiritual songs. Though he was called "in the twinkling of an eye" those who knew him best have no doubt but that he was fully prepared to pass over the river and gain that blest shore where the weary are at rest. But a few days before his death, when he was, to all appearances, likely to live for many years, a lady said of him: "I give myself no uneasiness. I am certain Bishop accounts for every cent. I do not believe he would do a wrong act to save his life." Such a character had the man who has just left us after being tried for many years. He did not occupy an exalted position in this world-"best society," so called-but for honest manhood and strict integrity and Christian example he was the peer of the best. The funeral services took place at the residence of his late employer, Mrs. Harriet Comstock, in North Wilton, on Tuesday afternoon, and his remains from thence were carried to the cemetery and laid away in Mother Earth until the coming of his Master, who will greet him with the welcome: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The dollars may be few which he left those who looked to him for support and guidance, but what an heritage he has left in a Christian life and prightness before his Maker and those with whom he associated. Good-bye, Brother Bishop, we will meet on the "other side."

Gedney House.

This hostelry has become one of the most popular and favorite lodging and family resorts in New York. Our friend Charley DeKlyn has certainly achieved a well merited success in his hotel enterprise and we are glad to know has placed himself on the sure road to fame and fortune. Rev. Everest, wife and son, are boarders at the Gedney this winter, and one can scarce even stop over a night there, that he does not meet agreeable guests from Norwalk, and other Connecticut

-Holiday Goods.

Any of our readers looking for holiday goods in the jewelry line cannot do better than to visit the New York store of E. Bennett, one of Norwalk's native sons and a man of the highest honor and integrity. He makes a specialty of diamond jewelry and precious stones, and will sell at least 20 per cent. below other fashionable deal-

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One

Patrick Wade, father of Sergeant Patrick Wade, Jr., died at his residence in Bridgeport, on Friday evening, at the age of 76

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—In Bridgeport, December 6th, 1889, of malignant diphtieria, Jessie, daughter of John and Marianna Johnston, agod 3 years, 3 months and 20 days. The remains were taken to Wilton on Saturday, for interment.

Fairfield County National Bank, NORWALK, CONN., Dec 10th, 1889 THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking House, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1890. Polls open from 11 a. m. to 12 m.

450 L. C. GREEN, Cashier.

Central National Bank, NORWALK, CONN., DEC. 10th, 1889. Annual Meeting.

THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1890. Polls open from 11 a. m. to 12 m. WM. A. CURTIS, Cashier.

School Examinations.

and Library

BENEFIT MUSIC HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVE'NG, Dec. 11.

The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion:

Mundell Sisters,

Assisted by Mr. GEORGE LECHLER, of New York, the Great and Well-known ZiTHER SOLOIST, will give a Grand

CONCERT.

ST. PAUL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL, At OPERA HOUSE,

Thursday Evening, Dec. 12.

Popular Prices, 35 and 50 Cents. Charts open at Hale's and Hoyt's drug stores Saturday, Dec. 7th.

Grand Organ Concert

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.,

TUESDAY EVŁNING, DEC. 17. '89, Beginning promptly at 8:00 o'clock.

The Organ will be exhibited by

J. FRANK DONAHOE, Organist of Boston Cathedral, assisted by our own Artist always on the spot,

Mr. ALEX. S. GIBSON.

AND Miss JENNIE A. THOMAS, of New Haven

Soprano Soloist, together with a CHORUS OF 40 VOICES

rom the choirs of Norwalk and South Norwalk DAVID E. DISBROW, Musical Director & Conductor Reserved Seats in the Auditorium can be pro-cured at Plaisted's, South Norwalk and Gregory's Norwalk, where diagrams will be opened on Thursday morning, Dec. 12th, at 8 o'clock.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

The large stock of goods formerly of F. W. JAQUI, Jr., consisting of

Crockery, Tin and Wooden Ware, Stoves, Furnaces and Business,

IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT COST.

B. J. STURGES, Agent.

LOST. BANK BOOK No. 4705. Finder will please re-turn to NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY.

A PLEASANT HOME

I Na convenient locality is offered to persons who would like to visit Washington, D. C. some time during the winter or spring. Room and board, \$2.00 per day.

MRS. J. E. BARBOUR, 1008 I Street, N. W.

A CARD. MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY. (daughter of the late Wm. R. Nash) desires

-PUPILS-

In Instrumental Music. For terms apply to or address, 193 Main St. 3m36

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Devoted to the interests of ex-soldiers and sailors. IT IS THE ONLY ONE That makes a bold and persistent fight for their rights. IT IS THE ONLY ONE

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Printed on fine white paper, edited with signal ability, and filled with the most interesting matter that can be procured. ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR-TWO CENTS A WEEK. Send for Sample Copies. Sample Copies Free.
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Washington, D. C.

1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN'S opinons about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for RUCHINGS, 4C. Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with fearless intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN'S fault if it has seen further into the millstone. Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year

that will probably determine the result of the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN. Daily, per month,

Daily, per year, Sunday, per year, Daily and Sunday, per year, Daily and Sunday, per month, Weekly Sun, one year,

Address THE SUN, NEW YORK.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING, Great ORATORIO and CONCERT SINGERS | Carriage and Wagon Building and Repairing, Painting, Trimming,

&C., &C., &C. THE subscriber having purchased the entire establishment known as Rockwell's Shop, in the rear of George S. Gregory's Livery Stable, will continue the business there of

General Blacksmith Work, Wagon, Carriage, Sleigh, &c., building, repairing, painting, trimming, &c.,

in addition to his established HORSE SHOEING

business at the old stand. GGOOD WORK, FAIR PRICES, PROMPT-NESS AND FAIR DEALING GUABANTEED, and a share of the public patronage respectful-

CHARLES E, MILLER.

PORTRAITS

OIL. PASTEL OR CRAYON

Elegant work, at lowest Prices, by E. T. WHITNEY.

Formerly of Norwalk." Leave orders at Art Department of BOSTON STORE, 2d Floor, Norwalk, Conn. MR. C. F. DANIELS.

INSTRUCTOR UPON THE PIANO-FORTE AND ORGAN.

Especial attention given to Harmony and Rhythmical Studies, Lock Box 114, Norwalk, Conn.

Jump-Seat Carriage For Sale at a Bargain.

A Jump-Seat Carriage, one of Stivers' best city-make, made to order. Strong enough for four and light enough for two. A neat and very handy vehicle.

WILL BE SOLD

GAZETTE OFFICE

Feed.

FOR \$150

if applied for soon, as owner has no use for it.

WANTED. 100

Tons of Hay and Straw.

Highest Cash Price Paid.

FOR SALE!

Grain,

Flour,

Small Stove Coal. Peat Moss Stable Bedding. Drain Pipe,

> Fire Brick, &c., &c.

South Norwalk.

FOR RENT.

We are offering a fine assortment of

Trimmed Hats. Also a full line of MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

A full assortment of MOURNING CRAPES, dressed by the Schriver Patent Process for which we have the Agency. Hats. Dyed and Pressed in the Latest Shapes. Feathers Bleached, Dyed and Curled.

CORSETS

of all kinds. We have the Agency for the Madame Griswold Corset A perfect fit guaranteed.

A fine assortment of HAIR GOODS. Combings made up.

Customers will find our Prices Very Low. MISSES ST. JOHN,

88 Main St. Dancing, Physical Culture, De-

portment and the German. Prof. W.G. NEWELL

After an absence of four years will open an Academy for Dancing, at Music Hall, South Norwalk, on Friday, Nov. 22d, 1889. The Academy will be open each Friday from 10:30 A. M. until 10:30 P. M.
Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters will assemble at 4:30 P. M.
Adult Class, for Ladies and Gentimen, 8:00 P. M.
N. B.—Private lessons given when not engaged with classes.

Respectfully,
W. G. NEWELL,
Member of the American Society of Professors of Dancing, New York.
Circulars giving terms and full particulars to be had at the Academy, Music, Book and Drug Stores.

TURKEY!

AND HOW TO ENJOY IT.

Procure one of LEE'S justly far famed Perfection Baking & Roasting Pans

and gather about the most delicious dinner, flanked by one of the finest roasts of beef or pork it
was ever your good fortune to carve. No watching or basting.
Enquire Of H. G. HYATT, 154 Main Street.
Or leave orders at Blascer's House Furnishing
Store. [2445]

Probate Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Pro-bate for the District of Norwalk, the sub-scriber, administrator of the estate of Wm. R. NASH, late of Norwalk, in said District, deceased offers for sale all the interest which said deceased offers for sale all the interest which said deceased had in the following real estate, viz.:

The homestead stinated at the head of Main street, consisting of dwelling house, and out buildings in good repair, with about two acres of land attached, also, the premises adjoining, on the Wilton road, with good dwelling house nicely arranged for two familles. Both of these places, contain borough water and are located on line of horse rallway. Also aboutten acres of desirable land situate in the town of Kidgefield, a short distance from the railroad depot, suitable for farm or building purposes.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. OLMSTEAD, Administrator.

Norwalk, Conn., July 23d, 1889.

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss. Probate Court November 19th, A. D. 1889.
Estate of MUNSON STURGES, late of Wilton, in said District, deceased.
The Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make mmediate payment to 3t47 NATHAN M. BELDEN, Administrator.

School of Languages. REV. F. B. CUNZ, formerly Professor of German in the Johnstown High School will give thorough instruction in the German, French and Latin Languages. Those wishing to form classes given special terms. 50 cents a lesson at until a residence. pupil's residence. Please address Box 41, East Norwalk, Conn., or call from 6 to 8 p. m. at room over Hanford's Grocery Store, East Avenue, East Norwalk, Conn 4t43

MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

Chartered in 1872, Under the Banking laws of

Connecticut.

CASH CAPITAL, \$600,000. SURPAUS, \$25,000.

6 per cent. Investment Bonds at par and accrued interest. At the last Session of the Legislature these Bonds were made a legal investment for funds held by Executors, administrators and

R. B. CRAUFURD, Agt.,



\$2.50 French Dongola Kid Shoes

A. H. HOYT & SON.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

TEN ROOM COTTACE. within five minutes walk of the bridge, with never failing well of excellent water, and a cistern

Will be sold if applied for soon,

holding three hundred hogsheads, for laundry purposes all modern improvements conveniences, etc. Cost owner \$8,000, and will be sold for \$5,000 with only

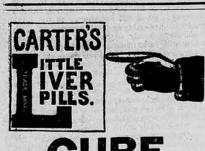
> \$1,500 down. to satisfactory party.

CONVENIENT LITTLE COTTAGE of Seven Rooms, on South Union Avenue.

Apply to CHARLES OLMSTEAD.

Apply to CHARLES OLMSTEAD.

WELLTSUAY DECHMARK



SICK

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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

For Gout,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia.
Sciatica, bathe the parts af-fected freely with Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER

taking also a teaspoon. Ful in sugar and Water 3 times a day, and you'll get relief at

Cure after faithful use of this remedy. Pain Killer Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,

Frost Bite.

William

Coco A

VANILLA CHOCOLATE. (Pink Wrapper.)

FOR EATING AND DRINKING. For Purity of Material and Deliciousnes of Flavor UNEXCELLED.

Sold by all Grocers _ ...

FURS.

-BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER-

Sealskin Garments, Capes, Muffs, Scarfs and Boas, Gent's Furs.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.

HENRY SIEDE, Furrier,

14 West 14th St., 5th Ave. and 45th Street. NEW YORK.

HSTABLISHED 40 YEARS. Send for Catalogue.



IT WILL CURE YOU.

NO OPIUM IN IT. Mothers, you can conquest that dreadful foe, CROUP, with it. Have it on hand and Save the Child. Sold by Druggists. TREES.



WESTPORT.

Rev. Mr. Miller, of New Haven, preached acceptably, morning and evening, in Memorial church, Sunday. Mr. James Donlon, of King street, has

gone extensively into the culture of French violets for the New York market. The death and burial, in New Haven, of General Stephen R. Smith, recalls the period of a little more than twenty years ago, when his brother, the late Rev. John Eaton Smith, was rector of Memorial church. That was a bright rectorship and the light of the countenance of the dead General on his visits here added to its lustre.

The sudden disappearance of snow, and the rain succeeding a couple of days of fair weather, make it evident that the predictions of very wise men as to a prospective severe winter have not as yet, met many facts to warrant their assertions.

The biggest hog in Westport has been found. It belongs to Thomas Hefferman, and weighed, at the butchering, 365 pounds-a pound for each day in the year. There are several other good hogs as to size to be heard from.

The funeral of the late Abner Alvord took place on Monday of last week from his late residence in Greens Farms. The Rev. Mr. Hubbell, of Southport, and Rev. B. J. Relyea, of the Farms, officiated. The burial was in the old Greens Farms cemetery, Messrs. A. W., L. B., and H. B. Jennings, David Baker, Charles Meeker and William Grav acting as bearers. The Minnie St. John of this city, a song serdeath of Mr. Alvord at the great age of 87 years, suggests a thought as to the difference there is in things to-day as to what they were nearly fifty years ago, notably in the duration of life. In 1842 the oldest person in Westport was Miss Phebe Knapp, aunt to Daniel Dennis and George Nash and Mrs. Freelore Hurlbutt. She was considered, as she really was, very old-89, but to-day there are five persous here who are 89, four who are 90 and over, one in his 100th year, and one, Mrs. Huldah Rockwell, who is in her 101st. These facts suggest pleasant thoughts and in some measure warrant the remark that, if we keep on in this way another 47 years, centenarians will become a settled element of our popula-

It is said Mr. Alexis S. Downs, superintendent of the Horse railroad, has it in mind to build a new dwelling for himself. On account of the rain only a few members of the Terpsichorean Club filled the appointment to meet Thursday evening at the house of Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Day. Another meeting has been called.

The Board of Trade met Thursday evening, but for want of a quorum transacted no business. There is much on the presiding officer's table that should be promptly attended to.

The Congregational church society are talking, carnestly, it is said, about introducing a first class choir organ, with two banks of keys and pedal sub-bass. Such an instrument would be not only in keeping with the religious spirit manifested in that church at every service, but would serve to enhance it. The church's audi- and the fire was extinguished. The little style. orium is the largest in town.

Rev. A. N. Lewis and family have moved to New Haven. There is a holiday look to most of the

stores in the village.

Six members of the Jesup family buried in Evergreen cemetery some years ago, have been disinterred and placed in Willow Brook.

The bulkhead to Wood's dam, torn away by the Thanksgiving freshet, is being repaired. The ladies of the church of the Assump

tion, are said to have netted \$700 by their fair held in National hall.

Jeweler Wheeler is building a 35 foot steam yacht and expects to have it done for next summer's use. He is constructing it himself.

Harry McDonough Post, No. 65, G. A. R., have elected officers as follows: C., W. E. Albin; S. V. C., Thomas Quinlan; J. V. C., Edward Allen; Q. M., W. C Staples; A., A. E. Metcalf; P. S., N. S. Kirk; C., H. P. Burr; officer of the day, J. J. Perry; officer of the guard, L. M. Fanning; Q. M. S., Bradford B. Baker; S. M., John Allen. Captain W. C. Staples is the appointed representative to the Department Encampment, and his alternate is A. E. Metcalf. These officers will be installed Monday evening, January 6th, 4890, on which occasion there will be the

usual beanbake. The event of the week will be the entertainment at National hall this (Tuesday) evening for the benefit of the village Marvin and Mr. Preston Aspell will appear; a comedy "Who's Who?" or "All in a Fog," with Misses Louise Cable, and a Fog," with Misses Louise Cable, and flames. A dense, resinous smoke arises, Florence Allen, Messrs. Gould Jelliffe, making the room dark. The patient im-Chaning Harris and Henry Scheld; two recitations by Miss Florence Foster; three tableaux, viz.: "The Husking Bee," "The Art Gallery" and "The Magic Mirror," with well known ladies as characters, and good music. Although the programme will present features of greater interest than any hitherto offered.

Hereafter the following village gentle-Hereafter the following village gentle-men may well be approached with awe. tleman in Charleston, who applied the They have been selected by the board of treatment to his child, after the sufferer selectmen to fill the following offices, viz.: Haywards, Robert T. Lees, L. B. Fillow, A. C. Taylor, F. Whitehead, G. H Nash, H. C. birge. Poundkeepers, M. God- thick smoke should be removed or covered frey, W. H. Bradley, G. S. Adams, S. Wood, M. D. Hale, J. H. Jennings. Sealer of weights and measures, Thomas "PAUL."

Our Bridgeport Letter.

I wrote you in a previous letter giving you an account of the Boys' club in this city, but there is another Boys' club that I cannot speak so highly of. For this seems to be a burglar boys' club, and they had a place of meeting where they made their plans in secret, and carried them out by robbing clothing stores, saloons and other places. The police and public were startled by quite a number of robberies and it was some time before they could get track of the robbers. It was when a clothing store was robbed of a large amount of goods that they were detected. It would seem impossible that boys of such tender ages, and brought up in an enlightened community, could be so depraved as to engage in such wicked business. These boys have all been arrested and bound over for trial. The parents of these boys felt keenly the disgrace that their sons have brought upon

A very interesting meeting of the Christian Endeavor union was held last Monday evening at the First Baptist church. About 400 members were present. Societies of Stratford, Monroe, Fairfield and Southport were represented, also the 12 societies of this city. A very able address was made by the Rev. C. E. Torrey of Norwalk, which was listened to by the large audience present with marked attention. We shall be glad to welcome Mr. Torrey again to this city. A devotional service was led by Miss vice was conducted by P. H. Haven, and remarks were made by the Rev. W. V. Garner pastor of the church, and others.

The death of Gen. Smith of New Haven, is much lamented by his many friends here. He had been connected with Col. T. L. Watson, in the banking business, in this city, for the last ten years, and was considered a very upright man in all his business relations. Col. Watson speaks of him in the highest terms, and greatly explores his death. Col. Watson sent some beautiful flowers and attended the funeral with his staff.

At Hawes Opera House, December 17th, the Choral Society will present for the first time in this city. A. R. Gant's canta, Joan of Arc, a work abounding in effective and pleasing solos and choruses, which it is expected will give quite as great satisfaction to the public as the "Rose Maiden" did last season.

A pretty home wedding took place Thursday afternoon at the residence of gowns. Mr. Chas. Wolff, of this city. The bride was Miss Alice Wolff, the groom Mr. William B. Gilbert, also of this city. Rev. D. H. E. Hovey performed the marriage ceremony.

Mrs. Chas. Miller and her little child were badly burned on Tuesday evening at their residence on South avenue. Mrs. Miller was alone at the time of the accident occurred, with the little two year old baby in her arms, when she was attacked with vertigo. In her unconclousness she upset the lamp, which exploded and set fire to her clothing. She was terribly burned. Her screams brought assistance one was seriously burned. The mother died at the hospital on Sunday.

Dr. Keppy and Miss Boughton formerly of this city, were married in Brooklyn on Wednesday last by the Rev. Dr. Bradley. Among the guests from Bridgeport were Mr. and Mrs John Keppy, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Doremus and Dr. and Mrs. C. B.

The Sea Side club has voted to build a club house on their newly purchased lot, corner of State and Lafayette street, to cost about \$30,000, A building committee consisting of Col. F. A. Mason, Henry Atwater, E. R. Ives, T. B. DeForest and

Curtis Thompson, was appointed. A. W. Perrin, general passenger agent of the Housatonic road, is quite ill with malarial fever at his residence on State

Judge A. B. Beers is confined to his house with erysipelas.

Capt. J. H. Moore who has conducted the ship yard in East Bridgeport for many years, did on Saturday last, aged 82 years. He built the bark Bridgeport and other large vessels and was esteemed by the community.

Mayor DeForest and Prosecuting Attorney Chamberlain, returned from their hunting trip to Virginia, last Saturday. Bridgeport, Dec. 9, 1889.

For Diphtheria and Croup.

W. R. White, of Chester, sends the following, whose value he has tested: In a report to the French academy of medicine, Dr. Dietholl stated that the vapor of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve library and reading room. There will be a farce "The Mouse Trap," in which Misses Florence Allen, Eva Sturges, Louise Cable, Jennie Thorpe, Fannie Nash, Bessie Time and liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous times which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria. He described the process of treatment as follows: Take a teaspoon each of turpentine and liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous times which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria. He described the process of treatment as follows: Take a teaspoon each of turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous times. pan or cup, and set fire to the mixture, taking care to have a larger pan under it as a safeguard against the spread of the mediately seems to experience relief; the choking and ratile stop; the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous mem-brane soon becomes detached and the patient coughs up microbes, which, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days the patient entirely recovers. This rem dy has proved successful in many instances, and householders everywhere was given up as incurable by his family physician, suggests that, before burning the ingredients named, all such articles as would be likely to be injured by the up closely .- Springfield Republican.

Bondholders will find Salvation Oil a sure cure for gout or rheumatism. It is old by all druggists for 25 cents a bottle.

New York Fashions.

Evening dresses for young ladies are made of gauze tulle, net, crepe de Chine or light quality silk and in simple outlines may show the influence of classic thought. Diaphanous materials are frequently spangled and quite often from the front and side breadths, leaving the back plain, where handsome sashes fill out the skirt and wound softly and sometimes in entire width about the waist, may impart the quaintness now desirable. Flowers are used with more or less profusion or ribbens may complete the picture. Older people wear brocades united with velvet, plain silks or satins of new finish to which the light materials just mentioned are often added as accessories, while here especially are employed those elegant passementeries and embroideries whether of silk or metal or both, which are a special feature of the time.

Trains which are more worn than formerly, are either square or round. Corsages show all possible variety as to the cut of necks and every shape and height is in style, a dressy effect being given by a half low cut filled in with lace in cases where protection is desirable. Sleeves are of all lengths and shapes. It is a favorite idea to make them of some light material that drapes the corsage also and while on this subject it may be added that in many instances, the waists of gowns are so draped as to quite conceal the outlines of the form. This is a consequence of the classic turn that Fashion has taken and is very convenient for unsymmetrical figures. Beneath outer additions however, waists are close fitting and the majority even, still made to display proportions. Princess or pointed backs lead, now that bustles are not worn.

Evening shoes are of undressed kid to match gloves and tan remains the leading color because it can be worn with any costume. Pole gray matches pale gray gloves; white undressed kid also corresponds with white gloves, but a change is given by shoes that match the costume, while the gloves are tan, gray or white. Stockings match shoes which are half high for dinner or afternoon or slippers for evening, both with sharp pointed toes and Louis Quinze heels Elegant afternoon and dinner dresses are of fine cloth braided and sometimes in such extravagance as to completely overrun the material. For braiding in general there is almost a furor and it can hardly be misplaced, appearing on silks, satins or velvet in evening

Evening boas of lace or flowers at the Opera are often now replaced by those of crepe lisse or tulle. These delicate protections to bare necks are in exceeding good taste and are really quite serviceable

Supper jackets of black velvet made without darts, but fitted to the figure by deeply curved seam under the arm are relieved by colored silk fronts and with sleeves to the elbow, are worn with under sleeves. They are effective substitutes for dress waists that have become shabby.

Girdles of gold or silver galoon are worn with evening dresses made in Empire LUCY CARTER.

T IPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for. Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives

you a good magazine desides the novel, The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippin-cott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia \$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number. The publisher of this paper will receive your

Friends, citizens, countrymen: "Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear." Now, before Jupiter Tonans and all the gods at once, I do solemnly affirm that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is an infallible remedy for all lung and bronchial disorders. If there is any man present wno disputes this proposition, "let him now speak, or else, hereafter, forever hold

Look Young!

Prevent tendency to wrinkles or ageing of the skin by using Leaurelle Oil. Preserves a youthful, plump, fresh condition of the fea-tures. Prevents withering of the skin, drying up of the flesh, develops the bust. Prevents chapping, cracking, keeps skin soft. smooth.

\$1.00. Druggists, or prepaid by Express.

E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and wholesomeness. More economitan the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in come petition with the multitude of low test, short weight, allum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in Cans.

ROYAL BAKING L'OWDER CO., 106 WallSt., N. Y.

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Ammonia, Alum,

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STOVES.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

The "Loyal American." A powerful Heater with complete Nickel and Tile

The "True American," with a double Heating or air circulating attachment, both plain and nickel with tile decoration.

The "Young American," A medium priced stove, beautifully ornamented

Astral and New American.

Stoves and Parlor Heaters. CYLINDER & GLOBE STOVES. A Few Good Second-Hand Stoves

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Duchess, Our Own, Uncle Nick, all with Duplex Grates. Westshore, with Simplex Grate.

All kinds House Furnishing Goods.

Plain and Decorated China. Chandeliers, Hall, Library and Stand Lamps.

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Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars with only one change via Laredo, Eagle Pass or El Paso. Winter Tourist lickets at very low rates for sale at all Principal Coupon Stations in U. S. and Canada with privilege of visiting the Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas.

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4. C. TOWNSEND, G.P.&T.AGT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

W.B.HALL&CO.

BRIDGEPORT,

Are making extensive preparations for the approaching Holidays, and in order to make still more room will offer the following unprecedented bargains:

DRESS GOODS.

One case 54-inch Camels' Hair Cloth, were cheap at 60c., price, 25c.

Another lot, 45-inch, also 25c.

One lot Diagonal, 54-inch, at 37 1-2c.

One lot Drap d'Almas, 50c.

One lot Toska Suitings, 50c.

Please observe that above lot of goods are offered at less than half price, in order to make room for the Holidays. The long continued rainy and warm weather has caused an accumulation of these most excellent goods, which should have been sold at regular price in October.

Ask for the Bargain Counter. Other Bargains in French Novelties of a High Grade to be sacrificed.

We commence to-day a most wonderful sale of

RICH BROCADES, PERSIAN STRIPES, VELVET PANELS, FINE SATIN and VELVET COMBINATIONS.

All elegant and desirable goods for Trimmings and parts of Dresses. Note the figures:

\$3 and \$4 Velvets and Satins, 75c.

No such bargains were ever offered.

\$2 and \$2.50 Rich Fabrics, 50c. \$1 and \$1.50 Silk and Wool Goods, 25c.

CLOAKS.

To-morrow morning will commence a sale of Traveller's Samples of Newmarkets, Jackets, Ulsters, Misses' Cloaks, Children's Fine School Cloaks, Ladies' Raglans, all at the uniform price of

\$5.00 EACH.

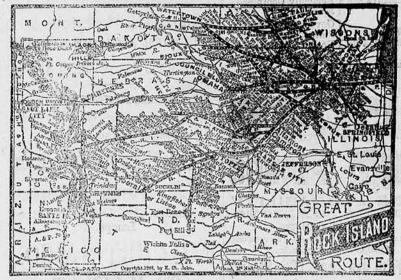
We are showing the finest stock of Cloaks, Furs and Sealskins ever shown in Bridgeport.

W B. HALL & CO.

Cor. Main and Cannon Sts., Bridgeport.

WE SEND BY MAIL SHERIDANS CONDITION POWDER, TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CTS POST PAID. Sheridan's Condition

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Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, cool we ventilated, and free from dust. Through Coaches, Pullman Sleepe's, REE Reclining Chair Cars, and (east of Missouri River) Dining Cars Daily Ly ween Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, with Free Reclining Chair Car to North Platte, Neb., and between Chicago and Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo, via St. Joseph, or Eansas City and Topeka. Splendid Dining Hoteis furnishing meals at seasonable hours) est of Missouri River. California Excursions daily, with CHOICE OF RC, ITES to and from Salt Lake, Ogden, Portland, Los Angeles, and San F., acisco. The DIRECT LINE to and from Pike's Psak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado.

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THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

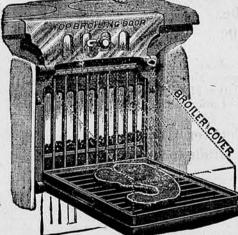
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the New Patent Broiling Arrange-ment on all the Double Oven Richardson & Boynton Co.'s Ranges. It is economical and quick operating and has the perfect revolving grates, over four thousand in daily use in New York City and vicinity. Taste-fully nickled. It has more g.od points than all the Ranges on he market combined, we guarantee every Range to be Perfect in every way, and to furnish any piece of repairs that may be required at any time. Can furnish repairs to any Range or Furnace ever made by this company since 1849. Call and see it before purchasing any other, and see the many good points it contains.

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The New York Market Report

CORRECTED UP TO DATE. 1137 MIN TO SALE OF THE STATE OF THE

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WM, H. HAYWARD, Pension Attorney.

708 East Capitol Street,

WASHINGTON D. C.,

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

INCREASE YOUR PENSION.

INCREASE YOUR PENSION.

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

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

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

Over Marin and Common and Bristopoper

Consumption of Oleomargarine

There has been quite an increase in the of the law requiring it to be sold by its proper name. People find it more palatable than 20c dairy butter, and it can be kept much longer without the offensive smell. It is rapidly taking the place of the lower grades of butter in private families, as well as in cheap boarding houses and restaurants.—Produce Dealer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pimples on the face cured. Sulphur Bitters will cure the worst case of skin disease; from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease scrofula, it is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep-seated disease. Do not delay; use Sulphur Bitters and drive the humor from your blood.

At the rate of increase in the past few years the wool crop of Colorado will soon exceed in value the output of her silver

The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for catarrh, colds in the head and hay fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied into the nostrils. It

Eielding lies in the burying-ground of the English factory at Libson without a stone to mark the spot.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They piense those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

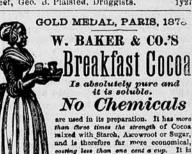
A dandelien which has grown to the top of a ten foot pole, is the product of a New Haven truck patch

If every lamp in the United States had a "pearl-top" chimney, the breaking of chimneys would almost cease.

There would still be carelessness, accidents. But, if every lamp had a "pearl-top" chimney, the change would be so great that the sale of other sorts would instantly stop. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, might possibly make enough "pearl-tops" to keep the country supplied.

LADIES PEERLESS

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by J. G. Gregory & Co.; J. A. Riggs, No. 11 Mai Street, Geo. S. Plaisted, Druggists. 1y2



No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocca mixed with Starch, Axrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy FREE by addressing.

TUTILE & CO., 78 Nassau Street, New York City
ALL DRUGGISTS. 1944

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-DEALER IN-

GROCERIES,

FRESH AND NEW.

I shall keep constantly on hand a FULL LINE OF ALL GOODS

First-Class-:-Grocery-:-Store which I will sell at prices

DEFYING HONEST COMPETITION

to beat. A share of the public patronage is solicited and every effort will be made to faithfully serve our customers. Give us a call and let us assure you of our ability to give satisfaction.

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Choice

BUILDING LOTS

(ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.)

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Wilton Avenue

-AND-

San Souci Plot. APPLY TO

A. H. BYINGTON. GAZETTE OFFICE.

President Harrison's Communication to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: There are few transactions in the administration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observa-tion of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to the needed legisla-tion find an earlier voice than that which

speaks in these annual communications of the president to congress.

Good will and cordiality have character-ized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of impor-tance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this gov-ernment with other states have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne sich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured

The Pan-American Congress In the course of his remarks on the Pan

American congress the president says:
The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of congress and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial inter-course between the nations of America. But while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our peo-

The Rank of Our Envoys. The president then speaks of the maritime

conference, and adds:
In this connection it may be noted that all
the nations of the western hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this government. The United States, on the con-trary, sends envoys of lower grade to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a minister resident and consul general. In view of the importance of our relations with the states of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last congress with happy effect, and I recommend the comple-tion of the reform thus begun, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of

states.
I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation to be represented in the international conference now sitting at this capital.

Belations with China.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and, with it, the legislation of the flat session of congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relationship. ens of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this im-perative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment

The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

Samoan Affairs.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the summer of 1887 between the representatives summer of 1887 between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain having been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views which was developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the islands gave rise to questions of a serious character. On the 4th of February last, the German minister at this capital, in behalf of his government proposed a resumption of the conferment, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as congress, in February last, was in-

formed. Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the confer-ence was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty, which will be inbmitted to the senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa, upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment.

The Fisheries Question. On the part of the government of the Do-minion of Canada an effort has been apparminon or Canada an energy has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most assessment in the case of the season in the season pretations have been in most cases met with easures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred, and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly mark-ing the water boundary between the United states and Canada in the narrow channels that join the Great Lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the northwestern boundary survey, years ago, is not in all could readily ascertainable for the settle-ment of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil doers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the senate.

Various International Questions. The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal market, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may

be beneficially expanded. The hopediments resulting from varying dues on navigation and from the vexatious treatment of vessels, on merely technical grounds of complaint, in West India ports, should be removed. (Here follows brief reference to our rela-

tions with Spain, France, Portugal and Nicaragua; to the Brussels international slave trade congress; to our relations with Ger many, and to the condition of Hayti.) A mixed commission is now in session this capital for the settlement of

long standing claims against the republic of Venezuela, and it is hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will be speedily reached. This government has not hesitated to express its earnest desire that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela may be adjusted amicably and in strict accordance with the historic title of the parties. The advancement of the empire of Japan has been evidenced by the recent promulgation of a new constitution, centaining valuable guaranties of liberty and providing for a responsible ministry

to conduct the government.

It is earnestly recommended that our judicial rights and processes in Corea be established on a firm basis, by providing the machinery necessary to carry out treaty stipulotions in that re-

The friendliness of the Persian government con tinues to be shown by its generous treatment of Americans engaged in missionary labors, and by the cordial disposition of the shah to encourage the enterprise of our citizens in the development

of Persian resources.

A discussion is in progress touching the jurisdictional treaty rights of the United States in Turkey. An earnest effort will be made to define those rights to the satisfaction of both govern-

Naturalized Citizens.

Questions continue to arise in our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of nat-uralized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by coaventions with those countries. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appropriateness of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treating which this that purpose is recognized in treaties which this government has concluded with a number of European states, and it is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly

The Brazilian Revolution.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interrup-

Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the man-

ufacturer, and general employment to our work-

Our Financial Condition. The report of the secretary of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared, and will be presented to congress. It presents with elearness the fiscal operations of the government, and I avail myself of it to obtain

some facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$357,050,058.84, derived as follows:

 Frem customs
 \$223,832,741.69

 From intérnal revenue
 130,881,513.92

 From miscellaneous sources
 32,235,803.23
 The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$231,996,615.60, and the total expenditures,

The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, \$57,470,129.59. Fer the current fiscal year the total revenues actual and estimated, are \$385,000,000, and the or actual and estimated, are \$285,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$293,000,000, making with the sinking fund a total expenditure of \$341,321,116.99, leaving an estimated surplus of \$43,678,883.01.

including the sinking fund, were \$329,579,929.25.

Purchase of Bonds.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, \$90,456,172.35, and during the first sinking fund, \$90,455,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$97,533, 937.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending Junes 30, 1831, are estimated by the treasury department at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$43,560,522.30, which is more likely the leavest of the same required. likely to be increased than reduced when the

actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of congress, with a view to reducing the re-eeipts of the treasury to the needs of the govern-ment as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage.

advantage. Loaning Public Funds to Banks.

The loaning of public funds to the banks with-out interest, upon the security of government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and un expedient. It results in a temporary and un-natural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual re-call of the deposits to avoid injury to the com-mercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their, bonds to the treasury so long as the present high-ly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circula-tion and the deposits now outstanding should be tion, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

Tariff Revision Recommended. I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for

their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided. promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide diver-

gence of opinion as to the objects that may prop-

erly be promoted by such legislation. Some dis-turbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the mili-mans by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. changes will be so made as not to impair the part and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We can not limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury home. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages, and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

of these.

Removal of the Tobacce Tax.

Removal of the Tobacce Tax.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can be very safely extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

(The president here refers to the amount of money in circulation at some length.)

The law requiring the purchase, by the treasury, of two million dollars' worth of silver bulon each month, to be coined into silver dollars lion each month, to be coined into silver dollars of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains, has been observed by the department; but neither the present secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to four million dollars. When the law was enacted (Feb. 28, 1878) the price of silver in the market was \$1.20 4-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as \$1.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somethe last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on the 1st day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72

The Silver Dollar.

The evil anticipations which have accompanied The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver certificate show that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this reactivation. have contributed to maintain this practical equality, in their commercial use, between the gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which we cannot be certain.

cannot be certain.

I think it is clear that, if we should make the comage of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such a peril. And, indeed, nothing more harmful could kappen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their compensations. mercial uses.

I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal, and should not discredit it. To the that metal, and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the secretary of the treasury for the issuance of notes or certifi-cates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its man-ket vaine. I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formu-lated. The details of such a law require careful consideration but the canara plan greated by

consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with congress upon this subject. (President Marrison here makes brief reserence to the Chinese Exclusion act and the

Behring Sea proclamation.)

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their parrisons if subjected to the fire of improved gans; and very few ere so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defense used.

give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defense used. This general subject has had consideration in congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rified guns, made ome year age, was, I am sure, the expression of a pupose to grow a subject works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the congletion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of their nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most emposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the secretary of war that provision be made for encamping confpanies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year, and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is destrable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the government is not or united to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage, and that the relative merfulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completed, I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically be said to be completed, I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion. A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and deteriors tion which interrupted or insufficient appropria-tions necessarily occasion.

Protection of Federal Officers and Wit-

nesses.

Protection of Federal Officers and Witnesses.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the supreme court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy United States marshal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings which have followed, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy of the attention of congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be made by hw, not only for the protection of, federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts. In recommending such legislation I do not at all impeach either the general adequacy of the provision made by the state laws for the protection of all citizens, or the general adequacy of the provision made by the state laws for the protection of all citizens, or the general adequacy of the provision made by the state laws for the protection of all citizens, or the general adequacy of the provision made by the state laws for the protection of all citizens, or the general adequacy of the provision made by the state laws for the United States. The duty of protecting its officers, as such, and of punishing those who assault them on account of their official acts, should not be devolved expressly or by acquiescence upon the local authorities.

Events which have been brought to my attention, happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending by legislation fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the court of the United States. The law compals those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend upon our courts and grand juries and to give videsice. The green shall be protected from injury ensecut of their testimony. The investigations of crimes and life protected from injury ensecut of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered full

FIRE ASUPE MODENCE

SORWALL THE TIE WINDSHIP OF DICESTREE TERS

The plan of providing some intermediate courts having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. Without details. I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such

The salaries of the judges of the district courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, in adequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below \$5,000 per annum be increase amount. It is quite true that the amount of lalor performed by these judges is very unequal; but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to supplement their incomes, the salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable support.

comfortable support.

Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush ou all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspira-cies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legis lation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just. Our naturalization laws should be so revised as

Our naturalization laws should be so levised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition towards our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the examination. Those who are the government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship, but a domicile.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

The Postmaster General's Report. The report of the postmaster general not only exhibits the operations of the department for the exhibits the operations of the department for the past fiscal year, but contains many valuable sug-gestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your atten-tion. No other branch of the government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possi-ble value that only those engaged in trade can

The saving of one day in the transmission of the mails between New York and San Francisco which has recently been accomplished, is an inci-dent worthy of mention.

The plan suggested of a supervision of the post-

offices in separate districts that shall involve instruction and suggestion and a rating of the efficiency of the postmasters would, I have no doubt, greatly improve the service.

Secretary Tracy's Report. The report of the secretary of the navy shows a reorganization of the bureaus of the department that will, I do not doubt, promote the efficiency of

In general, satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first class vessel of her rate.

she is a first class vessel of her rate.

The report of the secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had, on the 4th of March last, thirty-seven serviceable whips and though four have since hear added to ships, and though four have since been added to the list, the total number has not been increased, because in the mean time four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new ressels are added. These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have s more rapid increase in the number of serviceable . I concur in the recommendation of the ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be

An appalling calamity befell three of our nava vessels on duty at the Samoan islands, in the harbor of Apia, in March last, involving the loss of four officers and forty-seven seamen, of two vessels, the Trenton and the Vandalia, and the disabling of a third, the Nipsic. Three vessels of the German navy, also in the harbor, shared with our ships the force of the hurricane and suffered even more heavily. While mourning the brave officers and men who died, facing with high resolve perils greater than those of battle, it is most gratifying to state that the credit of the American navy for seamanskip, courage, and generosity was magnificently sustained in the storm beaten harbor of Apia.

(The president here speaks at length of the progress and condition of the Indian on government reservations, and refers to the Sioux and Cherokee negotiations.)

The Opening of Ohlahoma. Under the agreement made between the United States and the Muscoges (or Creek) nation of Indians on the 19th day of January, solute title was secured by the United States to about three and a half millions of acres of land. Section 12 of the general Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1839, made provision for the purchase by the United States from the Seminole tribe of a certain portion of their lands. The delegates of the Sominele nation, having

behalf, delivered a preper release and convey-ance to the United States of all the lands men-

tioned in the act, which was accepted by me and certified to be in compliance with the statute. By the terms of both the acts referred to all the lands so purchased were declared to be a part of the public domain, and open to settlement under the homestead law. But of the lands embraced in these purchases, being in the aggregate about five and a half million acres, three and a half mil-lion acres had already, under the terms of the treaty of 1895, been acquired by the United States for the purpose of settling other Indian tribat thereon, and had been appropriated to that purpose. The land remaining and available for settlement consisted of 1,897,798 acres, surrounded o all sides by lands in the occupancy of Indian tribes. Congress had provided no civil govern-ment for the people who were to be invited by my proclamation to settle upon these lands, except as the new court, which had been established at Muscogee, or the United States courts in some of the adjoining states, had power to enforce the

general laws of the United States.

In this condition of things I was quite reluctant to open the lands to settlement. But in view of the fact that several thousand persons, many of them with their families, had gathered upon the borders of the Indian Territory, with a view to securing homesteads on the coded lands, and that delay would involve them is sauch loss and suffering, I did, on the 23d day of March last, issue proclamation declaring that the lands therein deproclamation declaring that the lands therein de scribed would be open to settlement under the provisions of the law on the SM day /f April fol-lowing, at 12 o'clock noon. Two land districts had been established and the effices were open for the transaction of business when the appointed time

ravived.

It is much to the credit of the settlers that they very generally observed the limitation as to the time when they night enter the territory. Carwill be taken that those who enters the territory. Carwill be taken that those who entered in violatio of the law do not secure the advantage they unfairly sought. There was a good deal of apprehension that the strife for legations would result in much violence and bloodshed, but happily these anticipations were not realized. It is estimate that there are now in the territory about 60.00 people, and several constitutable towns have spring up, for which temperary municipal governments have been organised. Suthrie is said to have now a population of almost 8,000. Elever schools and sine churches have been established and three daily and five weekly newspapers and schools and nine churches have been established and three daily and five weekly newspapers an published in this city, whose charter and ordinances have only the sanction of the voluntary acquiescence of the people from day to day.

Ordehoma City has a population of about five

thousand, and is proportionately as well provided as Guthrie with churches, schools and newspa-pers. Other towns and villages having popula-tions of from one hundred to a thousand are scat-

tions of from one hundred to a thousand are scat-tered over the territory.

In order to secure the peace of this new com-munity, in the absence of civil government, I di-rectedigen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to act in conjunction with the marshals of the United States to preserve the peace, and upon their requisition to use the troops to aid them in executing warrants and in quieting any riots or breaches of the peace that might occur. He was further directed to use his influence to promote good order and to avoid any might occur. He was turner that the series influence to promote good order and to avoid any conflicts between or with the settlers. Believing that the introduction and sale of liquors, where no legal restraints or regulations existed, would endanger the public peace, and in view of the fact that such liquors must first be introduced into the Indian reservations before reaching the white settlements, I further directed the general commanding to enforce the laws relating to the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian

country.

E.The presence of the troops has given a sense of security to the well disposed citizens, and has tended to restrain the lawless. In one instance the officer in immediate command of the troops went further than I deemed justifiable in sup-porting the de facto municipal government of Guthrie, and he was so informed and directed to limit the interference of the military to the support of the marshals on the lines indicated in the original order. I very urgently recommend that congress at once provide a territorial government for these people. Serious questions, which may at any time lead to violent outbreaks, are awating the institution of court for their awaiting the institution of courts for their peace awaiting the institution of courts for their peaceful adjustment. The American genius for self
government has been well illustrated in Oklahoms, but it is neither safe nor wise to leave these
people longer to the expedients which have temporarily served them.

Provision should be made for the acquisition of
title to town lots in the towns year and think of

title to town lots in the towns now established in Alaska, for locating town sites and for the establishment of municipal governments. Only the mining laws have been extended to that territory, and no other form of title to lands can now be obtained. The general land have were framed with reference to the disposition of agricultural lands, and it is doubtful if their operation in Alaska would be beneficial. * * *

In the administration of the land laws the policy of facilitating, in every proper way, the adjust ment of the honest claims of individual settlers upon the public lands has been pursued. The number of pending cases had, during the preced-ing administration, been greatly increased under the operation of orders for a time suspending final action in a large part of the cases origi-nating in the west and northwest, and by the sub-sequent use of unusual methods of examination. Only those who are familiar with the conditions under which our agricultural lands have been set-tled can appreciate the serious and often fatal consequences to the settler of a policy that puts his title under suspicion, or delays the issuance of his patent. While care is taken to prevent and to expose fraud, it should not be imputed without

reason.

The manifest purpose of the homestead and preemption laws was to promote the settlement of the public domain by persons having a bona fide intent to make a home upon the selected lands. Where this intent has been well established and the requirements of the law have been substantially compiled with the chainpart is ensubstantially complied with, the claimant is en titled to a prompt and friendly consideration of his case. But where there is reason to believe that the claimant is the mere agent of another, who is seeking to evade a law intended to promote small holdings, and to secure by fraudulent methods large tracts of timber and other lands, both principal and agent should not only be thwarted in their fraudulent purpose, but should be made to feel the full penalties of our criminal statutes. The laws should be so administered as not to confound these two classes, and to visit lties only upon the latter.

(Reference is here made to New Mexico and Arizona land titles.) Pensions.

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz., muster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof; but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult, and in many deserving cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hard-ships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt. Besides these there is another class composed of men many of whom served an enlistment of

three full years, and of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the who were always ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their command, and were mustered out in sound health, and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or cas-

I am not unaware that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war a having rendered substantial service during the war are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casualty are in capacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not. in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unseitshly. Our people will I am sure, very generally ap-prove such legislation. And I am equally sure

will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared for.

There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To some of these the secretary of the interior has called at-

It is gratifying to be able to state that by the adoption of new and better methods in the war department the calls of the pension office for information as to the military and hospital recon of pension claimants are now promptly answered, and the injurious and vexatious delays that have heretofore occurred are entirely avoided. This will greatly facilitate the adjustment of all pend-

(The president then speaks of the four new

Protection of Railroad Employes. The attention of the interstate commerce commission has been called to the urgent need of congressional legislation for the better lives and limbs of those engaged in operat ing the great interstate freight lines of the country, and especially of the yardmen and brake-men. A petition, signed by nearly 10,000 railway brakemen, was presented to the commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight

At a meeting of state railroad commissioners and their accredited representatives, held at Washington in March lest, upon the invitation of the interstate commerce commission, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the commission "to consider what can be done to prevent the less of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling freight cars, and in handling the brakes of such cars." During the year ending June 30, 1888, over 2,000 railroad employes were killed in service, and more

than 20,000 injured. Lit is competent, I think, for congress to require Edit is competent, I think, for congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars used in interstate commerce, and she use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once. It is a represent to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of a necessary and useful vocation, be subjected to a peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in time of war.

that of a soldier in time of war. (The president then speaks of the department of agriculture, the weather service, and the District of Columbia.)

The proposition to observe the four hundreth universary of the discovery of America by the opening of a world's fair or exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well claim the pro-motion of the general government.

In the course of lengthy reference to the civil service commission, he says:

The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing officers, our resentment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter, and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power.

My predecessor, on the 4th day of January, 1889, by an executive order to take effect March 15, prought the railway mail service under the operation.

brought the railway mail service under the opera-tion of the civil service law. Provision was made that the order should take effect sooner in any state where an eligible list was sconer obtained. On the 11th day of March, Mr. Lyman, then the only member of the commission, reported to me in writing that it would not be possible to have the list of eligibles ready before *227 1, and requested that the taking effect of the order be postponed until that time, which was done, subject to the same provision contained in the original order as to states in which an eligible list was state where an eligible list was sooner obtain nal order as to states in which an eligible list was sooner obtained.

As a result of the revision of the rules, of the

new classification, and of the inclusion of the rail-way mail service, the work of the commission has been greatly increased, and the present clerical force is found to be inadequate. I recomme that the additional clerks asked by the commission be appropriated for. * * *

I am satisfied that both in and out of the classi-

fied service great benefit would accrue from the adoption of some system by which the officer would receive the distinction and benefit that, in all private employments, comes from exceptions faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of

I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all those ele-ments that are covered by the terms "faithful-ness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making

promotions. I have also suggested to the postmaster general that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be apor postmasters of each class. They will be ap-propriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the department. That a great stim-ulus would thus be given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate removals from office. (The president here suggests a national ex-perimental grant in aid of education.)

The "Color Question." The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found, by a cruel slave code. Happily for both races they are now free. They have, from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty, which was our shame, not theirs, made remarkable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have, as a people, shown them-selves to be friendly and faithful towards the white race, under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the national cemeteries where a grateful government has gathered the ashes of those who died in its

ments that have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly quali-ties, and for fidelity to the enlistment oath. In civil life they are now the toilers of their comcivil fire they are now the toners of their com-munities, making their full contribution to the widening streams of prosperity which these com-munities are receiving. Their sudden withdrawal would stop production, and bring disorder into the household as well as the shop. Generally, they do not desire to quit their homes, and their employers resent the interference of the emigra-tion agants who seek to stimulate such a desire. tion agents who seek to stimulate such a desire.

But, notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of any effective exercise of their politi-cal rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the

It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these communities must work out this probem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have g been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness and great pa-tience; upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law

I earnestly invoke the attention of congress to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption either on the part of the executive or of congress of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of election of members of the house of representatives is clearly given to the general government.

A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the federal government, whether as litigant, juror, or witness in our courts, as an elector for mem-

bers of congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways. The Merchant Marine. In the course of his remarks on the mer-

chant marine, the following occurs: I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service, in American steamships, between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans, as will be libislands in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and is some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines is the competitions which they must meet. That the American states lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal poris I do not doubt. We should also make provision for a mayal reserve to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified tomage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the government, in case of need, as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withhelds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses, in time of war, are public purposes of the highest concern.

The enlarged participation of our people in the erally remunerative for the service rendered,

The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, and the fuller and better employment of our machanics, which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the states and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

we should enter upon it with prompts cision.

The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the seace and hohor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the differst and serious attantion of cougress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented, having the same great edd in view.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 3, 1889.

FARE OF OUR ANCESTORS.

WHAT THEY ATE SOME TWO AND THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Very Fond of Grease-Sugar at High Figures-Bread Was a Staple and Made in Many Varieties-The English Pudding From Fingers to Forks

The most interesting part of history is that which the historians often omit to notice. The wars and the laws and who made them we know. They are what the historian chiefly cares for; but while these are important, scarcely less so and far more interesting are the social customs, the dress and food and the every day life of past centuries. If in all eras the Englishman's appetite has

been famous, he has not always been able to employ it upon the same material. In Anglo Saxon times and long after the staple food of the multitude was bread, butter and cheese A few of the coarser vegetables were added and it was only on occasions that this was diversified by "salted bacon and pancakes, beef or fish." The meat, when it was to be had, was usually boiled over a tripod. "The kettle" in which this was done, says the author of "Old Cookery Books," was "the universal vessel for boiling purposes, and the bacon house, or larder, was the warehouse for the winter stock of provisions." In almost all the foods strong condiments like garlic and pepper were freely used. Phil-ology shows that the Saxon food was bread, butter and cheese, for beef, veal, mutton pork and bacon retain the names given by the Normans.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FORK. "In the Tenth century colloquy of Archbishop Alfric," says Mr. Carew Hazlett, "the boy is made to say that he is too young to eat meat, but subsists on cabbages, eggs, fish, cheese, butter and beans," and the drink, which was rarely ale, was usually water The nursery rhyme tells us of King Alfred's "bag pudding of barley meal, with raisins and meat." The frying pan, Mr. Hazlett says, preceded the grill, "just as the fork lagged behind the spoon, from which it is a seeming evolution." For centuries in Eng-land there was a prejudice against the fork, which displaced the fingers, and forks at first were the privilege only of kings. When Coryat employed one after his visit to Italy, where the instrument originated in the Elev enth century, he was nicknamed Furcifer. It took six hundred years, or until the Seventeenth century, to establish it England, and even then it did not attain general use. A country boor "still eats his bacon or his her-ring with his fingers, just as Charles XII of Sweden buttered his bread with his royal thumb."

It is said that the origin of washing the hands before eating arose from the fact that food at first was eaten wholly-all around the table dipping into one dish-with the hands. Now, with the finger bowl, an ablution ends as well as precedes the meal. Carving knives, like the fork, were at first a luxury, and as late as the close of the Fifteenth century were confined to kings' tables and those of the no bility. Butter was not much used in England before the Norman conquest, although the Englishman, unlike the Italian, had no oil for a substitute. Of the introduction of sugar there is no certain date given. Mr. Hazlitt thinks it must have been scarce and dear in 1236, "when Henry III acked the mayor of Winchester to procure him three pounds of Alexandria sugar, if so much could be got, and also some rose and violet colored sugar nor had it grown more plentiful when the same prince ordered the sheriffs of London to end him four loaves of sugar to Woodstock. Before the end of the Thirteenth century. however, it gained ground and could gener ally be produced. It was then sold by the loaf or pound at what would be 371/4 to 75 cents a pound in American currency.

There were several kinds of bread used in the Fifteenth century. Palm main was bread made of very white flour. In addition to this, there was to be had coarser "wheat pea bread, oat bread or oat cakes, hard bread and unleavened bread." Rye lentils and oatmeal were sometimes mixed for bread for the Certain coarse fish were once eaten esteemed. Porpoise pie, once eaten, was finally ridiculed in the time of James I as "a dish which not even a dog would eat," although in our own times on the Hudson river it is the sturgeon, "very like a porpoise," that used to be called "Albany beef," perhaps so called because the early Dutch may have gone to that city's market to get it.

COOKERY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. In the Seventeenth century English cookery began to improve and took hints from the continental nations. Travel increased and tourists brought home recipes like the follow-"To make a Portugal dish," a Virginia dish," "A Persian dish," "A Spanish Olio," etc. The following also were probably by travelers: "To make the Lady Abergavenry's cheese," "Lord Conway's receipt for amber puddings," "To make a posset, the Earl of Arundel's way." the fame of foreign dishes was well estab-lished French and Italian cooks came to England and entered service. But the opposition to French cookery was heard from more than one voice. Mr. Hazlitt says Charles Lamb in more modern times did not like it. The critics of the time said it disguised the real flavor of the meat. It might do for a hot climate, but "It is here," says the author of "Antiquitates Culivaria," "the art of

spoiling good meat." Addison says that living in in the days of Queen Anne was plain and plentiful. A dinner was only two courses. "Two plain dishes," he says, "with two or three good natured, cheerful, ingenious friends, would make me more pleased and vain than all that pomp and luxury can bestow." Dinner then as later, was the main meal. Misson says The English eat a great deal at dinner. They rest a while and to it again till they have quite stuffed their paunch. Then sup per is moderate—gluttons at noon and abstinent at night. I heard that they were great flesh eaters, and I found it true." Many people in England, he says, "never eat bread, while they chew meat by whole mouthfuls. Their vegetables fairly swim in grease." Deep potations were common everywhere. You see so late as in Dickens' novels how good cheer in eating and drinking is really an English inheritance. The English pudding came down from two or more centuries ago, and it was made, says Misson, "fifty different ways," but always with meats and sweets. And he describes it 200 years ago as most excellent. To come in pudding time is as much as to say to come in the most lucky moments in the world. Blood puddings and marrow puddings abounded .- Joel Benton in New York Herald.

Every Man His Own Photographer.

The latest thing in sun picturing is a self acting photographic apparatus by which the operator can take his or her own picture ithout the aid of a professor of the art. Perhaps some people will now find out how ugly they really are, and have no one to blame it on except themselves. It may be added that the machine is a nickel-in-the-slot affair at present, but it will soon get outside such narrow limits as that.—Chicago Herald.

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WILL CURE the Kidneys,
REGULATE the Heart, and
MAKES LIFE worth living
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And has not outstanding a dollar of unpaid losses or claims for losses. No sound company insures W. C. STREET, Pres., GEO. B. St. John, Treas. GEO. R. COWLES Secretary.

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FURNISHING UNDERTAKER. I am prepared to take charge day or night and furnish everything necessary for the intement of the dead. Telephone Connection with residence No. 3 Berkley Place. 1y5

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All kinds of the best qualities of Meats, Fish, Clams, Vegetables, etc., are kept constantly on hand, and will be sold by us as low as can be procured at any market in Norwaik. We intend to prove to our customers that we deserve their patronage by fair and generous dealing.

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Refrigerators and House Furnishing Goods. Generally. A Full line of CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

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STEAM & WARM AIR COMBINATION HEATER? All kinds of Ornamental and Plain Slateing, Tin

Repairing Done by Experienced Workmen at Short Notice. 53 WALL STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

Beef, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.

You can get any and all of the above mentione

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Try ns. we can please you

EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH, CLEAN.

J. C. NEWKIRK. DENTIST

Dentistry performed in all branches. Gold and Porcelain Crowns inserted. Gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Office at residence, Lewis Street, near Congregational church, Norwalk

Love's Logic. The following poem, entitled "Love's Logic" which we clip from the Washington Post, is from the gifted pen of Mrs. Ruth G. D. Havens, the talented sister of

Dr. Emily Pardee of Norwalk :-"He loves thee well who makes the weep;" 'Twas thus the ancient proverb ran; Then sleep, my sad foreboding, sleep, For never could such passion deep Have dwelt in heart of mortal man. So oft, so oft, he makes me weep,

And weep as only woman can; In tears my tortured soul I sleep, Since first to love me he began. He loves me well who makes me weep: Sleep, oh, my auguished spirit, sleep! Who makes thee weep, he loves the well; I welcome so this hopeful sign; I did not know how could I tell That this was heaven instead of hell? That wealth of tears was bliss divine,

For it I weep he loves me well. I linger o'er the cheerful lines; I thought my tears foretold the knell Of hope, till came this word benign: But now my foolish fears I quell, Who makes me weep, he loves me well.

It I had ever tried to tell. Or know, the secret of my tears, I should make the proverb, spell "Who makes me weep, I love him well," And found no comfort for my fears. But now no longer I rebel Against the fate of anguished years;

But when my heavy eyelids swell, Burdened with hopeless, deathless tears, They to my heart this secret tell: Wno makes thee weep, he loves thee well.

Stuffing. In the undergrowth the turkey Now-a-days is seen to lurk, he Seeks this chance his life to save, he Elsewise will be in the gravy. —Berkshire News.

Roost he high or squat he low, he Stands no shadow of a show—see? Spite of brush, tree top or coop, he Will to-morrow in the soup be.

—NORWALK GAZETTE. From his lofty perch came down; he Nicely stuffed and golden brown, he Graced the table to proclaim he Somehow got there all the samey.

Berkshire News.

Now he lays around all cold, he And his stuffing will get mouldy;
Not a bit! For its told, he Will for weeks all in the hash be.

—Lee Gleaner.

Once again, old Turk, we greet thee, In the Gleaner now we meet thee, You have travelled since Thanksgiving Further than you did when living.

Berkshire News. Happy, happy, dead tom turkey,

That ye can't this awful work see ! First you're soup, then hash for gluts, Now-poetical chestnuts.

"The Leading Ladies' Home Paper." Surely, no other recommendation than the following list of contributors is necessary to convince our readers that in home papers, the Housekeeper, published semi-monthly at Minneapolis, Minnesota, is by all odds the best. "Notes on Housekeeping," for the November number is made, up of sketches by Mrs. President Harrison Mrs. Ex-Governor Martin, Mrs. Senator Ingalls, Mrs. Senator Morgan, Mrs. Sena-

Ingalls, Mrs. Senator Morgan, Mrs. Senator Bate, Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. J. P. Richardson, and Mrs. S. P. Snyder.
"Our Current Comment," devoted to the Scientific, Social, News and Artistic topics of the day, is filled with matter unsurpassed by Century, Scribner's or Harper's; Emily Huntington Miller expresses, in an able article, her views of Women Wage-Workers. Canadian readers will be particularly interested in Judge Mahoney's Notes on Annexation; Professor honey's Notes on Annexation; Professor Bradley on Compulsory Education says: "Efforts should be made by teachers, the

public press, and all friends of intelligence and good citizenship to retain pupils in school until they can be really educated, and that a law to enforce attendance should be passed without delay." A not less interesting article is "A Field for Rich Women," by Frances A. Shaw. The writer, in speaking of the many charitable institutions founded and carried on by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, uses this beautiful sentiment: If all endowed with wealth used the gifts of fortune as wisely as she, the problems now agitating society and threatening to undermine our social system, would be easily solved, the great gulf between the rich and poor would be narrowed, and in place of the present rancors and jealouses, a feeling of mutual respect and good will would exist."

The publishers inform us that a large supply of similar matter has been according.

supply of similar matter has been arranged for and that the Housekeeper will be better than ever before.

The December 15th number will be onequarter larger.

If you are not a subscriber, send ten cents to the publishers and mention our paper, and receive the Housekeeper for 3 months (6 numbers) as a trial; regular price \$1.00 per year.

The "bloody shirt" has been traced to the history of Scotland, through the preface to Scott's "Rob Roy." A Texas correspondent of the New York Tribune adds these interesting ficts :-

About the same period the "bloody shirt" again figured in Scottish history, for when the Earl of Murray was killed by his feudal enemy, the Earl of Huntley, in 1592, in the north of Scotland, the bloody shirt of Murray was hung upon a spear and under that banner gathered a band of avengers. But 300 years before that the bloody shirt had been used to incite the avenger. Gibbon tells us that Moawiyab, the governor of Syria, about 1300 A. D., made it his duty to pursue the assassins of Othman the martyr, whose bloody shirt was hung in the mosque of Damaseus.

"What magazine writer seems most popular among the contributors of the great heavy magazines?" was asked recently at one of the news-stands in a Boston depot. "Pagan Bob," came back the quick reply; "and," continued the news-dealer, "to illustrate the fact we usually sell fifteen or sixteen North American Reviews a month; when Mr. Iugersoll writes we sell from fifty to a hundred, and one month last winter when he contributed we sold one hundred and sixty copies over this counter." In the January Arena, the new Boston review, Colone Ingersoll will have a paper on God in the Constitution, which in many respects is said to be his greatest effort.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin craptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box? For sale by H. R. Hale.

Well's Harr Balsam.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The World's News Gleaned, Sifted and Condensed.

FRESH TIPS FROM THE WIRES

What Is Going on of Interest That Is Worth Reading-The Wheat of the World's News Winnowed from a Whole Week's Threshing.

Henry Searle, the oarsman, is dead. Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the Knight of Pythias, is dead.

Edward Lonsdale, of Foxboro, has been sentenced to twenty years in the state prisor for a felonious assault upon Annie Coomey, a young girl. A. Mozarki was driving along Liberty

street, Pittsburg, with a heavy load of to bacco, when two men knocked him off the seat, seriously injuring him, and then coolly drove off with the \$800 load.

The newly organized Leather Manufact urers' association of Woburn, Mass., have reduced wages from 50 cents to \$1.50 weekly James Houston & Co.'s men struck, and al of the 1,500 workmen may strike.

The total takings of cotton from New Or leans by American miles, north and south for the first fourteen weeks of the seasor have been 922,850 bales against 1,682,519 bales last year. The amount of crop in sight is 4,129,290 bales.

The Eric Athletic club, of Buffalo, N. Y. has completed the preliminary arrange ments looking to a glove fight between John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson for \$30,000. Jane Dobson, colored, died at Providence R. I., at the reputed age of 113 years.

The following officers of the New York players' basebail club have been elected President, Cornolius Van Cott; vice president, Edward B. Talcott; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Robinson.

Recent deaths are those of chief Williamson, of the English detective force, and Hon Patrick D. Dwyer, of Lee, Mass.

John Daley who shot and killed constable W. M. Abbott in West Springfield, Mass. Aug. 31, while resisting arrest was sentenced to State prison for life with hard labor. William F. Allen, professor of history in

the university of Wisconsin, is dead, aged 60. Fuchs & Krans, manufacturers and dealers in cigars at Seventy-first street and avenue A, New York, have made an assignment to Nicholas J. O'Connor, giving prefer ences for \$28,486.

The remains found in the burned Amee building at Boston have been identified as those of D. F. Buckley, one of the missing

Cyrus Fillmore, brother of ex-president Fillmore, is dead.

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, has been appointed associate justice of the United States supreme court.

Emin Pacha, Stanley's companion, was seriously hurt by a fall from a window at Bagamoyo.

Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Gondoliers," has made a hit in London. The squadron of evolution has left Bostor and sailed for Lisbon.

G. D. S. Trask, the governor of the Sail ors' Snug Harbor at New Brighton, was shot at by Capt. Enoch B. Anderson, a former inmate of the institution. The bullet narrowly missed ending Trask's life. Anderson is under arrest.

The ponitry breeders of New Jersey have effected a state organization.

Cyrus Baker, proprietor of the Taylor house, in Norristown, Pa., has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of William McMullen.

A careful estimate of the losses at Lynn, Mass., show that fully 80 per cent of the shoe firms were burned out, and as many of these will be forced to locate temporarily in other towns, it is feared the shoe industry of Lynn will receive a great setback.

The total amount of insurance involved in the Boston fire, as officially reported to date, is \$2,304,900.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the miners of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, northern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, at Indianapolis, on Dec. 18, to bring about a general movement for the advancement of wages during the coming year.

The Rev. J. B. Brackett, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Brookline, Mass., is dead, aged 54.

Baron de Penedo, Brazilian minister to Baron de Penedo, Brazilian minister to England, has been dismissed and his mame stricken from the diplomatic list because of his display of hostility to the Brazilian republic to a degree injurious to the state. Senor Itsjubo has been appointed to succeed him.

The Sugar trust has declared a 2½ per cent. dividend at Boston.

Shihlok Jugigo, the Japanese sailor who

Shihiok Jugigo, the Japanese sailor who killed Muro Commi Contaro in the Japanese sailors' boarding house at 84 James street, New York, on Nov. 10, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

C. E. Silcott, cashier of the sergeant-atarms of the house of representatives at Washington, has fled to Canada with a woman of questionable character, taking \$72,-000 of the government's money. His bondsmen will suffer the loss.

The Monongahela hotel of Pittsburg was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

Representatives of the green glass workers, the flint glass workers and the Glass Manufacturers' association were in conference in Philadelphia over the question of stopping the numerous strikes of green glass blowers who object to non-union men being employed at some of the furnaces. No settlement of the question has yet been reached.

The Hon. Frank Beard has been appointed private secretary to the premier of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald.

The solemn proclamation of Carlos as king of Portugal is fixed for Dec. 28, A bridge across the English channel is

about to be built by an English company. The coroner's inquest in The Minneapolis Tribune building fire developed the fact that the building was never considered a safe one, and that three months ago a committee notified the building inspector that they feared the structure might fall down at any

Gen. Stephen R. Smith, one of the most prominent military men of Connecticut, is

The aggregate total collections of internal revenue for the first four months of the current fiscal year, as reported by Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason, amounts to \$46,783,350 as against \$42,743,985 for the corresponding months of last year.

Frederick F. Hopkins, of Prospect Park, Pa., who systematically robbed his neighbors last summer, who believed him a gentleman of leisure, was sentenced at Media to five years in the penitentiary.

Alfred Andrews, an English miner, of Brisbin, Center county, Pa., has been arrested by the authorities charged with the murder of Clara Pierce, of Karthaus, on Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Harvard Football association has reelected Cumnock captain of the sleven.

Your reference to the bantering style of doing business calls up many funny re-miniscences,,' said an old merchant. "I must tell you of one occurrence that took place in a neighboring country store. The proprietor was noted for being particularly affable and obliging to his customers and he had a clear-keaded and smart young man for clerk. One day one of the best customers of the concern called to buy a dress pattern. The price was 75 cents and after a long talk the clerk closed the bargain at 70 cents. While the clerk was selecting the trimmings, &c., in another part of the store the genial propri-etor came along, rubbing his hands, in-quiring after the family of the customer, praised her taste in selecting that particular piece of goods and as a special favor to a good customer let her have it for 68 cents per yard. The clerk returned and the lady told of the reduction the proprietor had made. The clerk was furious, but not in the least disconcerted. He saw that if the customers thought that he was selling higher than others in the store would avoid him and his discharge would follow. So he says:
"'I just looked at the bill and can sell

you that piece at 65 cents a yard.'
"When the deal was completed the pro-

prietor was as angry as the clerk. "'Do you ynow that I made the price 68 cents?' said the droprietor.

"'Yes,' said the clerk, but I want you to understand that no man can undersell me in this store.'
"He kept his job."

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE. 15c. At druggists. ROUGH ON PAIN PLASTER. Poroused. 15c. ROUGH ON COUGHS. Troches 10c. Liquid 25 ROUGH ON WORMS. Safe, Sure Cure. 25c.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life. It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's wrapping paper she read of Dr. king's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at H. R. Hale's drug store.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourn because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions, and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead eu-pepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1. per bottle by H. R. Hale, druggist.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

at Li JoPatents.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Dec. 8d, '89, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us From the office of EARLE & SETMOUR, Solicitor of Patents, New Haven, Conn.

A. Ahrene, assignor to P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, latch and lock case. F. Armstrong, Bridgeport, bicycle step. A. T. Pulley, assignor to Peerless Button Hole Attachment Co., Taylor City, mechanical

J. H. Deniger, assignor to himself, S. H. Tomlinson and J. T. Logan, Bridgeport, ve-I. Dimock, New London, spinning and twist-

ing wachine.

H. N. Gale, Bristol, steam engine.

Glastonbury, field m O. W. Cosice, Glastonbury, field marker, M. I. Han sen, assignor to F. Armstrong, Brid eport, electric meter. C. L. Lincoln, assignor to Yale & Towne Mig. Co., Stamford, lock.

J. R. Lomas, assignor 1-2 to B. Shoninger,
Haven, music rack for pianos.

C. F. Monroe, Meriden, coffee or tea-pot.
E. Palmer, Middletown, maceine for tontering, straightening and finishing woven

F. Rhind, assignor 1-2 to E. Miller & Co.,

W. Rogers, Hartford, spoon, etc.

Drunkenness.-Liquor Habit.

Drunkenness.—Liquor Habit.

In all the world there is out one care, Dr Haine's Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send tor circular and full particulars. Address, in confidence, Golden Specific Co., 185 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

Are you disturbed at night and broken o 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 gums reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the teste, and is the prescription of Some of the oldest and best female nurses and physicans in the United States, and is for sa e by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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NORWALK, - - CONN. Dealer in Green House and Hot House and Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees Shrubberg, Vines. Cut Flowers always on hand and all sorts of designs in Flowers arranged to order. Grading and Re-filling Cemetery Plots

promptly attended to. Family Horse For Sale, A N Extra Large and Fine Family Horse fo sale. Suitable for Ladies, Children or an invalid to handle. Apply at GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHAKERS' SECRET OF LONG LIFE. These wonderful people cannot prevent the coming of Time's Winter, but by their activity and health in advanced age they prove that even "Where the snowflakes fall the thickest There's nothing that can freeze."

There's nothing that can freeze."

An clastic step, an erect and manly bearing, a bright eye, a resonant voice, ambition and ablity for for work or pleasure;—these things they offer in the place of drooping spirits, despairing looks, and of that tired and weary feeling which neither rest nor sleep avails to relieve.

The Shakers made a study of medicinal roots and herbs with a view to preparing a remedy which should be an absolute and certain cure for idigestion and dyspepsia, knowing, as they did, that it was the source of most other diseases and the cause of the early decay and death so manifest among the people. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the result was the celebrated Shaker Extract of Roots, sold and used in all parts of the world.

A pamphlet describing this great diseovery of the Shakers is now published. Read it, and

GIVE UP THE FOOLISH NOTION

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is likely to attract your attention. It is short and contains portraits by an eminent artist of famous men and women illustrating the author's theory. Copies mailed free on application.

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Good Appetite, New Strength, Oniet Nerves. Happy Days,

A POWERFUL TONIC.

MERYOUS PROSTRATION.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinint;

Mine was about as bad a case of malaria as could be, and yet Kaskine cured me after I had been dosed with almost every drug in the Pharmacopœia.—J. D. Hird, B. A., Chemist Maryland Agricultural College.

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freight between New York, Norwalk and South Norwalk. Will leave Pier 23, foot of Beekman St. New York, every evening, except Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, and on Saturdays at 2 p. m. Returning boat leaves Norwalk at 15 p. m., and So. Norwalk at 6:30 p. m. Freight received from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Preight taken from and received for all point on the Danbury and Norwalk and Shepaug Railroads at Greatly Reduced Rates.

Upon application to Agents the City of Norwalk and Eagle will be sent for special lots of freight anywhere in New York or its vicinity. EFAll persons are forbid trusting any of the employees of the boats of this line on account of the owners thereof.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD. Danbury and Norwalk Division. CORRECTED TO NOV. 20TH, 1889.

SOUTH. Lv. Norwalk, Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Wiison Poin

602 a. m. 619 a. m.

759 a. m. 756 803 6803 6817 8817 8827 8835 6810 1003 1018 1020 6817 1009 m.

1250 p. m. 100 p. m. 107 p. m.

483 446 453 646 Mixed 638 Mixed 636 Mixed 804 809 817 947 1024 1031 11 NORTH.

Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Norwalk a. m. 2 50 p. m. Limited Express, New York and Pittsfield, via. D & N. Division, going South leave South Norwalk at 7:44 p. m. Going North leave South Norwalk at 4:15 p. m.

W. II. STEVENSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager F. C. PAYNE, Superintendent. A. W. PEREIN, General Passenger Agent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. OCTOBER 6th, 1889.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:-

Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:—

For New York.—Accommodation trains at 6.55, 8.30, 9.36, a. m., 1.20 2.45, 5.08, and 6.38 (to Stamford only) 8.11, 10.18, p. m. Express trains at 5.16 (except Mondays), 5.46, 6.12, (local), 7.23 (local), 7.56 (local) 8.26 (local) 9.03 (springfield local), 19.11, 11.37 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 4.46, 5.20, 6.48, 7.51, (daily, except sturday)p. m.

For New Haven and the East.—Accommodation trains at 6.31, 7.38, 8.50, 10.40 a. m., 1.42, 4.22, 5.13, 6.23 and 7.23, to Bridgeport, 8.41, 9.41, 11.07 p. m. Express trains at 9.16, a. m.; 12.12, 1.07 (local), 3.08, 4.11 (Housatonic Express) 5.09 (Naugatuck Express) 7.15, (Springfield local), 12.43 a. m. (Boston express).

Sundays.—Accommodation 7.28, 9.12 a. m., and 6.47 p. m.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Supt.

For Sale Cheap. A SECOND-HAND Cast from Fence, with gate all in perfect order and as good as new, about 130 feet in length. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for soon. Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE

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BRIDGEPORT.

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Dress Goods, CLOAKS, CARPETS.

now open. The prices this season are wonderfully low, while the same reliable standard of quality will be maintained. Standard fashion patterns are now kept by us, and guaranteed to be the best pattern in the market,

New Dress Goods for Fall.

10 pieces Black, 46 inch, Wool Serge, 50 cents. 5 pieces Black 56 inch Brilliantine, 75 cents. 56 inch Lenox Broadcloths, 75 cents. Fine quality Merino Coupre, 85 cents. 50 pieces Mohairs at 50 cents, worth 75 cents. Twilled Alys Cloth, all wool, 60 cents. French Whipcords, at 75 cents, worth \$1.00.

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Newmarkets, Jackets, Coats and Ulsters. Novelties in Matslasse Garments, plain and trimmed with fur or applique. Tailor-made New-markets, English Storm Coats.

Seal Plush Sacques. 40 to 44 inches long, elegantly made and lined, from \$16 to \$60.

Seal Plush Jackets.

Quilted Satin Linings, from \$12 up. Furs, Muffs, Boas, Stoles and Collars, in Seat, Beaver and Astrachan,

SEALSKIN SACQUES. SEALSKIN JACKETS. SEALSKIN WRAPS.

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Our bargain room has been replenished with many desirable goods from the regular selling stock, but at the Bargain Room Prices. All kinds of Carpetings are in this room and at lower prices than was ever thought o for reliable makes. A sample: Tapestry Brussels, 50 cents per yard.

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If may, made ally not rescolor; elegant one; resolor; of \$1.00 Craughts, or \$1.00 %, proparable E. S. Wells, 1883 Lity,