NORWALK



GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1800

An Enterprising Republican Journal, especially devoted to Local News and Interests.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

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Norwalk Gazette

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LOCAL ITEMS.

We are now sending out our regular half yearly bills, and we trust that our good friends will promptly respond.

Well, how do you like it?

Rev. Dr. Noble is expected in town on

Our stores will close all day on the

Mrs. Hunter, of Main street, is visiting in New York.

Look at Raymond Bros', new adv. in another column.

John Doty, Esq., of Gunther's great for house, New York, is in town.

What's the matter with the old GAZETTE this week? It's a-l-l r-i-g-h-t!

Miss Fannie Wilson goes to Winsted for health and recuperation this week.

Mr. Fred Andrews, of Port Chester.

spent Sunday with friends in town. The National Bank of Norwalk thas de-

clared its usual dividend. Sec adv. Billy May's Bridgeport Sun bas been

purchased by Frederick Tomlinson. Hons. Sam. Fessenden and Lynde Har-

rison were in Washington yesterday. We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. B. E.

Lockwood is quite uncomfortably ill.

Mrs. M. E. Mead has moved into her new and begetiful school quarters, Hillside.

Lodge Austin is visiting, his fatter-in-

law, Col. Cuss. A. Converse, in Norwich. The High Cliff Pleasure Club hold its

first annual meeting on Thursday evening A concrete walk is being laid around

the Soldiers' monument in Riverside Cem-

The Montgomery children who have been so seriously ill with scarlet fever, are

The Y.P.S.C.E. gave a delightful entertainment in the Congregational chapel last evening.

Our townspeople are delighted to see Mr. William H. Earle riding about our strects again.

The South Norwalk Banks seem to have experienced their usual prosperity in the dividend line.

Henry Millspaugh, the vegetable vender, is to be tried next Friday for non-support of his family.

President Harrison is to be at the usual Bowen's Woodstock, 4th of July advertising celebration.

Ex-Selectman James reports great difficulty in getting a candidate for collector of the port of Broad River.

Captain Allen Hubbell, only surviving son of the late Captain Joseph W. Hubbell, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Minot Osborn, of New Haven, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs.

Bradley, of East Norwalk. Edwin Bennett, of New York, son of the late Eli T. Bennett, was at his parental

home on East Avenue Sunday. A couple of members of the New York fire department visited the Norwalk de-

partment on Monday night. Five of our largest ocean steamers left

New York for Europe Saturday literally packed with American tourists. E. K. Lockwood & Co's windows are

setting the patriotic urchins all affane with Fourth of July patriotism. Mrs. Bradley Browne has returned to

her home in Norwalk from a prolonged visit in Reading Center, N. Y. Letter carrier Matheis paid;84 fine like a

little man, for not "moving on" as commanded by officer DeForest.

George W. Hills, of the Bridgeport Post, and Editor Kirk, of the New Canaan Messenger, are expert bicycle riders.

The Alert base ball team, of Danbury are coming to Norwalk to-morrow to sacrifice themselves to some of our local

It is all very well for the heartless coal combine to raise the price of July coal, so long as the price of ice doesn't go up this muggy weather.

Minot Kellogg, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, and formerly of Norwalk, sails next month for an extensive tour of Europe and the Holy Land .

Mr. S. S. Rhoades and wife, of Hempstead, L. I., are spending a few days in town, the guests of Mrs. Rhoades' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Rose.

Chester Lee has left the employ of the telephone company and accepted a situation in connection with the gas company's new electric light plant.

The new officers of Our Brothers lodge, I. Q. O. F. are, Noble Grand, John Jones; Vice Grand, Albert Kemp; Corresponding Secretary, Bradley S. Keith.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Kellogg of New Haven, uncle and aunt of Mrs. O. E. Wilson, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. on Arch street.

According to annual request of the Warden, several members of each fire company will stay in their houses with the aparatus on the night of the 3d.

Miss Ada Horsley, forelady of the ironing department in the shirt factory, started for England Wednesday on the City of New York for a three months' visit.

The venerable Mrs. Edwin Hoyt, of Main street, now in her 88th year, is quite feeble, and her children and many friends are becoming very solicitous about her condition.

Rev. Mr. Everest remarked in his Sunday morning discourse that soap was oftentimes needed as a precurser of grace, thus scoring a point for our Baptist friends.

The New Milford Gazette printers are going to have the 4th off, and the paper will be one day later than usual in order to get in the casualties they are expected

The great poet says that every dog must have his day, but that Belden avenue dog is bound to have his night as well, and vigorously does he devote it to incessant

The change of the moon does not seem to have changed the drip and coze in the humid atmosphere a whit. Can't President Harrison change his Clerk of the

Hurral for the Massachusetts rifle team! They have outshot the British again. Massachusetts shooters, it will be remembered, began to outshoot the Brit-

Frank Hyatt, an old Norwalk boy, 5 the inventor of the best safety pin in the market, and manufactures one hundred and fifty gross of them per day to supply the demand.

Parlor Rock, the Housatonic railroad company's delightful pienic resort, is engaged for every day in this month by picnic parties, and Manager Harris is chock full of business.

-Blascer's crockery and house furnishing store is just the place to find "hard times" bargains. Call and see the new styles in table wares. The low prices

will astonish you. Good Deacon D. M. Main is coming up to-day to keep Fourth of July with his old time chum, Walter J. Fitch. What a patriotic time the two gay old boys will

have of it to be sure. Charles L. Bockwell and his bride sailed on the Germanic last Wednesday for Europe A large delegation of Mr. Rockwell's Meriden friends were on hand to bid the happy pair bon voyage.

A whopping big seal got into the fish wier at Wilson's Point, Sunday, and at last advices was enjoying himself hugely in devouring his fellow prisoners, the poor fish imprisoned with him.

The selection of the venerable Frederick Douglass as Minister to Hayti is in every way admirable. Mr. Douglass is seventytwo years of age, but he is active and vigorous as many a man of years younger.

Rev. H. A. Delano, pastor of the South Norwalk Baptist church, and a zealous advocate of prohibition, resigned his pastorate on Sunday to accept a call from the Evanston Baptist church in Chicago.

It is not very generally known that Norwalk is a banana growing country. Florist Hanford has a couple of banana trees growing in his conservatory which are literally loaded with the luscious fruit.

The chapel to be erected at the corner of West avenue and Berkley place upon the lot donated by Mrs. Wm. K. James to St. Paul's parish for that purpose will be known as the "Chapel of Our Holy Savior."

A party of ten left Danbury Saturday evening, for Norwalk, where they boarded the "Viola" and started on a Fourth of July trip, and will visit Martha's Vineyard, Newport, New London, etc. The trip will extend until Saturday.

The Waterbury daily American keeps the GAFTTE company in changing to eight pages. It has also put in a new Hee press, and is one of the best equipped, as well as one of the best looking and ablest that was not let into the secret, feels papers in Connecticut.

The anniversary of Rising Star Section Cadets of Temperance, will be held at the entrance of Five Mile River harbor on July 4th, at 3 p. m., when an appropriate programme will be carried out.

The stockholders of the Consolidated road will hold a special meeting in New Haven on Monday, 16th inst., for the purpose of acting upon "a resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut amending the charter of this company."

Albert Edwards, of Easton, is 83 years old, but he never before attended a circus until he saw Earnum's this month.—

He is a greater chriceity than any he saw

at the circus.

Edward Everest, son of Rev. Mr. Everest, was a member of the graduating class at Yale last week. He goes to Dakota with his parents, and then returns to New York in the fall, where he expects to enter upon a business career.

W. P. Whitney, who has so long run the attractive Art Store at South Norwalk, is to remove his business up-town and will occupy a portion of the store in the old Connecticut Hotel property recently reconstructed by Mr. Jerry Donovan.

Committeemen have been elected in the Center school district as follows : one year, B. W. Fillow; two years, J. Belden Hurlbutt; three years. A. J. Meeker. Ezra Parker was elected treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold clerk, and Chas. A. Burr col-

Rev. Father Slocum's new residence is receiving its roofing and "soon we shall see both the lights and liver in," as Pat. remarked on viewing a building nearing completion. It will show up as a fine improvement, when the old parsonage is moved sway.

The Norwalk Record has been sold to Mr. A. G. Betts, who for the past 30 years has been connected with the cli GAZETTA. Mr. Betts will see to it that it maintains the reputation it has always enjoyed, of being the sprightliest little local paper in Pairfield county.

A. A. Martin and Miss Mamie C. Rubey were married at the bride's residence in Cranberry Plains on Wednesday evening by Rev. C. E. Torrey. On Thursday evening Mr. Martin treated his fellow members of Pioneer hook and ladder com pany to refreshments.

A poor Bridgeport wretch who is prepared to argue that marriage is a failure, writes to the Post that "the report that I was seen with my wife is false, she has no claim on me, nor do I wish to be seen with her. Her and I are strangers and I would not recognize her as a wife."

The steamer "Cape Charles" will make her regular trip to New York on July 4th, but will leave for Wilson's Point at 5 p m. from Pier 88 (foot Jefferson street) and at 5.15 p. m. from 31st atreet instead of at her usual time. An extra train will be run to connect with her on that day.

Benjamin Barrsclough, Esq., after a long series of years of service at the great Barnum clothing house, has transferred himself to more congenial quarters. "Barry" always had a strong "pull" on Norwalk customers, and not only clothed our boys nicely but put lots of shekela into the store coffers.

Pioneer Hook and Ladder company went out for a practice run Thursday night. After their return to the house refreshments, which had been provided by Mr. A. A. Martin, whose marriage occurred on the previous evening, were partaken of amid congratulations, and a pleasant evening was passed.

What a pity it is that the good people on the Winnipauk road didn't get together and take out the trifling crooks in that pleasant thoroughfare, from Nash's corner to Randle's store. The improvement would have paid for itself twice over in ten years besides making the street a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

During the month of June the borough letter carriers delivered 18,832 letters, including 31 registered; 1,962 postal cards; 7,314 newspapers, etc., a total of 22,608 pieces. They collected 189 local letters, 3,154 mail letters, 17 local postal cards, 390 mail postal cards, and 271 newspapers etc., a total of 3,971 pieces collected.

Sentinel-Yesterday at Hoboken, N. J. the Norwalks defeated the Cuban Giants by a score of 5 to 2.—July Fourth the Norwalks will be back to this city and will play two games with the Gorhams.
The morning game will commence at 10 o'clock, and the afternoon game at 4 o'clock.

The council last night took the initiatory step toward paving Washington and Main streets, at an expense not to exceed

T. B. Hopper, Readman's photographer, whose reported engagement caused so much excitement a few weeks ago, went in company with Miss Georgia Sloan Elmore to New York and Brooklyn on Saturday evening, leaving in the ears of a few friends the secret that they were going to be married. That portion of society slighted and sore.

The new "tax law" is bothering the 'bloated bondholders" especially if the State Treasurer should construe the law so as to make the tax one per cent. per annum. The statute is not perfectly clear and will not be until the Supreme Court subject it to clarifying process.

Ten shares of the stock of the Central National Bank, of Norwalk, is advertised for sale in our advertising columns. As this is a regular eight per cent. dividend paying stock, it is enquestionably the best local security in the market and will no doubt be greedily devoured at a premium

Friction with the cruel world, and a keen no philosophical observation of men and things, have taught the editor of the Ridgefield Press that "there is a marked difference between the well bred person who has been reared among luxurious surroundings, and the snob who through the circumstances of fickle fortune has suddenly found himself elevated to a position of prominence."

Miss Jennie Nash rendered the Dead March in Saul, last Sunday evening at the First Congregational Church, in an admireple manner. The Misses Hadley and Ball and Mr. Nash gave very acceptable so.oz. All the music was from Handel and the theme of the evening's discourse by Mr. Everest in laudation of the great

The borough board at their meeting Monday evening granted saloon keepers the privilege of keeping their saloons oren till 11.45 at night. It was also voted to have the rubbish ou Main, Wall and Water streets removed on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. A few other unimportant petitions relating to streets. were considered.

St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., will attend the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the M. W. G. Lodge, in New Heven, on Wednesday, July 10th. The odge will take the 3.56 a. m. train at the Norwalk depot, connecting at South Norwalk with the 9.16 train for New Haven. Craftsmen are requested to wear black suit, black Derby hats, white gloves and

A letter has been received from a former servant of Mrs. James Mallory, who left her employ a short time since, and with a brother residing in South Norwalk, went to their parents'; home in Johnstown, saying that their house was the only one on their street that was not swept away by the flood, and that all the family were thus almost miraculously

Editor Bigelow, the snake editor of the Portland Record, is out with another yarn about a big snake that swallowed a horse and started to swim across a river. The horse kicked a hole in the snake's stomach, causing the serpent to stop, and, as it reached from one shore to the other the river was dammed, just as Bigolow will be if he persists in telling such improbable

The new series of papers by Catherine Owen, "Helps to Young Housekeepers Over the Hill of Difficulty," which she has written for Good Housekeeping, will begin in the next number of that periodical, for July 20. Mrs. Owen's works, "Ten Dollars Enough," "Molly Bishop's Family," "Progressive Housekeeping," and others, are regarded among the best of all current housekeeping literature, and anything from her pen is eagerly sought for and carefully cherished by all good housekeepers. The new series will enhance the value of Good Housekeeping during the coming months.

The incandescent light, which the Norwalk and South Norwalk Electric Light company is putting in, was expected to be in working order by July 1st, but on account of unavoidable delays it will not be ready before the middle of the month. The fixtures for five handred lights are already put in. The system is the Thomson Houston, and is one of the best, being considered very little inferior, second only, to the Edison light, which experts say is the best.

The greatest show on earth is going to Europe in October and the greatest P. T. Barnum on earth is going with it to give his personal attention to its management. The show will give 150 performances in 75 days. The expenses of transporting the institution, requiring three of the largest steamers afloat, will be about \$750,000. It will include 800 men and 380 horses. About \$100,000 will be paid for the lease of the Olympia grounds for the 75 days. John Bull's eyes will stick out farther than they did when Buffalo Bill struck

From the Republican: - Mrs. Jane Flynn, accompanied by the family of ex-Mayor Swartz, will spend the summer in Redding. -Some wag, with a single dash of a marking brush, one day this week, made a sign in front of a borough grocery store to read "N. G." instead of "N. C." peaches. The owner of the sign has since re-written it to "North Carolina peaches."-Hang a small bag of charcoal in the rain water barrel to purify the water, says several ex-changes. A large bag of the stuff might be dropped into the reservoir from whence this city is supplied, with good results,-G. Fred. Flinn, for some time employed as prescription clerk in Stillson's drug store, leaves to accept a government position as mail carrier

The entire republican party of the Buckeye State has announced its unswerving determination to make the Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker, Governor of Ohio for the third time.

Ou reteamboat, the Cape Charles, is the ablest and speediest boat ever on the Norwalk route, and she is safely and admirably managed by Captain Byxbee. A much larger number of up-town passengers would go on her however, if the train delays at South Norwalk could be avoided. From ten to twenty minutes waiting at the South Norwalk depot morning and evening, seems to make the Boroughites tired.

Editor J. S. Jones, of the Westporter, was in town on Monday with a gold handled umbrella. Possibly it was his

own.—Gazerts.

The popular secretary of the State Firemen's association may have drawn it at a fair. Not long ago at a firemen's fair at Mystic River he was the winner of a cane and "one cut bleached cotton." Wonder what use he made of the latter.—Williman.

That accounts for it. He stretched the cotton over the cane and made the umbrella. It was that kind of an umbrella.

John H. Sauerwein, of the marketmen's firm of Judson & Sauerwein, of South Norwalk, was found dying on the D. & N. tracks under the Consolidated road bridge below the depot on Friday night. He died just after being discovered. He had been out to call on a young lady, Miss O'Brien, to whom he was engaged, and is supposed to have fallen through the bridge on his return. His skull was fractured. He was a young man of promise and very popular. The funeral took place on Sun-

"Honston, B. S.," after a laudable but unsuccessful attempt to convert the people of West Norwalk, has gone to Philadelphia. On the day of his departure a lawn party was given in his honor, which is said to have netted enough to pay his expenses out of town. The town treasury would have been considerably the richer had Mr. Houston never introduced himself to West Norwalk, and the people of that portion of the town would have loved each other the hetter .- Republican.

It is no credit to the intelligence or good judgment of the good people of West Norwalk that they allowed their spiritual wants to be ministered to by this irresponsible and mentally unbalance relown for so long after he demonstrated that his qualifications recommended plan war digible carelidate for an asylum. His "labors" in West Norwalk most have have resulted in making that erstwhile peaceable hamlet a good field for missionary work.

The editor of the Norwalk GAZETTE gives his experience of a recent trip made on the Pittsfield through express. By the report we should judge that he enjoyed himself hugely even if it did make his head swim. In starting he says that "the Pitts-field and northern express do move." This was proven pretty thoroughly the other day when a man jumped off of a north bound train at this station. He was old enough to know better, and had a narrow escape from serious injury. He struck the platform flat as a pancake, clawing the air for something to hold onto, to keep from going through the depot. In the fracas he had every button completely torn from his coat and vest, and his hands were badly cut and bruised. It also peeled the skin off his elbows, and endeared itself to his memory by other little mementoes. When he fully awoke to the situation he seemed to regret something. Whether it was something he had done in the days of his youth that troubled his mind we are unable to state. The train was going faster than he thought for, for it is a paregorical fact that the Pittsfield express do move .- Bethel cor. Danbury News.

The first regular trip over the Winni-

pauk extension of the horse railroad was made early Monday morning. Of course a GAZETTE reporter was on board to see the inauguration of the new departure. having sat up all night in order to be up early in the morning. The bob tail car began to fill up with passengers immediately after it ieft the depot and picked up people all the way to the fair grounds. On Pudding Lane a bevy of young ladies boarded the car just for the giory of baying it go down to their possible posterity that they rode over the extension in the first scheduled car that ever made the trip. Major Holmes got aboard simply to encourage the enterprise and to smoke a cigar with Joe Randle at the terminus. Brad Keith stepped on and paid his five cents to ride about as far as from me to you and to assure the other passengers that the women along the line who were sticking their heads out of the windows to see the first car, had been out of bed an hour earlier than they usually get up, in order not to miss it. Joe Randle awaited the pioneer chariot on the stoop of his store, wreathed in smiles and cigar smoke. Joe will act as a sort of train dispatcher at the north end, and at his well appointed and square dealing emporium of dry goods, notions and general groceries, will "welcome the coming, and speed the parting guests." The track is in good condition, the grades easy and the curves not sharp. There are three switches on the line; most of the cars pass on the center switch. The running time is forty minutes for the round trip, which could be easily shortened to thirty minutes. The line is well patropized and there can be no doubt that it will be a paying investment.

Dr. Hitchcock and Mr. Frederick Be den administered a nerve tonic to the residents of peaceful East avenue, one day last week by letting their fiery steeds have a little fun with leach other. When they disappeared from the view of our reporter in a cloud of dust, the Doctor's horse was a little ahead, but the Belder nag was making for him with tremendous energy.

The peripatetic "Prepare to meet thy God" man, who decorates fences, rocks barns and hitching posts with startling texts, went through Danbury a few days ago frescoing scripture all along his route. Shortly afterward a farmer drove along the road with a spirited colt. Coming suddenly upon a big rock iby the roadside which bore the ommous injunction in large, bright letters, "Prepare to meet thy God!" the horse was startled by the unusual sight, reared up, kicked the bug gy to pieces and fell dead.

Miss Baird's popular and prospero . young ladies' seminary, successful as was last term, promises to be even more so during the next school year, as applications are constantly coming in for the approaching term. The thoroughness of the work accomplished at this school, and the advantages enjoyed by boarding pupils, in the comforts and priviliges of a happy, Christian home, are the secret of its fame and success. At the commencement exercises held some days ago the proficiency and progress of the papils were exemplified to the entire satisfaction of the friends of pupils and teachers, and demonstrated the unqualified efficiency of the system of teaching employed at thi seminary.

The commencement exercises of the Over River School which were held on Tuesday last, were conducted chiefly by the Primary department, and the following programme was beautifully rendered Song—Old Black Cat,
Becitation—Foolish Little Maiden,
Nerlie Williams

Recitation, Pro Little Chickens, Joey Cahill Song—Nest Little Clock, School Recitation—Mame's Letter, Mabel Raymond Song—Seven Times One, Recitation—Gleander Slip, Recitation—Forget-me-not, Editi Acappagong—The Pony, School Recitation. Song-The Pony, School Recitation-A Bench of Reyes, Walter Abbots Song Corn, School School School Benitation—Fanny's Wants, F. Goldschmids Song-King-ting, Exercise-Compass, Positional The Nother

Miss Belle Hyat Becitation-Alfred's Arithmetic A. Goldschmidt Soug-Motion Soug, Recitation—Pussy's Class, M Recitation—The Discontented Fer Minnie Hafner ro, Bertie Knapp Song--Five Rabbits, Recitation--Naughty Dolly, Song--Lullaby, Recitation---My Mother's Face School Sally Hyatt School

Song—The Wonderful World,
Recitation—The Funny Professor, Eddie Cabill
Exercise—Wand Drill,
Song—Baby Bye,

The Norwalk printers went to Bringe-

port on Saturday to play ball. They ex. pected to play against a team of their brother printers from the office of the Bridgeport Post, according to the chal. lenge and mutual understanding, but alas for their confidence in the honor of print ers! When they arrived at the ball ground on Seaside Park they found that their Bridgeport brethren had virtually confessed their inability to cope with them by having hired a number of professional ball players to play their game. There were only three Post men in the nine, and only four in all who could tell the difference between a typographical error and a shooting-stick. The rest were expert bal. players-and good ones too-who devote most of their time to the game. And this : professional team they had the brozes effrontery, the outrageous gall, the insur mountable cheek to call "the Post printers nine." Such deliberate deception and flagrant betrayal of confidence has no precedent among printers. However, the Norwalks, who went over in good faith with an honest nine of honest printers offered no objection even after discover ing the imposition that had been practised upon them, but went onto the field undismayed by the odds against them, and se skillfully did they hold their own against the home team that up to the ninth inning the visitors were in the lead, 5 to 4. In the ninth inning, however, the Bridgeporters, by a streak of luck, scored another run, making a tie and necessitating a tenth inning. In this inning the right fielder of the Norwalks relaxed his vigilance in the field and allowed a couple of fly balls to pass him, thus letting the Bridgeporters score two more runs and win the game by a score of 7 to 5, as a courteous recognition of the "Post printers" consideration in putting themselves to so much trouble and expense to secure the services of good ball players whom the Norwalkers would find "foemen worthy of their steel," and thus insuring a game so close as to be interesting both to the players and spectators. It was remarked by a Bridgepore spectator at the close of the game that "if the Norwalkers could hold down the Bridgeport Post printers' nine of picked professionals so easily and so closely, they

would simply have had a picnic with the

Bridgeport Post printers' nine of Bridge-

port Post printers."

EVOLUTION.

The sun had set, and in the mellow light
Suffusing all the west—the afterglow—
One startwas faintly shining, hanging low
On the horizon's edge; advancing night
Drew shadows through the air and o'er the height;
When, in the east, a widdy fire, and lo,
New light! The fall faced moon was climbing

Flunged trembling flown the void.

Can this thing ba, that from our sember life, as silently, One life fades out, swung down by Cosmic law, Which lifts enother up? Do all things draw Sequent to nature's movement, and are we But pured of the earth, like rock or tree? —Charles F. Johnson in Temple Bar.

A BICYCLE STORY.

"Now, then, you ste! What are you doing

Why, enjoying this very fine view, and

in e very comfortable position, too.

The first speaker was the burly Mr. Hicks, especially proud of his meadow on the top of Heysbam hill, and especially indignant at the treepassers who persisted in intringing on his exclusive right to the enjoyment of his private property. The trespasser on this co-casion was a young man, slim and wiry, with bair that seemed to have borrowed its stiff-ness from his muscles.

"What right have you got to be on here, I should like to know?" proceeded the farmer. "I don't know. What right have you?" "Right? That's a good un. Why, this field's mine."

"Indeed? I'm sure I congratulate you on

"Come, turn off." "Certainly, if it's yours. But I didn't think

you'd mind my being on it."
"Of course I mind. You're trespassing. What 'ad you say if a fellow came transping all over your garden, and sitting on your grass, and hacking up your gravel, and cut-ting your cabbages?" asked the farmer, waxing eloquent and even figurative.

Give it up. Ask me another," was the cool reply.
"Do you know I could prosecute you?"

"Really, now?"
"If you don't mind, then, I will, sure samy

'Cood old Highs!' marmured the other. If you give me any more of your impa-

dence I'll have you up." Tin where? Til let you know a precious sight sconer

stem you like if you don't take care."
"Well, I'm off. Will wait for an invitation next time I come this way. Good-by."

The young man possed on his way, and had soon entirely torgotten the little episode. But the worthy Hicks was left almost choking with exasparation. He bated these ban-dyings of words. He always got the worst of it, although in the right all slong. He would leave no stone untureed in order to find out a way of paying off this score against

the offender. He would---But first be must ascertain who the offender was. Accordingly be followed the young man home at such a distance as to arouse neither suspicion nov comment. He did not have to go far. After descending the bill, and traversing a few hundred yards of the lane at its fact, he saw his enemy turn into the garden of one of a row of lately

"Umphi a new comer," mattered Hicks: one of those city can; a Just the sort I

On his way back he fell in with esneighbor from whom he ascertained that the young fellow's name was Axel. And among other things be learned that his enemy was a bi-

Is he now?" said Hicks. "How dyon know? Ever see him riding? "Oh. yes; every morning he goes out before breakfast, as regular as eleckwork."

"Every morning! Where to?"
"Oh, the same old run every morning;

tears down Furnal Hill, and runs home round by the fiat road at the bottom," "Whatever fort" asked Hicks, the practi-"Hum! S'pose it's to get up an appetite

for breakfast, but it don't reake him much the fatter-het het?

"Nos," said Hicks, to whom the same re-ark would by no means apply; "and what time's that when you see him?"
"Twenty to eight, that's when he starts. I

know that, 'cause I meet him every mora-

fig."

The Hieles had now beard enough, and the two soon afterwards separated. Hicks slowly retreated home, meditating an

idea which had struck him. He particularly loathed bicycles and bicyclists. There was something so irritating about that supercilious case with which they ran past him and his cart horses.
"Why," he would sometimes declare, "a man durso't leave his cart across the road on a hill, but what one of them bicycle chaps comes flying down; and if he do get by with-

out breaking his nack he must needs storm away, as if we weren't going to take up as much of a road as we practous well please." The next morning saw him on Furnall hill at twenty migutes to 8. Burely ten minutes had chapsed when the flash of the run among the plated spokes of a fifty-two inch bicycle wheel caught his eye; and down the long. smooth hillside sped its rider, the bated young Axel! He had thrown up each leg over the handles, and was leaning back, his coat, confined by one button alone, flying open to the rushing air, and every line of his

and yet somre from its very speed. and yet so are from its very speed.

The machine flashed by the farmer, and was at the bottom of the descent in a moment. Hicks granted with satisfaction. Here was a way towards revenge! Any obstacle would, be enough to throw into overwhelming confusion a bicycle traveling at that pace. There was a cross lane intersecting the main real about half way down the bill... From this lane he meant to bring a cart, as if by accident, across the road in the very path of the dicyclist, and see what hapvery path of the bicyclist, and see what hap-

countenance and figure expressive of his balf intoxicated delight in the motion, perflors

"Yes, see what happens!" He repeated his thought, and quite chuckled at the humorous

Upon the next morning Farmer Hicks harnessed his heaviest cart horse to a substantial wagon, and proceeded towards the scene of this intended experiment, A strong wind was blowing down Furnall hill.

"So much the better," thought he; 'he'll come down all the faster."

When within a few yards of the main road when within a few yards of the main road the farmer drew up, dismounted, and, through an opening in the bedge, eagerly stanped the summit of the hill. Yes, there was the fash of the nickel! Axel had just thrown up his legs in his acceptomed attitude. Highs happed back into his cart, and drove it on quickly to the certar to the main road. Then he slacks the entry to the main road. Then he sleet ened spead once more, meaning to cross the road more slowly. He was a little too som, bowever. He waited until the whirring

sound of the approaching wheels fell on his ear, and then utged his horse forward again. Axel was tearing down the hill, his swift course accelerated to more than his usual speed by the stiff breeze at his beek. At the very height of a bicyclist's happiness he was suddenly thrown into the keenest apprehen-sion by the sight of a horse's head and shoul-

ders slowly emerging from the lane on the right of the road in such a way as to threaten to block his path. The machine was travel-ing too fast to bear the shock of the brake: he must fly on and graze past in front of the

horse's very nose.

No-too late! The borse and cart are u.w clean across the road; he must inevitably dash into the obstacle, to be precipitated over the handles, who should say whither! Ab, there is still a passage, a bare foot in breadth, into the cross lane on the other side! But what a curve to venture on at that pacet But there was no time for hesitation; he leaned hard over to the left and jammed the handles round. At the flash and whir of the wheels the startled horse reared up; the bi-cycle rushed by beneath its uplifted forefeet, escaping an upset at the curve as if by a miracle, and then dashed down the rough lane, but still carrying its rider creet, exult-

ing and triumphant!
But the horse, at the rush and flash of the wheels at such close quarters, wheeled round in terror, and, taking the bit in its teeth, broke away at a furious gallop down the hill. At the sharp corner at the foot the reavy cart was overturned, arresting the process of the frightened animal and huritar out its driver so violently as to leave him fring in the roadside ditch, helpless and unconscious, with rib and arm fractured.

The ponderous rumble of the runs way had been heard by young Axel. He quickly checked his course, dismounted, and, leaving his machine, ran back to see how borse and cart had fared. At the bottom of Fornal hill he found the horse endeavoring to strug-gle to its feet from among the debris of the shattered vehicle, and the motioniess body of the lasty Hicks lying in a heap in the ditch. He stretched the unconscious farmer in an easier position, and ran off for help.

Well, during the period of his recovery, Farmer Hicks gave up the idea of vengeance upon the head of his former foe. Did not young Axel visit him, help to nurse him, and even show some eagerness to pay the doctor's bill, affirming the whole thing to be entirely his own fault? The worthy Efeks was not one to deny the latter sentiment with any vigor, but he was sensible to the kindness shown towards him during his illness, and was glad to be reconciled. He has now lost all interest in experiments upon bleycles running down hill.—A. B. Tyro in The Argosy.

He Left Without the Testimonial. They had a quarrel Sunday evening. He got mad and said be'd leave her. Then she got vexed and told him he could do as he pleased. He left. The next night he came around again. He asked to see her alone, She readily compiled. She was all of a tre-mor. Her heart went out to litm in a gush of sympathetic love. She stood ready to threw both arms about his neck and cry out her joy. There was not much color in his face and his voice was hisky. He said:
"I have been with you for six months, Ma-

tilds, and tried in all that time to do what was right."

He paused for an instant to recover his voice, which was faltering rapidly, while her trembling increased "I know that I have got considerable tem-

per, and that I do not control it as I ought. But I have tried to be faithful to you—tried to do everything that I thought would tend to make you happy. And, feeling this, I have called to-night to see if you wouldn't be kind enough to give me a sect of testimonial to this effect, so that I could show it to any other young lady I might want to go out It might help me." He looked at her anxiously. All the color

left her face in a flash. She made a great effort to swallow something which threet-ened to suffocate her. Then she spoke: "You get out of this house as quick as you can, you wretch, or my father shall kick you out."

He didn't stay long, but left without the testimonial.—Tid Bits

That Pretty Young Widow.

I saw such a pretty young widow the other day in the most fascinating and utterly becoming cap that could be imagined. I always judge of a widow's grief by the shape of her cap. I wonder is that unkind! This roung lady, I feel sure, was no victim to sor-row. There was nothing whatever feeding on her damask cheek. I am certain that she made that cap herself. It had a ruching of liese in the front, which was down a la Marie Stnart, and in either space beside the bend was a mass of softly fluffed out hair, curled within an inch of its life, and then drawn out so that each individual hair showed an independent little ring of its

We were calling at a friend's bouse where she was staying and we heard the hostess say: "Poor thing! Quite recently lost her husband. Feels it deeply." * * * The cap was coquettish, the fringe was huviting and the countenance was by no means forbidding. Laurel, our American friend, is great on the subject of widows. "I know," she says, "that society expects widows to sit on their imsbands' coffins and make everybody uncomfortable and society is just the first to turn and rend them for doing it. Just you wait until I'm a widow. I'll be a real smart one. This is the sort of a cap I'll wear.' And she sketches her own pretty head, with a cap about two inches square on the top and a pair of "weepers" streaming in the air ba-hind "There shan't I look nice? Oh, girla I wish I had been born a widow, that I do!" -London Truth.

In Nature's Paths.

"Why," asked the Mole, pausing in the midst of an excavation contract which nobody wanted him to continue, while he lefsurely conversed with the Eagle, in order to kill the working time that hangs so heavily upon the ennul stricken bands of the day laborer. "Why do you sit gazing so steadily up into the dim blue ether?" "Because," replied the King of Birds, who was too fly to get stuck on a simple hand woven conundrum, "It is a soar spot with me." So saying he picked up the humble Delver of the soil, and made it sore for him. The fabula docets that when a man asks a conundrum he should be ready to dive into the bomb proof as he perfects the alignment of his closing sentence. — Burdette in Brooklyn

Sweetly Frank

Mr. Branchess - Ah, me deah Mrs. Monta-usrich, allow me to thank you for the very keind invitation that brought me heah to-night. It was so very keind of you to re-membah me, thanks, thanks. Mrs. Montanerich—Ha, Mr. Branchess, dun't mention it; and creates me for sending the invite around so late, but at the last

the invite around so late, but at the last minute one of the other gents I'd asked sent word he couldn't come, and true, we was in a nice pickle with the table all set, and dinner symbol does not be supposed to take Miss Skinner out. It's awint incky I thought of you, I think. Now come and be introduced to Miss Skinner."—New York News.

The author of "Don Quixote" is still re-iglously commemorated by his countrymen. Every year on the auniversary of Cervantes' death, April 23, the Spanish academy attends a mass to his memory in the Convent of the Sisters of the Trinity at Madrid, where the Camous writer was interved. All the literary Spanish celebrities endeavor to be present.

ATTACKS OF HYSTERICS.

THEY ARE NOT ALWAYS LIMITED TO WOMEN, AS SUPPOSED.

Quite Common Among Soldlers-The Natore and Cause of the Trouble-Often Made to Resemble Hydrophobia-Cases That Doctors Would Rather Not Have.

Hysteria is a derangement of the nervous system which manifests itself in many different ways, and presents many different phases. As, for instance, one patient may be so violent as to be dangerously unmanegeable, while another may lie for hours as though dead. It is a functional disorder, affecting different parts of the nervous system, but exhibiting itself first by mental disturbances, the will, reason and imagination being perverted. Women suffer from it the most, and it usually makes its appearance between the ages of 20 and 80 years. But men are by no means exempt from it, although it is quite rare among them, at least in this country. That would not appear to be the rule everywhere, however, for it has recently been stated that the existence of hysteria among Russian soldiers is by no means an exceptional occurrence. The affection, it is said, presents in them the same diversities of form as it does among women. SOME OF THE SYMPTOMS.

The influences which render one liable to attacks of hysteria are many. It is most likely to occur in women who suffer from nervous debility, or in those in whom the nervous system is highly excitable, and, hence, easily disturbed. Those whose parents have had such nervous diseases as epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, insanity, etc., are peculiarly liable to become victims of hysteria. Great mental disturbance, such as fright, anger, grief, etc., predisposes to its development. In fact, any influence which depresses and weakens the nervous system may be held as one of its causes. Children, and especially little girls destined in later life to become bysterical, often exhibit, says one writer, a peculiar flightiness and excitability of ternperament, violent and unreasonable temper, ready disposition to cry or scream on the least provocation, and are especially liable to the forms of digestive disturbances which terment adult hysterica

Whinsical appetite, regurgitation of food immediately after swallowing and without nauses, sensations of sinking at the pit of the stomach, craving for food, of which only a few mouthfuls cause satlety or even disgust. These and other indications of nervous dyspepsis are to be dreaded, not only for their immediate influence on the nutrition, but as indications of an imperfection of the nervous system most liable to predispose to the serious disease in question. Headache, especially when seated on one side or in one temple, is another symptom, often, of hysterical significance. So, also, is a liability to pain in the left side under the heart, which is neuval-gia, or else scated in the muscles of the part. The perversions of sensibility in bysteria are generally sented on the left side of the body. Hysterical convuisions imitate those of epflepsy, but without loss of consciousness. There is no knowing just what turn at hysterical attack will take after its first outbreak. Sometimes the patients act in the mest insane manner, are mischievous, talk most abusively, and even those who are at other times unexceptional in their language, while hysterical "swear like troopers." Some are wholly unmanageable and appear dangerous to themselves and to others. Not infrequently, after a violent fit of hysteria, the victims suddenly become quiet—so quiet, in-deed, that they lie as though in a deep sleep. In that state they remain for hours. That they breathe is, of course, ordent, but be-youd that they do not seem to move a muscle,

Among the symptoms of hysteria, that which is termed by physicians "globus hystericus" is quite common. Patients presenting that imagine that a lump srises from the nit of the stomach to the throat, and remains there, threatening to choke them. In some bysterical subjects there is also frouble with the respiratory muscles, causing a peculiar, harsh, rasping breathing. What is called the hysterical cough is not uncommon. It is loud, barking and brassy. Hysterical hydrophobia, in which the patients bark like a dog, snap at things, have convulsions, etc., is doubtless many times taken for the real disease simulated, and certainly would be suspected in those cases where recovery takes

NEED OF HEBOIC REMEDIES.

Oftentimes what appear to be heroic measures must be used before hysterical patients can be brought to themselves; their application seems cruel, and the medical attendant is considered rough, hard hearted, etc. As we said in the beginning, a doctor who successfully treats a case of hysteria, if the ettack is severe, is scarcely likely to be called to the same patient a second time, and more than likely she and her friends will cordially hate him ever afterward. Of course the treatment of a sudden and intense attack must differ from that which has been existing for a considerable time and is what may be termed chronic. The former should always be cut short when possible. As a rule, that can be done if some powerful impression is made on the patient's mind. But it is here that the physician is often chatructed by inconsiderate friends. Practically they are under her control and remain so as long as they exhibit the slightest solicitude

The hysterical patient knows all that is going on around her. Her will power is greatly impaired, and it must be braced up firmly by the strong, calmand perfectly even control of the doctor. Let him be a man weak and undecided, and she will recognize that fact on the instant, and any moral treatment which he attempts to apply will be ab-solutely useless. Whereas it she sees in him her master, he will not be long in bringing her to herself. A physician, if known to a patient to be one who is sure to keep his word, can always do better with an hysterical patient than a stranger; when the former threatens her with some heroic measuresuch as putting her under a cold shower bath -she generally comes to her senses about the time the preparations are completed. Here lies the secret of treatment in many cases-

the fact of the patient meeting her master.

A very quick way to bring a patient out of hysterical come is to place the palm of the hand over her mouth and pinch the nose with the fingers. This, of course, prevents breath-ing, and is quite effectual inside of sixty seconds. Undoubtedly this treatment has been applied hundreds of times. But the friends nover know it—it would never do for them to—and it is done slyly by the physician, often when he stands with his back to the friends. But she knows it, and "laye it up"

against him.

It is easy now to see why a physician is not overfond of hysterical cases. He isobstructed by relatives and friends, who cannot or will not understand the real needs, and he must often, to be successful, watch his opportunity and do his work when their backs are turned -something positively distasteful to him. Again, he always feels when at the bedside of such a patient that the chances are that that is his last call to that family. She recognizes her master usually to hate him ever afterward. -Boston Herald.

MAKING PINS.

Nobody Knows Where They All Go To, but This fells Where They Come From-

The manufacture of a pin was a tedious process when entirely made by hand; no less than twelve or fourteen processes had it to pass through before it was completed; the wonderful machinery now in use has much simplified matters. First of all the wire must be prepared.

It is placed in a coil on a revolving block and drawn through holes plerced in a steel plate until it is of the size required for the particular pin to be made.

It is then taken to the pin making room,

where we find rows of machines moved by steam power and producing a constant stream of pins at the rate of 180 to 200 per minute, which are removed from the receptacles into which they fall by the workman and his attendants, who look after the proper working of the machines.

If we stand in front of a machine we see a cell of brass wire on a revolving drum. The end of the wire passes through a hole end then between iron pegs, which straighten the wire and keep it in its place as it is drawn into the machine.

In the machine we see a pair of sliding pincers take hold of the wire, carry if forward a short distance and put the end through a hole in a small iron plate. Watch carefully and we see a pretty little hammer strike the end as soon as it appears on the other side of the iron plate. By successive blows of this hammer the

head is made. This done, down falls a sharp blade and cuts the wire into the length required for the pin (the machine can be adjusted to cut the pins of any length desired).

This process of drawing in heading and

cutting off goes on continuously, and the pins are thus carried on to the pointing part of The pointless pin now falls into a slanting groove just wide enough for it, but too nar-row to let the head through. Thus we see a row of pins hanging by their heads nearly the whole length of the machine. Beneath is

a revolving evlindrical file. The surface of the cylinder represents a series of graduated files on which, as they are worked backward and forward, the pins are pointed. They fall into a receptacle be low, but as yet they are yellow, the color of brass wire; they are also greasy.

They are now put into barrels, which are turned round and round, and by this means theroughly scoured and cleaned, and are now ready to be "slivered." They are now put into kettles heated by steam, and spread

about as evenly as possible.

A powder of the tin is then spread over them and a certain portion of acid added. In this they are boiled for about four hours When taken cut they are found to be cov-ered with a thin coating of tin, which gives them the bright and lively appearance which

all pins possess. The pins are then dried by being thrown into sawdust, and polished by being put into barrels revolved by machinary. Thence they are placed into a flat tray, and the workmen, by a peculiar tossing motion, which requires much skill, separate all the dust from

the plus, which are now clean, bright and ready for use. There is a very ingentous machine used for "sticking" the plus which are to be sent to the market on papers. The paper is placed on a plece of curved metal and crimped and placed in position to receive the pins, which are passed out of a receptacle at the top of the

inclined plane leading down to the paper Thus arranged they pass down the machine in long lines, and by a lever the paper is brought under the pins, and by a beautiful bit of machinery they are pressed through the crimped edges of the paper. Thus row by row the whole sheet is filled.—Lendon Queen.

We saw recently a little squad dawdling along in their uniforms through the best, the most ambitionies, not, weary or lazy souls, dragging one foot after the other as if a cannon ball were tied to each, writes a Berlin correspondent. "Poor fellows," we thought, how plainly every line about them tells the oppression and misery of the whole brutal done by improving the digestion and system!" When all at once, to our appear stimulating the liver to the proper secrement, they stiffened up like ramrods, flung | tion of bile, when the bowels will perform one leg out in front at an angle of forty-five their customary functions in an easy and degrees with force enough to kick down a natural manner. Purgative pills must be rampart, and then brought the heel of the ironclad member down upon the pavement Pills. Price 25 cents. in all directions. We locked on in amaze ment, wondering what had happened to them, when in the distance eppeared a diminutive corporal, the occasion of the whole excite-

The same awe of their superiors runs through the entire Garman army. A common soldier having his boots blacked will instantly stand aside before the operation is completed as a corporal steps up. He, in turn, circumstance to a cofficer and in a fare minimum. gives place to an officer, and in a few min utes three of these accommodating individuals are standing in a row, bolt upright, with their trousers turned up, and each one with a boot blacked. When the fourth has been served he passes along with dignity, and each of the other three takes his turn in regular order until the common soldier is firely

The Decrit of Youth.

Loro ramifleroy has his imitators everywhere. To be sure it is often only the picturesque physical aspect of the character which appeals to the youngster. A gentleman who every day passes through a street at the West Rad tells The Breakfast Table that he often sees in a bay window, just off Mount Vernon street, an attractive little girl got up in the exact Fauntieroy style (save, of course, for the presches. This child has per slippered feet daintily disposed on an ottoman, and holds a book in her lap. Whenever she sees any one coming along she sattles into a poss, her gaze fixed upon the page of the book and a simper on her lips. This gentleman has seen the little tablean so many times that he fools himself tempted next time he passes the house to carry a brick in his pocket and send it through the glass at Lord Fauntleroy. "Talk about the simplicity of youth," says Thackeray, "there is no age so affected and hypocritical."—Boston Advertiser.

An Iteman's Experience.

I often bear the ice cart men envised during the hot months. In some respects their work is agreeable, but the men who sits on or close to ice in very hot weather runs up an account with rheumatism which it takes years of surfering to settle. For four seasons I delivered toe at St. Lotie houses, but two years ago last fall I absordened the business. I am now crippled with rheumatism, and only able to get out on fine warm days. There is very paid ten times as well, I'm not sure that the drivers would be overpraid.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why She Stald Away.

Mrs. Briegs-I did not see you at the ban-quet Thursday evening, Mrs. Borax. Mrs. Borax-No. I didn't go. The fool hired girl had a knife grinder sharpen up all the table knives, and that day at dinner me and Borax cut our mouths so bad that we couldn't have eat nothing if we had want. eat nothing if we had went, -Terre Haute Ex-

An Ditelligent Horse, Have you ever read the story of Bay Charite? Mrs. Mary Johnson tells it in Little Opes' Annual, and vouches for its truth: Mr. West was a farmer whose horses, cows and chickens were well cared for, but his medial net was a large but home. his special pet was a large bay horse. One day there was company to dinner, and Bay Charlie happened to be mentioned at the

"That horse must be very knowing," said one of the party. "I should like to see him." "You shall, sir," said the old gentleman, pleased with the praise of his favorite. When dinner was over, but while the fam-

ily and the guests were still gathered around the table. Mr. West excused himself for a few minutes. He returned directly, followed by Bay Charlle, without halter or bridle or any-thing to lure him on. His master's hand and voice were enough for the affectionate antmal. Right up the veranda steps into the dining room he came, and followed his master around the table, stopping when he stop ped. I'rom one visitor's hand he took an apple, from another's a piece of bread, a pear, a lump of sugar. His eyes were bright with pleasure. Then he followed his master out again, carefully picking his way down the veranda steps.

Could Stand It if She Could. While the land "boom" was alive in southern California, the boomers sought the aid of noted people in advertising their town sites by giving their cities the names of well known personages. Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Langtry, Mine. Modjeska, and John G. Whittler had their names given to several which have sur-vived the decline and fall of the boom dynasty of real estate dealers. At Tucoma, in Washington, one of the principal streets was named Whittier, and an adjacent one Langtry. A friend of the poet's sent a newspaper clipping stating these facts to him, and received in

reply the following:
"DEAR FEIEND—I thank thee for the slip
which states that my name has been given to a street in the addition to your beautiful city. As to the Incongruity of the association, I can stand it if Mrs. Langtry can. may have as much objection to a Quaker as I have to an actress."—San Francisco Argo

"Yes, Jennie," said the young lady's beau, as he clasped her small hand in his and gazed lovingly into her melting eyes, "although I'm in comfortable circumstances now, Fve seen the day when I've been hard pressed." "Indeed!" she said.

"Yes, indeed, pretty hard pressed."
"I don't remember," she said, with a sly look, "of ever having been hard pressed."
She was a moment after.—Boston Courier, 100 Ladies Wanted

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large size package. 50 cents. At all druggists

The overflow of the River Rhone has done much damage in France.

I have been a great sufferer from catarri for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep—had to walk the floor. I purchased 's Cream Balm and am using it freely, machine by a girl, who with a brush dexter-ously sweeps them into grooves placed in an it is working a cure surely. I have ad-vised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the one medicine above all others made to cure catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness. -B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

All the cabmen of Paris, went on a strike causing great inconvenience to Exposition visitors.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strongthening them. This is avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver

Ten thousand people were said to have lost their lives in a fire at Suchow, a Chinese city.

If you wish to enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.-REV. W. R. SNOW.

Letters received at Zanzibar state that Stanley, the explorer, is on his way to the East coast of Africa with Emin Bey.



GUABANTEED.

The only medicines sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from their manufacturers, that they will do just what is claimed for them—that is, benefit or cure in all cases of diseases for which they are recommended, or the money paid for them will be promptly refunded—are Dr. Pierce's world-famed specifics, manufactured by World's Dispeasary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all diseases arising from a torpid or deranged liver, or from impure blood, as Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Pimples, Blotchee, Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, and Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, is also cured by this wonderful remedy, if taken in time.

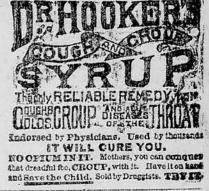
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed remedy for all those chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a most potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. As a soothing nervine it is unequaled. See guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

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proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarth Remedy. By the mild, seething and beating properties, it curse the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. By druggists, 50 cents.

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and wholesomeness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, allom or physiphate powders. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALLST., N. Y.





Cream Balm HAY

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HAY-FEVER Cold in Head. A particle is applied into each nostri and i agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggiste; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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The Largest Stock of Harness EVER DISPLAYED IM TOWN. All First-Class, Hand Stitebed, Onk Transco Pennsylvania Leather THIRD CLASS PRICES.

Call early as I intend to sell at SMALL PRO SEYENTY-FIVE

Set Single and Double Harness.

HARDENBROOK HALL, Over Mitchell's Market, next door to P. H. Dwyf er's old stand. GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

What conflicts you drew your blade fu I know not if any one knows; But I know that the queenliest maiden Says yours is the queenliest rose.

And who would not envy, on sceling It blush from her bosom of snow, exquisite pleasure of being The red rose of Jacqueninot?

Whence came the deep hue of your flower? Was it tinged by the blood of the foe Who felt in dream battles your power, General Jacqueminot

What if you have failed by man slaying In history's pantheon to pose? The sweeter to hear the wor, I saying: ou gave us a beautiful rose. -5. A. Wood.

Dectors' Bills in China.

We have hardly begun to realize how much we have yet to learn from the College in science and general economy Chinese economy, even to the ligness writ-

ten on a laundry package, often works back handed, on the theory that the answerse of every great truth raust itself be true the inverted method is often the sometest

We Occidentals only pay our doct as when we are sick, and sometimes not even then. The Celestial method, as shown by the example of the emperor of China, is to pay the doctor only when one is well.

As soon as the emperor is sied it is a notifloation to his physicians that their salary is out off till he is perfectly well again. The passionate zeal with which the regulars go to work to get his majesty back where their sal-aries will begin again is said to be something astounding. The result is that the emperor is about the healthiest man standing on this planet, and his physicians seldom lose a day?

With us, unfortunately, our interests and those of our physicians are diametrically pposed. Were the latter to act on purely business principles, and adopt the well worn motto that "business is business," we should none of us see a well day from January to December.

The Chinese method is worth studying. We recommend a statute providing that all regular physicians shall be compelled to practice on the Chinese plan, which has worked such marvelous results in the land practice of Wun Lung.-Boston Herald.

To Cure Shoring.

Only the man or woman chained to that rest destroying angel, a snoring partner, can appreciate its sinfulness. The wicked emotions aroused in the soul of the sufferer against the sleeper cannot be transferred to paper. Could a man or woman preserve their night thoughts of the innocent offender during the entire twenty-four hours married life would be a block, treeless, unwatered waste. For this sort of affliction, if made public, a man or woman gets only the same class of sympathy accorded to malaria—a grinning That's too bad."

There is a remedy for egue; quinine is bitter, but it breaks up chills. There is a remedy for snoring, and that is bitter, too. Scientists have discovered that snovers are invariably great laughers and talkers, who exist principally with their mouths wile open, thereby clogging the breathing apparatus with dust and roughening the deli-cate cords by contact with crude air. To these good natured and loquacious sleep killers science says: "Shut up; keep your mouth closed; better deprive the world of your cackle and chatter than turn housy into gail and make marriage a failure.

If this does not cure snoring, then Bob Burdette's remedy for dandruff is the only recourse-chop the head off. - Washington

Aerated Fuel. Petroleum, which has been used for some time in connection with raising steam, is now rapidly coming into vogue for heating, melting and the working of metals. , For these purposes some other medium besides steam must be resorted to for breaking up the oil and after devices without number have been tried, the use of air under more or less pres sure remains the most satisfactory. By this means wagon tires one-balf to one and a half inches are welded in one minute, and car axles, which with coal required one hour and a quarter to heat, are heated in thirty-five minutes. At one furnace alone the saving by the use of oil is said to be \$10.40 per day, and another company puts its saving in fuel at 60 per cent. One of the great advantages of this mode of heating is the effect produced on the metal operated upon, which comesons improved by the process. It works softer under the hammer than when beated with coal, and when hammered or welded the sleg is worked out of it more completely,-Chicago Times

Chinese Ideas

Speaking of the best method of government Confucius said: "Follow the calendar of the Hsia dynasty; employ the state chartot of Yin: wear the crown of Chou, and let your rausic be that of Shun with posture accompaniment. "In the selection of men let their character

be made the important consideration; the formation of a perfect character depends upon adherence to a high moral standard."

Menoius told Plang Keng: "If we did not follow different vocations in life and exchange the products of each other's labor the farmer would have a surplus store of grain on his hands and the housewife would have more cloth than she required. The effect of such an exchange is that the tradesmen and skilled workmen are able to procure food."-Pekis

A Simple Eish Story.

A bass weighing one pound in 1880 was re-turned to the Potomac with a small sleigh bell attached to its tail with a wire. A few days ago it was caught with the bell still at-tached, the fish weighing six pounds. This may seem like a fish story, but some of our readers will remember that a one pound bass caught in the eastern branch five years ago was returned to the water with a panny tin whistle attached to its tail. Three years later the bass was caught near the same spot. It still weighed a pound, but the whistle had grown into a fog horn.-New Orleans Pica-

He Was the Swearer. A small boy, not more than 8 years old, was relating to his mamma the scheme of a

new society at his boarding school.
"It's the Amaranth," said he, "and you get fined one cent for slang and two cents for swearing. I owe two cents. I said 'Dama;

"Yes," replied his mamma; "tell me more about it." "Well, we've got a president and a vice president and an editor—editors are awful

sharp—and a treasurer." "And you, Charlie, what are you?"
"Me?" with much surprise; "oh, I'm only

a swearer; I pay in."-New York Truth. It Was Largely Force of Habit. "Papa," said the fair girl, with a touch of

sadness in her tones, "I have received a note from William saying you kicked him as he left the house last night."

"Yes," replied papa, "I have always paid your expenses, and I footed this Bill merel to be consistent."—Drake's Magazine.

THE OLD WORLD'S FLOODS. | THE SURPLUS OF WIDOWS.

WILD WATERS' HAVOC THROUGH SEVENTEEN CENTURIES.

Rome a Great Sufferer from the Tiber's Overflows-A Million Lives Lost in the Eleventh Century-The Rhine and the Daunbe Have Also Added to the Horrors

About the year 130 B. C. the powerful nation of the Celts, after having suffered for a long time great losses in possessions and lives, were forced by continued destructive floods to forsake their abodes along the shores of the western ocean and emigrate to Italy, the upper Rhine and the Danube. Likewise about the year 118 B. C. several Teutonic tribes were driven further south from the northern settlements by like causes. Among the older towns of the world the eternal city, Rome, suffered frequently and extremely from inundations of the Tiber, which to fill the cup of the sufferings of the people were generally accompanied by dearth and pestilence. Noteble among these floods at Rome are those of the years 44, 27, 23, 22 and 13 B. C., and 5, 15, 36, 51, 60 and 70 A. D. In the year 5 the city was navigated by boats for over a week and a large number of buildings were destroyed by the flood, as were also hundreds of

GERMANY INUNDATED

A. D. 17) the fertile table land of Mareb in Arabia was turned into a permanent desert by the breaking of a dam and the inhabitants were forced to emigrate. In 174 large tracts of Italy and adjoining countries were under water. The year 866 saw the greater portion of Germany inandated In etty of Is, on the bank of the bay of Donar-ney, France, formerly quite famous, was swallowed by the floods. In 587 and 500 Germany suffered lunnensa losses by water. The Rhine, having always been a source of great and frequent disaster, again 'did enor mous damage in 604. Ninety years after even Charlemagne was stopped on one of his victorious marches by the waters filling the howlands everywhere. In 703 the sea flooded the whole of East Prists. The year 800 witnessed the swallowing up of a very large part of Helgoland by the insatisble element. In \$15 the Rhine by another overflow did more damage than ever before, and in 898 its waters devastated all the adjoining regions along its entire course. During the Ninth century the English coasts suffered terribly from floods, and in 980 all the rivers of central Europe overflowed their banks and caused great loss.

The Eleventh century had no less than for ty-seven great thools. At one time fully 125 geographical square miles of the Netherlands were laid waste. At this time there also disappeared a number of the larger islands near the southwest coast of the Baltic, making the on the number swallowed up by floods on the same coast from the time of the Roman occupation to the close of the Eleventh century

fifteen-all large islands. The loss in human lives through floods during that century alone was over 1,000,000. Some of the most disastrons floods during that period were that of 1015, putting a large part of Holland under water and taking more than three years until its last traces had finally disappeared; then the overflow of the Elbe and Weser, destroying entire towns along their banks; further, the inundation of the Pomeranian coasts in 1044, reaching in places as much es twelve geographical miles into the country, and then the fearful floods in the Alpine regions and Germany in 1060.

In 1100 the old and important town of Mahamocos, near Venice, was devoured by the Adriatic sea. Other great floods through overflows of the Rhine and Danube occurred in 1124, 1150 and 1152, when large tracts of fruitful lands were devastated and buildings and numerous lives were destroyed in the towns. The year 1163 was another and one for the north of Europe through its repeated disastrous floods, taking the lives of thousands of human beings and cattle. Again, between the years 1212 and 1324 there were hundreds of towns and villages destroyed by floods in that part of the world, and in 1218 a single catastrophe of this kind killed 10,000 human beings at Nordstrend alone. About Christmas, 1977, the city of Torum and fifty smaller towns around the mouth of the Ems sank into the sta.

IN LATER VEARS. On the 26th of November, 1283, a most enormous flood gave birth to the Zuider sea and put the Dollart into its present shape, by which mighty revolution of nature 80,000 to 100 000 human lives were lost and many towns were wiped out forever. The second so called "Marcellus" flood in 1300 destroyed twenty-eight towns in Sleswick alone, and with them 7,600 lumman beings. It also swept away another half of what had been left of Helgoland, so that only about one fourth of the original island remained. The year 1917 was a most remarkable one in France, Germany and Austria. All the rivers in these countries overflowed their banks. and the water even spurted forth from the depths of the earth. In 1937 a large portion of the province of Zeeland, containing seven discess and fourteen villages, were buried beneath the waters. "The year 1842 saw the most disastrous of floods which ever visited On the 8th of December the Ger-Germany. man ocean leaped, as it were, upon North Frisia and swallowed up more than 100,000 men, wirnen and children, together with all their habitations, scattered through thirty dinceses. Again, from the 18th to the 20th of November, 1421, 100,000 people were de stroyed by a flood near Dortrecht and Rot-

of which twenty-two have never since been Other calamittes trappened in those regions in the years 1425, 1449, 1475, 1497, 1500, 1511, 1580, 1541, 1618, 1625, 1634, 1717, 1784, 1608, 1809, 1825 and other years, destroying human lives by the hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands. In August, 1566, there were general inumitations in Switzerland, occasioning a loss of 200,000 florius. The year 1570 was the most disastrous for Hofland. Large tracts of valuable land were flooded and 400,000 people drowned. In 1871 a part of the beautiful city of Lyons was torn away by the river Rhone. The year 1588 saw the destruction of the proud Armada, entailing the loss of 20,000 men. In 1595, June 4, an inundation in Switzerland, caused by the outbreak of a glacier, swept away 500 houses and 145 human beings.—Chicago Times.

terdam, together with seventy-one villages,

Working Girls in New York. Girls who get positions as "salesladies" in stores must begin at \$2 per week, and the highest pay they can hope for is \$8, and they must dress nicely. The higher in the social scale the position, the more is required in the way of dress. Shirt makers get 28 to 35 cents a dozen for men's white shirts, and two dozen is a big day's work. Women and children's underwear and wrappers are as badly haid, and the most expert operator, by working every hour of the day and far into the night all the time, can scarcely pay for the barest existence, tet alone save anything for her inevitable day of need. Cravat making and men's underwear are paid for at starva-tion price, and one of three things is bound -the girl finds a husband, a grave or worse, for human nature cannot stand the awful strain.-New York Letter.

REASONS WHY THEY ARE MORE PLENTIFUL THAN WIDOWERS.

It is Becoming Common for Old Men to Marry Young Women-A Practice Which Is a Grave Menace to Posterity-Some Statistics and Plain Talk.

In the article which we published on "Work and Women," we stated that "it is not the spirsters who constitute the surplus fermile population and by whom the labor market is ded, but the widows," and, adducing statistics in evidence, we added "that the widows number as many as 1,410,681, and the widowers 580,641, being an excess of \$21,040 women. So great an excess of widows over widowers was scarcely to be expected, and must be regarded as a deplorable thing which seems to suggest at once some default or vice in our

We mentioned as reasons for this excess "the greater natural langevity of women and the many risks to life to which men of all classes are exposed." The greater longevity of women than of men becomes a factor in the advance stages of life. On reference to the census of England and Wales for 1881 we and that widowers of 65 and upward numbered 180,124, and widows of corresponding age 373,877, whereas at 55 the widowers numpered 93,925 and the widows 259,811; and, again, at 45 the widowers 73,923 and the widows 198,000, so that the excess is still greater where longevity has nothing to do with it. While it is true that men are more exposed to risk than women, the mortality from childbirth must be taken into account; and, although small in comparison to the risks which men in general are exposed to, it must count as against the limited number of the

AS OLD AS THEIR GRANDFATHERS. We propose to show what we apprehend is the true and simple explanation, viz., marital disparity. In an article in the Universal Review on "Population in France," Robert Donald says: "There is frequently a disparity between the ages of the couples. Which leads to an abundant crop of young widows. For every 100 widowers in France there are 194 widows." How young, too, in our own country some are left widows is shown by the census of England and Wales of 1881, at which date there were 52,619 widows of the age of 24. Fifty-two thousand widows seem a great number at an age when, according to some authorities, most women should first marry, especially in these times. As long as women do not submit to the fete which weighs on their natural mates or companions, but marry men old enough to be their fathers, grandfathers or great-grandfathers toften widowers), from unwillingness to face the battle of life, or from love of ease and show, so long will there be a gross inequality be-tween the number of widows and widowers.

This custom appears to be growing more and more prevalent every day in this conntry throughout all classes, and has trequently been the subject of comment in the newspa pers. That marriage on the part of men is becoming later through the greater struggle of life, the advantages and fascinations of clab life and other reasons is a well known fact. Now, from the fact of med not only marrying often when fer advanced in manhood, but sometimes when nearer the end than the beginning, to which must be added remarriage, often more than once, and marrving then not women of corresponding or approximately corresponding e.go, but young women, it must follow in the ordinary course of things that such women must be left widows long before the natural termination of their lives. Some have seen in the fact of doman's greater longevity a reason why should marry a man somewhat younger than herself, so that she may hope to have a companion in her latter days as well as in her earlier-a season, indeed, in which she often stands sorely in need of a protector. There are, however, countertainning tessons, and some of a very valid natura, which are likely to prevent this ever becoming a custom. A CAUSE OF THOUBLE.

Gross disparity was forbiden by Jewish lawgivers, and also by the most enlightened of pagan legislators. Is it wise or prodent to permit the vigor of amphood to be dissipated or wasted, and to allow posterity to owe its origin to the wening strength of old men! It is cortainly contrary to the warning voice of the most intelligens and disinterested of the medical profession, who are unquestidately the best counselors on this subject. The British Medical Journal observed some time back: "There is no contract into which people habitually enter with so little thought for their feture health and hoppiness and for the moral and physical values of their possible offspring. "Every family practitioner knows in how large a proportion of cases the wretchedness of ill assurted unions depends on physical causes rather than on in-compatibility of temper. The victams themselves are often unconscious of the peal cause of their suffering, and invoke the sid of priests and legislature instead of that of the phyrician. who slone can help them."

Marriage, in its essence, is the duty of one sex toward the other, and may be appriximately expressed as the complementing and supplementing development and utilization respectively of manifold and womanhood, and we are not awars anart from this that it differs from any other union between man and woman so far as morality is concerned. The key is not more tracemery to the lock, nor the cord to the bow, than is man and woman to each other in respect to the perfection of human life; they are, indeed, as the post Longfellow says, "Unless each without the other." This widow making vice of marital disparity is but one feature in that bymeneal profunction which is the curse and disgrace of an age, as it was that of the opcline of Rome. If we were to quote the following words without saying that they are taken from Horsee, Book 8, Ode 6, anyone not knowing them might think they were taken from some current writings: "The present age, teeming with all manner of vice, has first debauched our marriages, our families and our houses. From this source are derived those calamities which have overwhelmed our coun-

try and our people. The profamation of the marriage-covenant, as much in the church as in Vanity Pair, makes of the moral teaching of today in the name of Christianity from pulpit and platform a complete farce, an insult to manhood and womanhood and a libel on the finished work

of the Creator. In our article on "Work and Women," al-ready referred to, it is said: "We find that between the ages of 15 and 45 the single wornen are absolutely in the minority, for the bachelors number 4,101,014, and the spinsters only 4,002,118, an excess of 78,896 men." Looking on our society of today the reader will realize the truth conveyed in the words of Hepworth Dixon in the "White Conquest": 'Nature puts the sexes on earth in pairs, and man destroys that balance at the cost of his moral death."—Westminster Review.

A Grateful Citizen.

Citizen (to country editor)-That was a very handsome notice you gave me in this week's paper, Shears, and I called in to—to—Country Editor—Er—to subscribe for a year? "N-no; to see if you had an old copy lying about anywhere."—Texas Siftings.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

See How the Hours Are Marked by Roman Numerals on Your Watch. "Mark down the figures on the face of a watch," said a Summit street jeweler to a renorter.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6-began the reporter as he put

pencil to paper.
"No, I mean Roman numerals." Then this was produced:

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X,

You are wrong," said the jaweler.
"If guess not," said the jaweler.
"Try again," said the jaweler.
"Try again," said the jaweler.

"Perhans I don't know how to count in Roman figures," said the reporter. "You know that well enough, but watchmakers use different ones. Look at your

"Haven't out one ! "Well, look at mire. See the figure which stands for 4 o'clock."

The reporter looked and was surprised. It was IIII and not IV. "Are all the clocks and watches that way!"

he asked. "Every one which has Roman figures on its dial!

"Well. I'll tell you the story. It is nothing but a tradition among watchmakers, but the custom has always been preserved. may or you may not know that the first clock that in any way resembled those now in use was made by Henry Vick, in 1370. He made it for Charles V of France, who has been called 'The Wisa' "Now, Charles was wise in a good many

He was wise enough to recover from Eigland most of the land which Edward III had conquered, and he did a good many other things which benefited France. But his early education had been somewhat neglected am he probably would have had trouble in passing a civil service examination in these enlightened ages. Still he had a reputation for wisdom, and thought that it was necessarv, in order to keep it up, that he should also be supposed to possess book learning. The latter was a subject he was extremely touchy about.

So the story runs in this fashion, although I will not vouch for the language, but put it in that of the present day:

"Yes, the clock works well,' said Charles, 'but,' being anxious to find some fault with a thirg he did not understand, 'you have got

the figures on the dial wrong,'
"Wherein, your majesty? asked Vick,
"That four should be four ones,' said the

hing. "You are wrong, your majesty," said

"I am never wrong,' thundered the king 'Taie it away and correct the mistake!' and corrected it was, and from that day to this 4 o'cbck on a watch or clock dial has been IIII instead of IV. The tradition has been faithfully followed."—Toledo Blade.

Reproduction of Colors.

The new colors are described in various recent technical journals. The first is appar ently a reproduction of a color known to the antients and made by them with sand and line, heated with roasted copper. ment, on analysis, appears to be a compound silicate of lime and copper. It is now made with exact proportions of the materials, so that the product is uniform, and the process seems likely to furnish us with a material of The color is a bright greenish gwat value. blie, so that it will be more available for deoration than French blue or cobalt blue, both of which are of a purplish cast and do not mix well with other colors, while it appears to be as permanent as either of them.

he other color is a black, which has been made by treating camphor with sulphurle acid. By steeping camphor in strong sulphuric achi a jelly like mass is formed of a reddish color. When this is heated it boils, riving off fumes of sulphurous acid, and turns intensely black. By evaporation the unconperted excess of acid and camphor is driven di and a black mass remains, which seems to have the qualities of India ink. Like India isk, it can be apparently dissolved in water, and remains suspended for a long time. We lone that some one will pursue the subject of this camphor black. A pure liquid black is ore of the things that science has searched for in vain for many years, and even so near amost useful substance. - American Analyst.

Consumption of Rice.

Rice is, no doubt, the most extensively used stricle of food the world over. Hundreds of milions of people chiefly subsist on it, and its consumption is constantly increasing. It is the principal diet of at least one-third of the hunan race, forming the chief food of the naive populations of India, China, Japan, Malaguscar, many parts of Africa, and in fac of almost all Eastern nations. The Burmee and Slamese are the greatest consumers of it. A Malay laborer gets through diffy-six pounds monthly; a Burmese or Siamese fortysix pounds in the same period. The Eastern nations also chiefly obtain their beverages from rice, which is the principal grain distilled in Stam, Japan and China. Baki, or ricebeer, is produced in Japan to the extent of 50,000,000 gallons annually. Although rices such a universal article of food, it is not so nourtshing as wheat or some other graps. More than nine tentheof its substance consists of starch and water; consequently it forms more fat-than muscle -- New York Tel-

Ex-United States Transurer Hyatt's Scare "lave I ever had any scares? No, excepting he daily scares. Every day has been a some with me, or at least a source of anxiety I have been unable to get my mind away from the vaults, from my responsibility Occasionally at night it has seemed to me I mus get out of bed and come down to the treasury and see if things were all right, and I on easily see why Gen. Spinner used to slee in his office, with the keys under his beel and a trusty watchman at his door. The old general slept in this very room for severa years, by so doing adding nothing to the secrity of the treasure, but gaining there fron, no doubt, a good deal of peace of mind. Notfor twice the salary of the president of the United States would I again take on my shoulders the responsibility of the safe keep-ing of seven hundred millions of public increy."--From an Interview in a Washington Letter.

He Strung the Doughnuts.

waiter at the Metropolitan hotel, on Washington street, says there is a rat of unsual intelligence which haunts the hotel kitchen, and, when occasion offers, steals food fron the cook. He says this rat ought to be caught and exhibited as a marvel at the dime mmeums. Several stories of precocity are told about this rodent, of which the follow

"A few evenings ago," said the waiter, "I hadorasion to go down into the kitchen. It war disky when I arrived, and as soon as my eyes would permit me to get used to the light I saw a large rat walk deliberately up to a dish of doughnuts and begin to take them out one by one and string them on to his tail, as you would string beads. When he had put on fir and loaded his tail all up, he turned arount, took the end of his tail between his teeth, and walked off as if he were going to mustet,-Boston Globe.

Dr. Howard received from Professor D. M.

A New Kind of Rattlesnake

Wade a small box containing the rattles of a new kind of rattlesmake, which the professor wrote were very numerous all along the course of Dry creek. Unlike other rattlesnakes, they are usually found in trees, are darker colored than the native rattlers, and their bits even more fatal than the asp of India. This is nows, indeed. The doctor says he didn't mind, even when a boy, going out coon hunting in the early samme ing and losing a dog or two from the bits of the good, old fashioned, diamond back rattlesnake of ante-bellum days. It didn't even make him feel the least bit nervous to find himself in the middle of a small brier patch with half a dozen buge monsters, bearing each fifteen or twenty rattles, all hissing and singing and gliding about in opposite direc

And even now, when he goes fishing and a large water moccasin is in sight, he amuses himself by standing on the snake's tail just to see him squirm and flounder about, his white mouth and vainly try to climb up his leg, or if, perchance, he finds one in a small free or bush, as he sometimes does, he quietly steals under shakes him out, just to have him clamber about his head and shoulders like the cobre on the snake tamer in the side show on circus days. But to be pecked at by a flery eyed, red tongued, venemous death bug in every bush, as he trolls and trolls for pike in Dry creek, has just the least tendency to prevent his lapsing into that quiet state of dreamy, desultory desuctude, which, in all climes and at all times, is half the charm of those who find pleasure in handling the reel and rod over the winding course of cool streams in shady woods. Blakely (Ca.) News

Equal to the Occasion. The best thing told of Del Sarte, the great

master of expression, was his demeanor on a single occasion when he was taken by sur prise and fall his arts seemed unavailing. It was told by one of his personal pupils. his life went on, he was in part superseded in favor by a more showy rival, with whom he was to unite one day in a recitation before certain important personages. It so hap-pened that the rivel was to arrange the performance, and as one of his advantages a voice much more powerful than Del Sarte's. he maliciously contrived to place the audience Del Sarte saw at a very great distance. through the maneuver at a glance, and formed his own plan to counteract it. The rival had the first recitation, and spoke so loud that nobody felt called upon to keep very still; and there was so much taking and moving about as really to interfere with the performance. When Del Sarto came forward there was a momentary hush from curiosity to hear his opening. He not only made no effort to speak louder than usual, but actually spoke lower, so that there was a complete silence through his whole recitation, and nobody lost a word of it. A man thus equal to the occasion could teach lessons more important than any art of expression .-San Francisco Argonaut.

Ten or Fifteen.

The party of Maine capitalists who made a trip to the south was received with an address of welcome by an old colored "auntle" at Shreveport, La. "Ghad ter see yer, genrmen," said she, "course I is. Whar ye from, gemmen, an' whar yer gwine ter?" Here the speaker was overwhelmed by applause, followed by what she and her brood appreciated still more, a shower of mickels from her distinguished guests. "How many children have reason about the door. "Dunno, sah; ten or fifteen of 'em, I guess. I'll get 'em togeddur an' you can count 'em." She began to call, "Jake," "Pete," "Restus," "Jule," "Liza," and got a good many together, but they were too much excited by the nickels that kept dropping among them to keep still, and the census had to be abandoned. It was evident, however, to Judge Hall, who tells the story in The Waterville Sentinel, that the mother was correct as far as her knowledge extended. There were at least "ten or fifteen"-Lewis ton Journal.

An Advartisement. Wife-Don't fail to insert an advertisement about poor lost Fido.

Husband-Fear not. (Exit.)
Wife trends in paper the following morn-PRINT day, a measly, hare lipped, cross eyed old reliow pup, answering to the name of Fido. He has no tail, is wild with steas, has a glass eye, and his whines would make a rhipocerus shudder. Knows how to bite. Fifty dollars reward if he is returned in a hearse." (Wife faints - The Epoch

To My FRIENDS : -- As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good, reliable, tamily medicine, that I believe that one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do more good than any other remedy I ever saw.-Rev. Cephas Soule.

A laborer named Rouguet, out of revenge murdered a farmer named Serris, Mrs. Serris, and two other persons, near Toulouse, France.

To be free from sick headache, bilious ness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Lit-tle Liver Pill. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Many persons were buried under the falling roof of a market in the City of Mexico: eight dead and fourteen wounded were taken from the ruins.

To Rent.

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

FOR SALE.

THE WOODBURY PLACE on Prospect
Hill. 12 acres, Stone Honse, Barn, etc.
Orchard and Shade Trees. Superb view. Also
7 acres of Building lots in rear. Address, James
CLAVIN. 52 Connecticut Tarnpike, Norwalk. (near
the place.) or, O. E. Wilson, Gazette Building,
Norwalk, or, James Nelleon. New Brunsele,
I. 1. 13tf

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO. OF KANSAS CITY. CAPITAL \$2,000,000

6 and 7 per cent. Debenture Bonds and Mortgage Loans at Par and Accrued Interest.

R B. CRAUFUED Agent Loom 2 Masonic Building

To Widowed Pensioners.

To withowed Feinstoness.

If the act of June 7th, 188s, all widowed pensioners, whose pensions commenced subsequent to June 30th, 1886, and the soldier husband died prior to that date, are now allowed pensions from date of said death, instead of from date of widow's application as was heretofore the rule of the Pension Office. Any such widowed pensioner so entitled to arrearages, as above, can have her claim adjusted and collected by addressing, M. L. BYINGTON.

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

For Sale.

A DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE madeby Joh Blissett, London. Will be sold cheap fo cash. Enquire at the office.



Burn. is not a paint or powder used to cover up the impurities of thousand but a remedy that heads perfectly and converte the same to eaviant besuty. Price of itselbox, Soc. For Sale BY ALL DRUGGIFTS WITCH HAIEL TRACT CO. CLINTONVILLE COMM

A few months ago I commenced to use F. F. F. Nos. I and 2, for baldness on the crown of my head. The spot is all haired over, and looks agood as the rest of my head. If am very much pleased, and would highly recommend it to any one who is bald or wants thicker bair. F. B. COLEMAN, Engineer, 18 Pack Row



It will surely bring about a new growth of hair unless the roots are entirely dried up, which occurs in nel more than five cases cut of a hundred. Obsert of it wors' standing hate been cured. \$1,000 REWARD STRUCK FAIRICON Nos. 1 and 2, price ft. per bottle is to heads entirely or partially bald. No. 3, price ft. per bottle is to per bottle is invaluable as a KAIR DIRESHE. It will per bottle is invaluable as a KAIR DIRESHE. It will per bottle is invaluable as a KAIR DIRESHE. It will per bottle in invaluable as a KAIR DIRESHE. It will per bottle in the growth of hair that is falling out, keep 3 smooth and glossy and remove all dendraft. Separate curve of treatment fill. Correspondence solicited. F. F. F. is for sale by all druggists or will be sent by us on receipt of price. Send for history of the remote and genuine testimonials from these who have used is. Out this out and sond to some bald-headed friend.

FECHTER REMEDY CO., NEW HAVEN, CA.

It is Peerless for the Complexion, Chapped Hands or Hough ships Hale's Drng Store.

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE:

Rwill drive the Humor from you system, and make your skir clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short The Dose is spoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist. DON'T WAIT, GET IT AT ONCE If you are suffering from Kid-ney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTER They never fail to cure.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co. Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

GENERAL MARKET

Meat, Fish, Vegetables, &c.

LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD. MAIN STREET. All kinds or the best qualities of Meats, Fish,

Clams, Vegetables, etc., are kept constantly ou hand, and will be sold by us as low as can be procured at any market in Norwalk. We intend to prove to our customers that we deserve their patronage by fair and generous dealing." LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

PETER L. GUIGUE, FLORIST & NURSERYMAN,

UNION AVENUE, North of Norwalk Cemetery,

NORWALE, - - CONN. Dealer in In Green House and Hot House and Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Fruit and Ornamen tal Trees Shrubbery, Vines. Cut Flowers alwayon hand and all sorts of designs in Flowers arrange to order. Grading and Re-filling Cemetery Plots

promptly attended to.

Choice BUILDING

(ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.)

FOR SALE

On Wilton Avenue

---AND----

San Souci Plot. APPLY TO

A. H. BYINGTON.

GAZETTE OFFICE.

Dressmaking:

DRESSMAKING done in all of the latest styles Button holes made by hand. Old garments re-cut and refitted. e-cut and refitted.

MRS. FANNIE McKENZE,

No. 6 South Union Ave

Post office box 654, Norwalk.

Norwalk . Gazette

MSTABLISHED, : 1800

A. H. BYINGTON, Editor. J. RODEMEYER, It., Associate

To Our Readers.

The old GAZETTE goes out to its readers this week radically changed in form and make-up. The transformation is made after mature deliberation, and in the full confidence that it will meet with the hearty approval of our readers and patrons. The GAZETTE, in its long and honorable career of more than eighty-nine years, has avoided making radical and impracticable departures to positions from which it might, by stress of necessity, be forced to ingioriously recede. It has ever aimed to be conservative, yet progressive, and recognizes the wisdom of

"not the drst by whom the new is tried,

Nor yet the last to lay the old aside." The present innovation commends itself for three specific reasons which may be briefly stated: First, an eight-page paper is more convenient for the reader and admits of a more systematic classification of the contents; second, an eight-page paper presents obvious advantages to the advertiser in bringing his announcements, of necessity, nearer to reading matter, thus more quickly and surely challenging the attention of the reader than in the large page of a blanket folio; and, third, an eight-page paper is "all the fashion" and is in keeping with the tendency of the times, and the GAZETTE, old as it is, is determined to keep fully abreast of the

With this brief aunouncement, then, we go out to the world in our new shape, confident that the verdict of our patrons will justify the new departure.

INORGASED EDITORIAL PORCE.

Mr. Rodemeyer having sold out his sprightly little Record to Foreman Betts, will be able to devote more time and attention to the columns of the GAZETTE. In this he is to be assisted by Mr. James E. Herdman, Iste editor of the Darby, Ohio. News, and more recently of New Haven, an experienced journalist who will ably supplement the Gazerre's repor-

A WORD ABOUT ADVERTISING.

The GAZETTE has never found it necessary to constantly blow a trumpet or fog horn la exaggeration of its standing, influence or circulation. It is satisfied with the fact that those who are its chief Riverside avenue and certain streets laid patrous, and who habitually read it, belong to the classes that intelligent advertisers most desire to reach. Its value as as advertising medium is not only best committee to examine the Washington learned by actual use of its columns, but those who do make such use the most widening the same and filling in about liberally, are the most unreserved in assur- 800 feet at the east end of said bridge arces of its superiority and worth.

The charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company is about expiring, and the question of a new charter is prominent in the politics of the State. The managers of the lottery have offered to pay the entire debt of that State, about \$12,000,000, provided they are allowed in return a 50 year's license. The thousands upon thousands of slone to blame. It was a part of his mouth to swell the income of this gam bling corporation will be interested in the foregoing announcement. It shows where their money goes. In Louisiana it is said the lottery company owns all the Republican politicians and a good share of the Democrats It has on its pay rolls most of the members of the legislature, State officials and active politicians.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western's new train shed at Hoboken, which when finished will complete the new depot improvements, is now under way. The heavy wooden frame which will support the shed on the south side was begun last week and is developing very fast. In erecting the shed it will be the company's aim to have it as light and airy as possible, and to carry that point a great many skylights and glass frames will be put in When the entire work is completed there will not be a more artistic or comfortable railroad terminal along the New Jersey shore.

A New Haven dispatch dated the 25th inst. says it is stated on good authority that the Westport syndicate has purchased a controlling interest in the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad. The price paid is said to be \$350,000, being 70 per cent, of the par value. Railroad men say that the move will bring this line under the control of the Consolidated Road, and will take away from the Housatopic Road the traffic which is now turned to it by the Shepaug. The stock which has changed hands belonged to the cottage at Bar Harbor where he will McNeil estate of Litchfield.

A direct connection is now assured the Hartford & Connecticut Western with the roads using the Poughkeepsie bridge at Campbelt Hill, N. Y. A few days ago the Poughkeepsie & Connecticut road was completed, which joins the aforesaid road with those using the bridge, thereby enabling coal trains to run direct from the coal fields to Hartford and other New England points.

Charles J. DeBaun, the swindling cashier of the Park Bank, was taken to Sing Sing Thursday to serve his sentence of five year and six moeths.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, U. S. Senator elect from New Hampshire, now dates the circumstances is a bit significant.

It ill becomes Senators and members of Congress to complain of President Harri-son because of his vigorous enforcement of the civil service law. He is not responsible for the law. He had nothing to do with its passage, unless as a Senator he voted for it. It is his duty to enforce it honestly and fearlessly, as it is his duty to enforce all the laws.

Let the Senatorial and Congressional gentlemen who are now denouncing the law and growling at the President for enforcing it, reserve their wrath until Congress meets. If they are as mad then as they are now, let them move for baggage car, two parlor cars and a dining a repeal of the law. Three-fourths of room car rolled down a shortembankment the men who voted for it did so, not because they believed in the principle of cause they believed in the principle of it, but because they were too cowardly to vote against it. They feared the coarse and vulgar abuse of the collegiate dudes who were working the hobby. This is the plain though not very flattering truth.

The whole thing is a snare and a shame. It is, in theory, obnoxious to the American people. It has in no manner resulted in bettering the Government service. Neither political party is honest about its enforcement. The Republicans were for it when the Democrats were in power. They are not for it now, but the Democrats are.

There is no more reason why a colle-giate educational test should be applied to clerks in the public service than there is why such a test should be applied to the heads and sub-heads of departments or to the Civil Service Commissioners themselves. These Commissioners cannot pos sibly be more interested in securing commpetent men and women for clerks in the Departments than are the responsible heads of the Departments.

Den't abuse the President. Have the courage to abolish the law. The country has no need of a law for the benefit and protection of educated snots, political hypocrites, and hermaphrodites. - Wash-

Town Meeting.

At the special town meeting, held in the Town House on Wednesday, General Olmstead was chosen moderator. The following resolution was carried:

Resolved, That the selectmen be and they are hereby authorized and requested to take immediate and necessary action to lay out the highway at East Norwalk, known as Van Zandt avenue and Fort Point road, the avenue to be at least 45 feet in width and the road 50 feet, and to make said avenue and road as near straight as the nature of the ground and improvements along the line of said layout will, in the judgment of the select mer, be most advisable; and also that they establish a proper grade for said avenue and road

The following resolution was also carried by a large majority after considerable discussion :

Resolved, That the piece of property belonging to Daniel Kehoe, at the inter-section of Fort Point street, East Waahngton street and Riverside avenue, be taken for a public park.

A watering tank was ordered built at the intersection of Washington street and out by Mrs. H. K. Parmley were accepted. The selectman and J. R. Marvin, Allen Betts and D. P. Morrell were appointed a street carriage bridge with a view to and procure plans, &c., and submit the same to a future town meeting to be called for said purpose.

Pensions.

It is not surprising that the pension appropriation is exhausted, and General John C. Binck, Commissioner of Pensions during the Cleveland administration, is poor dupes who contribute month after policy to make a display of economy, and Johnson's administration. he deliberately placed his estimate fa below the amount which he knew would be required. There will be money enough to pay all current premiums for and after July 1st until Congress again convenes.

Death of Isaac N. Waterbury.

With the death of Isaac N. Waterbury, at Glenbrook, Conn., the town of his birth there has passed away nearly the last of the number who made American ships famous. He died in the 78d year of his age.

The closing exercises and reception of the Chautauqua circle were held in the Congregational chapel on Moaday even-

The Norwalk Gentlemen's Driving association is an organized fact and expects to hold a fall meeting on the county fair grounds this fall.

A little Norwalk boy being asked if he knew the meaning of the word "initiate," promptly replied, "of course I does, it means gettin' in."

Miss Fannie B. Curtis, daughter of Mr. Seymour Curtis, has accepted an engagement as teacher this Fall, in Mrs. Mead's Hillside Institute. She goes to the Adiroudacks for her summer vacation.

Builder Wilson is as busy as a bee in a sugar cask. He no sooner got settled in his new and enlarged shop, than he was called on to rush up two new dwellings and is literally overrun with repair work.

Mr. Blaine has left Washington for his remain till September. The President who is to pass through Norwalk to-day for Woodstock, expects to visit him in Mameduring the summer.

Miss Fanny Belle Curtis who has been teaching at the State Normal School returned home last week with her sister, Miss May, who is a scholar at the same institution. They were in the train following the express derailed just out of New Haven and detained in consequence.

When the women of Guthrie concluded they wanted to vote for mayor, the men got wagons and sent them to the polls. In Boston when the women voted they had to take their places in line and stand in a cold, drizzling rain until their turn his missives from Waterloo, which under came. Such is the difference between cultured and border life.

Another Railroad Hoarer.

Three persons lost their lives, several received serious injuries and nearly 300 others were bruised, shaken up or badly frightened in the first serious accident that has happened upon the Consolidated read in many years. The accident happened Saturday afternoon a short distance south of the Quinniplac station on the Hartford division. The Boston limited express, which is due in New Haven at 4:42 p. m., jumped the tracks and the into a ditch that runs alongside the tracks. Three heavily laden passenger coaches left the rails, but were not overturned. The engine remained on the rails. A few minutes later three dead bodies were removed from the wrecked cars. They were Edward Pfeifer of New York city, Clarence Mays of Bridgeport, and Miss Mary Brigham of Brooklyn, N. Y. Among the injured are : W. H. Lockwood, of Hartford, wrist broken and head cut; Mrs. O. C. Hutchins and son, of Worcester, scalp wounds; Mrs. Hendricks and son, of Springfield, cut in face and head; John McKeon, brakeman, New York, injured internally; Conductor Rodney Beers, of Bridgeport, arm broken, cut about the face; if. C. Ellis, conductor drawing room cars, face badly lacerated; G. H. Craig, Meriden, cut and bruised, probably inter nally injured.

Conductor Beers is an old Norwalk bey He lis recovering as rapidly as could be expected at his home in Bridgeport. Fred. Comstock, brakeman on the trein, who escaped with no severe injuries, is also a Norwalk boy, and was, until a short time ago, keeper of the Norvalk lighthouse.

Horse Cars to Winnipauk.

What would have been the sensations of those saintly old residents of ancient "Pudding Lane," still remembered by the living, could they have looked out of their honored graves Monday, and seen the horse cars gliding up and down that historical thoroughfare. Imagine, if you with the colic and I am subject to fits. can, the wonderment of good Demons Hyatt, Weeks, Whitney, Lockwood and Gregory, and these other residents, now with the great majority, venerable fohn D. Lounsbury, "Uncles" Jonathan and Daniel Betts, Carmi Lockwood, Henry Lamb, Jehiel Gruman, Captain Jarvis, Mathies Hubbell, John A. Weed, William forgetting God-fearing "Aunt Phebe" Comstock and her faithful servant "One" a break, every recurring Sunday. Swely they would say, "what hath God wrought?"

Abram Wakeman Dead

Abram Wakeman, who was postmaster of New York under Lincoln's first term, ded early Saturday morning at his house 46 East Twentieth street, New York, ifter suffering from rheumatic gout and heart failure for three months past.

Mr. Wakeman was born in Greenfield Hill, Conn., May 31, 1824. He was elected to the New York legislature in 1850, and again in 1851; was made an alderman in 1854, and two years later was sent to Copgress. On being re-elected Lincoln male Mr. Wakeman surveyor of the port, which office he held until the close of President under a blighting curse.

Yale's Victory

The boat race won by Yale from Hirvard at New London, last week, nearly set the college part of New Haven fractic. It was Yale's race nearly from start to finish. For the first mile the crews were almost neck and neck, Yale leading at that distance by only two seconds; but from this point on Harvard fell steadily to the rear, and when Yale crossed the faish line there were seven lengths of dear water between the rival crews. Yale's time was 21 minutes 30 seconds; Haward came in 25 seconds later. The race was witnessed by a vast crowd, and the fook stroke is still triumphant.

Tibbitts Wins.

Editor Tibbitts of the New London Day has at last been "called from labor to refreshment." Last week the President ap pointed him Consul to Bradford. He was an applicant for Manchester, Englind's greatest general manufacturing city, lut a brother-in-law of Vice-President Mirton captured that prize. Tibbitts' place is worth some five to six thousand dillars per annum, about half that of Manchester but Bradford is a far more pleasant blace of residence, situated in central England and is the capital of the English wolen

Fire!

The big blaze at South Norwalk yeterday morning, a little after one o'cock was caused by the burning of Iswis Doty's new double house on the corner of Main and Henry streets, which, with the small tenement adjoining, was destroyed. The Sentinel puts the loss at \$12,000 with a small insurance, and further states that it was the work of an incendiary, and that their fire department did noble york and deserve words of highest praise for Eagle! Long and loudly may be Scream their courage and persistence in fighting the flery element.

Central Ahead!

The Central National Bank folks naturally feel proud that their little bank, the youngest in the town, is able to declare the largest dividends of any. Its careful, prudent and conservative character and administration, explains its gnti/ying

The N. Y. Coal combine has agreed to increase the price of July coal above that of last year.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS.

BY ROSIE ROWE, OUR BANDOM RAMBLER.

Well, at last the streets have been partially dredged. Thanks.

While our horse railway officials are pegging along in the march of improvement, wouldn't it be a grand and gorgeous feather in their caps if they would put on a few open cars? And then think of the plaudits they would receive from the patrons of the road if they would provide stoves for winter use in the cars. Thus two opportunities present themselves for the company to show itself alive to the personal comfort of its patrons. In winter we are frozen in transit, and in summer suffocated. But there is encouragement in the fact that the management is awakened to some of the needs of the public and is providing for them heroically, and the other long felt wants may receive due attention all in good time.

How I dread the inevitable racket of the night of the 3d, when the pent-up patriotism of Young America breaks loose and a sort of licensed pandemonium reigns supreme. The nonsensical, meaningless hubbub attendant upon the proper observance of our Independence day, whereby Young America manifests his entire approval of the performances of his continental and revolutionary ancestors, is very trying to a person with such a sensitive nervous temperament as mine. The banging of guns, the booming of cannon, the ceaseless popping of fire crackers, and the boisterous yelling and hocting of an army of large boys and small men at unseemly hours of night in honor of an historical event of which the most of them know next to nothing, is a public nuisance. It may be a necessary evil, but it is certainly an evil necessity. I wish Wednesday night were past, as my sister's husband is impulsive and liable to go out and shoot somebody if he is aggravated as the probably will be, for their baby is afflicted

One of the best by-laws in our borough code is the one forbidding loafers to congregate on the sidewalk and make themselves obnoxious. My sister's husband says the law isn't enforced as it should be, however, and that the police should be given positive and definite instructions in St. John, "Uncle Hughs," &c., &c., not the matter. He says they do show par tiality in their enforcement of the law, and allow leafers whose only occupation seems who, for a period of sixty years, traversed to be loafing, to hang around wherever that highway to and from church without they choose, while they order others to move on for whose conduct there may be an excuse. Of my own knowledge I know of business places in the heart of the borough in front of which rowdles congregate and pass remarks about ladies and girls who pass, sometimes in their hearing, which are unfit for the ears of either ladies or gentlemen. Such are the places that require the attention of the police, and these places and these gatherings are winked at by them.

> It is a singular fatality that seems to haunt that short section of the railroad extending from the Washington street crossing to about a mile below. What an appalling number of tragic deaths occur there every year. The place seems to be

It seems to be mutually agreed upon and definitely settled that our patriotic citizens will each celebrate the glorious fourth, every one in his own way. Perhaps, after all, that will be the most satisfactory-every man his own fourth.

The Record's "Hash" chopper's insinuation that it makes an old maid "crabbed and vinegary" to attend a wedding, did not "hit" me in the least, as he, she, or it evidently intended. So far from affecting me in that way, I never yet attended a wedding without feeling all the more intensely a yearning for "some one to love and caress me." There's no vinegar about that, is there? Hash gags me.

To-morrow is the birthday of the Great American Eagle. Loud may he Scream and High may be Soar, our proud Bird of Freedom; the emblem of the biggest, the grandest, the spunklest, the most enlightened nation on the face of God's green earth! Let the boom and the roar and the rattle of every form and calibre of sounding horrors, from the dark and cavernous mouthed, death dealing Krupp monster to the pestiferous pop-gun, swell high the chorus of our haughty Eagle's Scream. No one will be able to resist the patriotic inspiration of the universal jubilee. Everybody will come out in picnic frill and feather; "the bells will ring, and the trumpets bray," the starry flag will gloriously flap and flirt and flutter in the frisky breeze, and fire-crackers and firepots and fire-works and fire-bugs and firewater will get in their patriotic work in true American style-and through it all, the Great American Eagle, unterrified and defiant, will be hilariously Screaming. Then Hurrah for the Great American

My sister's husband vexes the dear soul's life nearly out of her staying down town so late every night. It makes me rejoice sometimes that I haven't a man to worry about. He tells her he spends his time at the club, and that the club is composed of the nicest men in town, but night, and so saturated with tobacco smoke that his family can't quite see how they can all be the very nicest men in town, for we women folk don't think a man who smokes a whole evening the town.

nicest man that grows. One night sister thought she smelled something besides sods water in his breath and it worried her a deal, but he said he didn't feel well and got it, whatever it was, on his way home at the drug store. I suppose he did, but we women, you know, are always painfully and suspiciously anxious about those we care for. But what I wanted to ask is, why can't this club of the nicest gentlemen in Norwalk do something towards getting a new hotel started? Our house is crowded with city cousins and friends, and we are likely to have our entire family worked half to death this summer just because we can't send our friends to some nice summer boarding house or hotel, and we know several other families even worse off than we are, besides many others whose friends won't come here at all because they don't want to burden their relations and can't go to a

Just think of it. There is at last a reasonable prospect that the piles of debris around the Hubbell building corner will be cleared away during our natural lives.

Gov. Bulkeley has vetoed the bill concerning grade crossings of railroads which was rushed through the Legislature with so much haste. His reason is that the bill was simply to remedy existing trouble at Bridgeport, and it is necessary in his opinion, as the commissioners already have power in the case. Col. Stevenson is credited with being instrumental in influencing the Governor to veto the bill.

Count Tolstoi writes in an uncarpeted room, containing two chairs, a plain table, and a peg in the wall. This confirms what we have long suspected, that the greatest mind in Russia is a newspaper man. His room only needs the addition of a cuspidor, a pot of paste, and a pair of scissors to become a moulder of public opinion, with a mould as thick as the fuzz on a velvet carpet.

There is a good story told of a gay and wealthy widower of Bath, Me., who tried to dye his grizzled hair and whiskers black, but instead turned them sky blue. and has not been able to go courting since. Barbers and wigs evidently are not serving their purpose up in Bath, and shoe polish and ink have lost their effi-

The Massachusetts Rifle Team defeated the Honorable Artillery Company at rifleshooting in England by a score of 1,015 to

List of Patents.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 25th, '89; for the State of Connecticut, furnished as from the office of JOHN E. EARLE, Solicitor of

Patente, New Haven, Conn. R. T. Barton, New Haven, assignor 1-2 to M.

K. T. Barton, New Laven, assignor 1-25 & Sonnenberg, lamp.
W. O. Corning, Bridgeport, assignor 1-2 & S. S. Bryant, corset clasp.
W. E. Gard, Horiden, inhaler.
G. C. Hager, Danbury, sewer trap.
B. T. Henry, New Haven, axle box.
F. J. Herrick, New Britain, waist bolt loop,
J. Kennedy, Birmingham, assignor to Osborne & Cheesman Co., Ansonia, suspender buckle.

J. Knous, Hartford, assignor to Pope Mfg. Co., velocipede saddle and supporting device.

J. P. Lavigne, New Haven, breach loading

ordinance.
C. Maschmayer, Meriden, assignor
Miller & Co., extonsion chandelier.
J. M. Orford, Bridgeport, electrolier.
D. L. Smith. Waterbury, assignor to

bury Buckle Co., buckle.
T. C. Smith, Bridgeport, assignor to B. H. Browne & Co., New Haven, lathe dog

The Hudson River Day Steamboats. The Hudson river line of day stemboats New York and Albany, have issued a very neat and comprehensive book on summer excursion routes and Catskill Mountain resorts. It tells how to enjoy excursions to a hundred or more places, giving rates and other points of information to the tourist. A list of hotels in the Catskill Mountains is quite a feature in the book. The illustrations are well done and the book is worth

MARBIED

MAGNEB-CLAVEN-On Thursday evening, June 27th, by Rev. Father Slocum, Mr. James H. Magner to Miss Lizzie F. Claven, both of Norwalk.

Northeop-Berthin-On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Van Aistyne, Mr. Smith Northrop to Miss Minute Berthin. JONES - ADAMS - On Thursday evening June 27th, by Rev. C. E. Torry, Mr. Nathaniel W. Jones, of Bridgeport, to Miss Edith F. Adams, of Norwalk.

MARTIN-RUBY-At the home of the brides father, S. L. Ruby, Esq., on Wednesday evening June 28th, by Rev. C. E. Torry, Mr. Alired A. Martin to Miss Mary C. Ruby.

COWS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Fine Milch Cows for Sale; ranging in age from 4 to 6 years. Call upon or address JOHN GREENWOOD, tf22 56 Belden Avenue.

HUNT'S REMEDY LCURE the Kidneys, REGULATE the Heart, and MAKES LIFE worth living You can't afford to be without it."

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss. Frobate Court,
July 2d, A. D. 1839.

WHEREAS, application has been made to this
Court for administration of the estate of BLIZA
JANE HARBISON, late of Norwalk, in said District,
deceased; therefore.

ORDERED, That said application be heard and
determined at the Probate Office in Norwalk, on
the Sth day of July, 1889, at 19 octock, forenoon; and that public notice thereof be given to
all persons interested therein, by publishing this
order in a newspaper having a circulation in said
District, at least five days before said day of hearing. MONITOR OIL STOVES. ASA B. WOODWARD, Judge.

To Widowed Pensioners.

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

M. L. BYINGTON. 241 8th St., N. B., Washington, D

FOR SALE.

Bank Book Lost.

A SAVINGS BANK BOOK of the Norwalk Savings Society, No. 789, has been inistald or lost. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Savings Eank.

Norwalk, July 1st, 1889.

Norwalk Savings Society.

NORWALE, June 13th, 1889. INTEREST at the rate of Four per cent, per annum, for the current six months, will be credited to depositors July 1st, 1888, and paid to them on and after July 16th.
2137 GEO. E. MILLER, Treas.

Dividend Notice.

THE NATIONAL BANE OF NORWALE, NORWALE, CONN., June 27th, 1889. SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. THE Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three per cent. payable on and after July 1st, 1889. 1127 H. P. PRICE, Cashier.

New Family Carriage FOR SALE.

A Nentirely new two seat, extension top family carriage with pole and shafts, is offered for suc much below cost because owner is abect to leave town. It was made to order and is specially upholstered and finished. Ask at GAZETTE OVERCE Price 2850. OFFICE. Price, \$350.

Board Wanted.

IN or near Wilton or South Wilton, by an elder ly couple, for the Summer. Address with ticulars, 2tp29 "X," Wilton, Conn.

Large Office Room to Rent.

IN GAZETTE Building, second floor front, formerly editorial rooms of the GAZETTE. Enquire of CHAS. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk.

To Rent.

SMALL Cottage with seven weil appointed rooms, within five minutes walk of the bridge. Rent reasonable and possession given immediately. Briquire at the GAZETTE Office, or of CHARLES OLMSTEAD. Notwalk, April 16th.

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss., Probate Court.
June 26th, A.D., 1889.
Estate of JOHN MCEWEN BETTS, 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 immediate payment to sons indebted to said Estate are requested to ma immediate payment to stp27 ELLEN S. BETTS, Administrator.

FOR SALE!

TEN SHARDS -OF THE-

> STOOK -OF THE-

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK.

At 130. (3tp) Apply at Bank.

JUDICIAL SALE

Bostwick Place in Darien.

UNDER a decree of the Superior Court of the State of Connectiont, sitting at Bridgeport, in and for the County of Fairfield, passed on the 17th day of June 1889, in an action in which Harriet Langdon and four others are plaintiffs, and Harry W. Knapp and twenty-seven others are defendants, praying for a sale of the real estate hereinafter described, owned as tenants in common by the parties in said action, the subscriber, thereunto authorized by said Court, will sell at private sale for not less than \$1,900 in cash, certain real property situate in the said town of Darien and known as the Bostwick Place, in quantity twenty-three acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon standing, bounded Northerly by land now or formerly of Charles A. Bates, Jr. Easterly and southerly by the land of the heirs of Edward Delafield, decessed, westerly by highway and also of one other tract of land situate in the said town of Darien, at Little Point, so called, in quantity two acres, more or less, bounded northerly, westerly by highway.

And if not sooner soid at private sale the suby by highway.

And if not sooner sold at private sale the sub-

Wednesday, July 17th, 1989, at ten o'clock forenoon, sell said Real Betate a Public Auction, on the premises in the said town of

Proble Absolute Associated States and American Port further particulars inquire of John S. Seymour, Norwalk, Conn., Harriet Langdon, or Charles A. Hates, Darien, Conn., Martha A. Darrow, Westport, Conn., or of CHARLES OLMSTEAD, Trustee. Norwalk, Conn., June 24th, 1889.

Fruit Jars. Jelly Tumblers, Table Glassware

Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerators, The Best in Use.

Ice Cream Freezers

WHITE MOUNTAIN

No fear of Zine Poisoning in using the White mountain.

SUN AND LAMP STOVES.

House Furnishing Goods

of all kinds. F.J. Curtis & Co.,

23 MAIN ST.

That Base Ball Game he man who has lived a quiet, unobtrusive, respectable life and is credited with possessing an ordinary allowance of common sense, and who, at the age ofwell, say thirty-one years-when he is old enough to know better, permits himself, in an unguarded moment, to be seduced into playing base ball for the first time by those whom he has always thought to be his friends, is a fool, and deserves all the black and blue embellishments and spavins and sore bones and stiffened joints that his idiotic fall from grace is sure to visit upon him. Base ball players are born, not made-or if made at all, they are made young. That man has yet much to learn who thinks he can play ball now adays because in his long gone school-boy days he was an expert at "two-old-cat," when the ball was tossed lightly by the pitcher, when "over the fence was out" and when the striker was retired if his "fir ball" was caught on the second bound. To such a man the modern game of base ball is a revelation, the full significance of which can be grasped only by a personal and terrible "first experience." Oh ye pre-historic old croaking survivor of the antediluvian two-old-catastrophe, if you would acquire a perfect realizing sense of the estional game, "Go see what I have seen; go feel what I have felt," then go and sin no more. You hear people talk about "playing" base ball. There is no "play" about it. It is work-desperate, crippling, hard work. You are not batteriag a wad of carpet rags with a flat piece of board as you did in two-old-cat. The warfare is waged with a round chunk of lead sewed up in buckskin which you strike at with a wooden ramrod. You take your position at the home plate, the pitcher licks his fingers, strokes the ball affectionately, clenches his teeth viciously, then takes deliberate aim, paws the air with his fore foot in a sort of song and dance set with the song left out, hauls off, pulls the trigger and-zip! the ball is in the catcher's hands and on its way back to the pitcher before you have time to swing your bat. The umpire shouts "One strike!" and you get nervous and desperate and brace yourself for vengeance. The pitcher lets her fly again. This time you are ready for it. The ball comes straight as a die toward the exact point where you want it. You strike at it with all your might, but just before it gets to you it runs against an easterly current or some invisible obstruction in the atmosphere from which it glances off and goes around on the other side of you. "Two strikes!" shouts the umpire, who, it is plain to be seen, is in open conspiracy with the enemy. Then a burly villain, hidecusly masked and wearing a bag full of wind as a chest protector, sneaks up close behind you like a cowardly midnight assassin, spreads his claws and crouches at your heels like a panther preparing to spring. This is the catcher when he sees that you are likely to outwit the pitcher. The next ball comes straight at your head. You jump frantically to one side to avoid having your brains scattered and lost in the grass, but the ball dodges after you, playfully dives down between your legs and bobs up behind into the catcher's hands without having touched the ground. Your friends rally to your defense, the officers, privates and spectators join in a spirited argument around the umpire who finally decides "One ball!" and you are given another chance to have yourself you strike out on a level with your knee. Of course the disguised burglar behind you has got the ball, and the subsidized umpire yells "Three strikes and out." Then you lay down the bat and go and sit down and pant and look silly. You couldn't hit the ball with a scoop net. When your side takes the field you set as right fielder. There is less danger in right field than in any other position. When a "liner" comes toward you "all hot" from the bat, you bravely put out both hands toward it in a welcoming attitude, shut your eyes, utter a silent but fervent prayer that the agony may not be lingering, and that your grave will be kept green; the ball explodes just as it reaches you, goes through your hands and drives your scarf pin out of sight in your Adam's apple. And so on through nine or ten assaults and repulses. Then you visit a drug store and invest in arnica and iodine and St. Jacob's oil and horse liniment, and walk stiff-legged and turkey-fashion and wheeze and be laughed at for a week or more, and swear it will never occur agais. Talk about your twoold-cat! For exhibaration it is no more to be compared to base ball than a funeral is

SOUTH-NOR WALK.

Those who read the Republican looked in the last issue in vain for Editor Lyon's valedictory, and now expect to receive it in pamphlet form.

One of our New York messengers it is reported is making a small fortune in purchasing gold fish, sometimes selling as many as three per day in Darien.

"Gospel Temperance," was the subject discussed on Friday evening of last week, and on Sunday afternoon last, at the rooms of the Union Gospel Temperance Reform association.

The untimely death of John H. Sauerwein, has caused deep regret. His funeral at the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended by his associates of the Old Well Hook and Ladder Co., the K. of P., and social acquain-

Senator Ingalls is said to be mending his political fences out in Kansas. He needn't go far for supplies. He is a sort of barbed wire fence himself.

Proctor's Grand Opera House was never filled with a more intelligent and appreciative audience than it was on last Monday evening to witness the graduation exercises of the Bridgeport High school. The stage was completely filled with young ladies and gentlemen of the school. When the curtain was drawn aside the sight was one of great beauty, and, as the graduates filed in from either side of the stage and took their places at the front, a round of applause greeted them. Professor J. D. Bartley conducted the singing and announced the different speakers. After singing Miss Margaret E. Clancy delivered Words of Welcome." She sald :--'Friends of the class of '89, we welcome you on this our last appearance as members of the Bridgeport High school. While a cloud of sadness hangs over us, we sever our connection with an institution so dear to us. However we do not bid farewell to study, as other paths are now open to us that were heretofore closed. Let us hope that every moment will increase our zeal in doing good to others. May the message, Well done, thou good and faithful servant,' be our portion." Miss Pheebe A. LeCount, the next graduate, delivered an essay entitled "Romance of American History," in a very pleasing manner, after which Mr. Frank S. Scoville delivered an oration entitled, "Our Navy," and handled the subject in a very able manner. An essay was next delivered by Miss Edith Palmer, daughter of Rev. Chaires Ray Palmer, entitled, "Queen Louise of Prussia," which was delivered in a very effective manner, and was listened to with marked attention. The essay, "Work that Endures," which was to have been delivered by Miss Rose Walsh, was omitted on account of the illness of the young lady. Mr. Paul Sterling, the son of Mr. Julian H. Sterling, kindly consented to deliver an oration on "The Exile of Napoleon Bonaparte," which showed that although he had but a short time to prepare himself he was equal to the occasion. He not only showed that he was thoroughly conversant with the subject, but proved himself to be an crator of no mean ability. At the close he was roundly applauded. Miss Agnes M. Button delivered a very pretty essay on "Helen Hunt Jackson." Miss Button is an excellent speaker and delivered her essay in a clear and distinct voice, with pleasing effect. The oration, "The Last Days of Cæsar," by Royal W. Raymond was treated in an original manner. He is quite an orator and acquitted himself creditably. Mr. Frank S. Bunnell chose the class of "Prophecy" as seen through a mirror, disclosing the occupation of his class-mates and what might happen in future years. He was very wifty, and gave some very amusing accounts of what might take place, and some of his local hits were funny. He was loudly applauded throughout. The last and best chosen essay, "Holland House," with valedictory, was well rendered by Miss Jennie Howe. Miss Howe, in closing, thanked the teachers for the interest they had taken in the class of '89, and also spoke a few parting words to the junior class in behalf of the class of '89. After the presentation of the deplomas by Superintendent Harrington, he, with a few appropriate remarks, presented the Barnum prize medals to Miss Edith Palmer and Miss Rose Walsh. Of course the above is but a synopsis, but the occasion was one of great interest. crippled. Again the ball is fired at you Bridgeport is proud of her public schools and fust as it is whizzing over your head | and teachers. Superintendent Harrington | the knowledge of the public of where to is a hard working and capable man, and deeply feels the responsibility of his position. Much credit is justly due to Presi-

> Board of Education for their gratuitous services in behalf of the educational interests of Bridgeport. Professor Barclay is

> dent Hanover and other members of the

the principal of the High school. He is acknowledged a man of ability and the school has greatly prospered under his care. He is ably assisted by a corps of

competent teachers. Bridgeport, July 1, 1889 WILTON.

Mr. W. K. J. Hubbell has returned to Miss Sallie Middlebrook is home from St. Margret's school at Waterbury. It is rumored that a Danbury syndicate

has its eye on the Gunning property. The Zion's Hill M. E. church will hold heir usual 4th of July festival.

Mr. E. H. Crofut of the Bethel High school, is spending the summer in Wilton. Mr. T. S. Knapp and family are now thoroughly domiciled in their summer

The South Wilton school district is bubbling over with joy on account of a bran

Our gailant postmaster is now prepared to sell pretty girls thirteen two-cent stamps for a cent and a quarter.

The Rev. Dr. Seward is taking an enforced vacation by reason of ill health. The pulpit was supplied on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Biddle of Sonth Norwalk, who's sermon received favorable comment on account of its terseness and originality.

Engineers are at work making surveys for a proposed new reservoir for the city of South Norwalk. The dam will be located northerly of the Lawler place and will be 600 feet long on the water line, and sufficiently high to flood the New Canaan road fifteen feet, and Moriarty avenue about nine feet. The size of the proposed pond or lake may be judged from the fact that it will flow through lands belonging to Mrs. G. B. Westcott and Abijah Jones. When this pond is completed the boys won't have to walk way over to the other one in order to go in swimming.

A Prosperous Firm.

The well known dry goods firm of W. B. Hall & Co. are about to make extensive improvements and additions in their store. Three times within ten years which the firm have been in business, have they been obliged to enlarge their store to make room for the stock of goods which the public have de-manded. This time these enterprising merchants will make additions which will make their store one of the best outside of New York city. For some time past nego-tiations have been pending, and at last it is settled that the large brick building facing on Cannon street, now occupied by the Y. M. C. A., is soon to become part of the store of W. B. Hall & Co. This will make a large addition of room, which is sadly needed, for on busy days it is quite impossible to pass along the aisles between the counters on account of the crowd always present to take advantage of the great bar-

With the contemplated annexation there will be four stories. On the first floor of the new part directly above the main store, will be the department of ladies' ready-made suits, jackets and cloaks. This room, 60 by 40 feet, will be devoted exclusively to this branch of the business, which will be enlarged and needs one of the most account. larged and made one of the most complete in this section of the state. The next story will be used for the manufacture of cleaks, etc., of which the firm do an extensive business. With these departments moved to their new and commodious quarters the dress goods will be removed to the space thus made vacant. Over 100 feet of counter and shelf room now occupied by dress goods will be devoted to the underwear, glove and linen departments which will give ample room for extensive additions in all. A change, which will be greatly appreciated by the ladies, will be the transfer of the Butterick patterns from the old part of the building over the main store, to the new

cloak department.

The old wooden building on the top of the business block will be used for a purpose for which Hall & Co. have become famous in this part of the state. It will be known as the bargain department, and here will be for sale at all times everything which pertains to the dry goods business at prices which only Hall & Co. give.

The recent addition contains four storier and covers an area of 5,000 square feet. As elevator will be placed in the building for the accommodation of customers. The growth of this popular firm has been phemenal.

Yesterday afternoon the large store presented a bewildering appearance. It was crowded with ladies shopping, all anxious to secure the great bargains offered on account of the contemplated changes. The large stock on hand at the present time occasions considerable difficulty to customers in their efforts to go from one department to another. For this reason the firm have decided to close out a large part of their stock without regard to price. There will be a wholesale reduction in the price of everything, and the whole stock will be re-duced so that work on the new addition can progress without trouble, and a new stock will be required when the grand opening of the enlarged store takes place.

Hall's "red ticket sale," which is well

known as the shopping event of the season in this part of the state, will be eclipsed by the present reduction of prices, and of goods offered. Mr. Hall said to a News reporter yesterday afternoon; "Dust is not conducive to better appearance of dress goods and as we are to have such here for a time to come, we propose to dispose of everything in that line, as well as all others at greatly reduced prices." The great sale is now in progress and is certainly the event in the dry goods line. The ladies should take advantage of this opportunity to seenre bargains in dry goods. It certainly is a great sale of a great stock brought about by additions in business which are absolutely necessary to meet the demands of the public.
When the store with the new additions and improvements is complete it will be one of most perfect for many miles around. W B. Hall & Co. are an enterprising firm, full of push and anxious to make Bridgeport the center of trade for all outlying towns. They have succeeded, for "Hall's" is recognized as the place to secure good goods at great bargains. The great crowds which will undoubtedly attend the coming sale will demonstrate the popularity of the firm, and secure bargains when they are offered. The sale is in progress to-day and will be greatly appreciated by the ladies .- News.

Mrs. Frank Andrews and son, of Belden Hill, Wilton, are visiting Mrs. Theodore

Mr. Charles T. Gregory's time on the mail route expired on Saturday, but he will continue to carry it until it is sublet to other

Miss Elizabeth Gregory, of Milford, is visiting her brother, Postmaster Gregory. An agent of the Humane society with Officer Morehouse, of Norwalk, visited several families in this town on Friday. Since that time we learn that a cow has been killed, and a quarrelsome family somewhat quieted.

John H. Fanton, who has been in a demented condition for a number of years, committed suicide on Friday last. He at first took a large dose of Paris green, which he immediately threw off his stomach. Not being successful in his first attempt, he then took some rough on rats, which had the desired effect. He was fifty years of age, and had recently lost his house, barn and furniture by fire. The funeral services were held from the residence of George Downs on Sucday atternoon.

At the annual school meeting, held in the Upper Parish district, the following officers were elected: Committee, Hawley Williams; clerk, R. K. Fitch; treasurer, Jas. Sturges collector, Charles E. Lockwood.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken o Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is calculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhees, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gugs reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses in and physicans in the United Sitstes, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.



SICK

Is the bene of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carton's Little Liver Pills are very small and very cary to take. One or two pills make a does. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe on purpe, but by their gentile action please all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggies everywhere, or sent by mail.

Anal Fil Small Jose, Small Price.



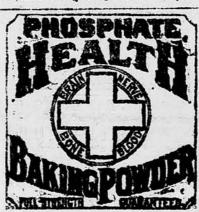
The Choloset Tes Ever Offered.

PERFECTLY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE TRY, IT. Tot will mover tes any other: Chality mover veries It is the Highter Grant Leas, ploked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are barmetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more con-omical in use than the lower grades.

Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., L't'd; Hasa Office, 85 Burling Stip, New York For sale by "

H. Glover & Son, Norwalk, Finnegan & O'Reilly, Norwalk, C. H. Valden, Norwalk, P. B. Gregory, Norwalk, E. N. Sipperly, Westport, W. E. Osborn, Westport, Lees & Co., Westport.



ROCHELLE SALT. All Cream of Tartar Baking Powders produce Rochelle Salts when used in bread making. This salt will poison your blood, and the blood of your little children, and cause kidney trouble, Ask your grocer for a free sample of the

"PHOSPHATE HEALTH" BAKING POWDER N. Y, PHOSPHATE CO., 134Warren St., New York

FOR SALE!

Dougle Wagons, Single Wagons, Road Carts, Horse Carts,

Coal, Wood, Grain, Flour, Hay, Straw

AND-

Building Material, Etc., Etc.

South Norwalk.

W.B. HALL&CO.

Leading Dry Goods House,

Cor. Main and Cannon Sts., Bridgeport.

Are enlarging their store for the fourth time in ten years. This time they will annex the entire three story Building recently used by the "Young Men's Christian Association," and will put in an elevator running from the back part of their present store.

All Ready Made Suits, Wraps, Jackets and Fine Dress Goods must be sold previous to August 1st, and the entire stock is marked down. Dollar Silks, are 59c. Dollar China Silks, are 59.

All Dollar Gro Grain and Duchess Silks reduced to 59c.

125 Rhadames and Surahs are 89c.

All Swiss Flouncings, Chantella Laces, Dress Trimmings are reduced.

Remember the goods are all new and fresh and we only make the ridiculous prices to clear out every article before

AUGUST 1st.

All our best hammered Brass Trays, that were cheap of 22c. will go at 10c. 500 pieces Mosquito Netting. 2,000 Rugs-ALL must go. Carpet and Art Squares. \$10.00 a pair can be saved on Curtains.

LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERRES

Nottingham Lace Curtains at 75c., 90c., 98c., \$1.00, 1.19, 1.29, 1.50 1.75. 2,00, 2.25, 250, 2.75, 3.00, 3.35, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00 5.50, 6.00. 7.00 and 7 50per pair in Brussels.

Irish Point and Cluny Lace effects.

Chenille and Turcoman Portierres in all the new shades of Old Blue Rose Old Gold, Olive and Reds at \$7,50 and 9.00.

One choice line of Heavy Chenille in solid color, with fringe at \$7.69 worth 10.00 per pair.

One lot of extra quality of Vienna Chenille Portierres at \$7.00, 800 9.00, 10.00, were \$10.00 and 15.00 per pair.

All Wool Ingrain Carpet Squares, Best Quality.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ x3 yards, were \$7.75, now 5.63; 3x3 yards, were \$8.25, now 6.75; $3x3\frac{1}{2}$ yards, were \$9.50, now 7.88.

RUGS.

59c., 65c., 89c., \$1.00 and 1.20.

24 inch double faced Smyrna Rugs, \$1.69. 26 inch double faced Smyrna Rugs, \$1.49, 1.69, 2.00. 30 inch double faced Smyrna Rugs, \$2.29, 2.29, 2.39, 3.50. 36x72 double faced Smyrna Rugs, \$3.00, 3.49, 3.98, 4.75 5.50. 4x7 feet double faced Smyrna Rugs, \$6.39, 6.98, 7.50. 6x9 feet double faced Smyrna Rugs, \$13.50, 14.50. 36x63 Daghestan Rugs, \$7.50 8.00. 2½x3 yards Linen Crumb Cloths at \$1.00. Hemp Rugs at 15c.

Straw Matting at \$4.50, piece of 40 yards, worth \$5.00.

Straw Matting at 6.00, piece of 40 yards, worth 7.50. One line of Silk Scarfs at 89c. were \$1.25.

Four lines of Scaris at 15c., 21c., 39c. and 50c.

Silk Plushes for Upholstery and Fancy Work, 24 inches wide, at \$1.38 .68 and 2.00 per yard

Window Shades, one yard wide, two yards long with spring roller, 20c Window Shades, one yard wide, two yards long with fringe, spring

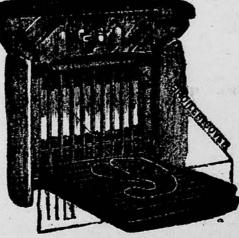
Cornice Poles, all complete, at 17e, 25c, 35c, 39c, and 50c. Hammocks at 98c, \$1.28, 1.50, 2.00, with pillows and spreaders attached. Curtain Screens 6e, 7c, 8c, 9c, Solid Brass Trays at 10c, worth 50c. Screns at 23c, 25c, 43c, and 49c.

Housekeepers will never again get such a chance to Save Money as we offer them NOW.

W. B. HALL & CO.

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Celebrated Perfect Ranges



The accompanying cut represen the New Patent Broiling Arbange MENT on all the Double Oven Rich ardson & Boynton Co.'s Ranges. I is economical and quick operating and has the perfect revolving grates. over four thousand in daily use in New York City and vicinity. Tastefully nickled. It has more good points than all the Ranges on he market combined, we guarantee every Range to be PERFECT in every way, and to furnish any piece of 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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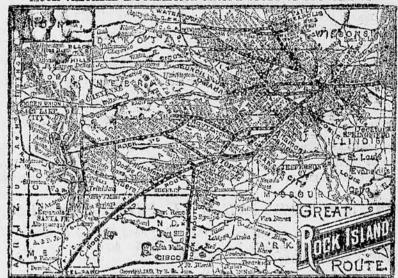
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TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

is absolutely pere and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hous worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggists, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, regandly illustrated copy of the "FARMERS POUTEY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents; talls how to make money with a few hens), and two small packages of Fowder for 60 cents; or, one large 214 pound can and Guide, \$1.20. Sample package of Fowder, 25 cents, they for \$1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, for \$5.00. Send stamps or cash. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.



UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

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

Its main lines, branches and extensions west, northwest and southwest include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island in Halinois—Davenport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Rnoxville, Winterset, Atlantic, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre, and Council Bluffs in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul in MiNNE-SOTA—Watertown and Sioux Fails in DAKOTA—Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kensas City in MISSOURI—Beatrice, Fairbury, and Nelson in NEBRASKA—Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Norton, Ablene, Osaldwell, in KANSAS—Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, in COLO-RADO. Traverses new and vest areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to older States and to all towns and cities in Southern Nebraska, Kensas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Texas, Arizona, Idaho, California, and Pacific coast and trans-oceanic Seaports.

SOLID FAST VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

Of Palacy Coaches—leading all competitors in splendor of equipment and luxury of accommodations—run through daily between Chicago and Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo. Similar MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE TRAIN SERVICE daily between Chicago and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and between Chicago and Kansas City. Elegant Day Coaches, Dining Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (FREE), and Palace Steeping Cars. California Excursions daily. Choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Portland, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and intervening localities. Quick time, prompt connections and transfers in Union Depots.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

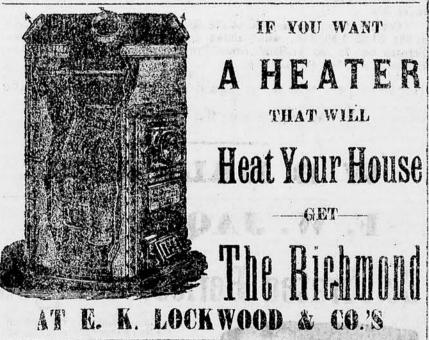
Runs superbly equipped Express Trains dealy each way between Chicago, Hock Island, Atchisor, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Favorite Tourist Line to the scenic resorts, and nunting and fishing grounds of the Northwest. Its Watertown Franch courses through the most productive lands of Northern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesons, and East Southern Dakots.

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

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E. ST. JOHN, E. A. HOLBROOK, CHICAGO, ILL. Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent.



SOLDIERS, ATTENTION

M. L. BYINGTON,

Pension Attorney,

241 Eighth Street, N. E.,

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.

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 pensic; it is entitled to an increase of rate, and in most asses where it was granted for wounds or injuries the disability increases each year. As time passes the disability pensioner are unjustly 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 Claims, and if you will present me with a brief statement of your case, stating by whom it was presented, I will obtain a rehearing of your case, and, if it has merit, will procure a favorable settlement. Many claims stand rejected before the department, when in only requires a competent stronger on make their good cases. Scatters suffering with disabilities contracted in service, who have not applied for a pension, should do so as it is their Right. INCREASE YOUR PENSION.

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR, Who were in that service sixty days, for their widows if not re-married] are entitled to \$8.00 per anonth from January 29th, 1887.

For Sale or Exchange.

THE Homestead of the late Abijah Beits, situated at South Wilton, one, mile from depot Dwelling has eleven rooms, good well of water barn and sheds, eighteen acres of land, abundance of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of D.E. WILSON, 8 GAZETTE Building, Norwalk, or JULIA "AGGEY, Winnipauk, Conn. 1247

The "Record,"

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Opening Battles of the Campaign of Atlanta.

SHERMAN'S STAR RISES,

From Chattanooga to New Hope Church and Beyond.

Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Boost or Hill Creek Gap, May 5 to 9, 1864-Resaca. May 13 to 18-Cassville, May 19 to 22. New Hope Church, Allatoona Hills, Etc., May 25 to June 4-Marching Over Mountains and Rivers.

[Copyright, 1889, by American Press Association.] Twenty-five years ago—May 5, 1864—Gen. Sherman rede out from Chattanooga to begin his campaign against Atlanta. He had succeeded Grant as commander of the western army.

Sherman commanded three armies, that of the Cumberland, under Thomas; the Ohio, inder Schoffeld, and the Tennessee, under McPherson. Combined they were a noble army, tried and true, in all 98,707 men. They had 254 guns. The cavalry force was 6,140, under Gens, Kenner Garrard, E. McCook,



MAP OF SHERMAN'S ADVANCE. Grant appointed May 5 as the day for Sher man to march southward. On May 5, 1864. therefore, began the great movement.

ON TO ATLANTA.

The question of supplies for this army of mearly 100,000 men was a serious one. The only route was by the single railway track from Nashville to Chattanooga. This distance was 136 miles and had to be guarded throughout its whole length. As the army advanced into Georgia it would be necessary to lengthen out the railway track guard still more and take away from thearmy yet more

As it was, the one railroad was taxed to its utmost capacity to feed the three armies. No urphis could therefore be brought by it. How was the advancing army to be provided

with supplies?

Sherman met the want, met it by a mili-tary measure so heroic that it "raised a how!" all along the line. He issued an order forbidding the use of the railway by civilians at all. It was to be used strictly for transporting necessary army supplies. Further, all commanders of posts within thirty miles of Nashville were to hand out their own supplies by wagon, and finally all soldiers and all cattle on their way to the front were to

Great was the wrath that arose with this order. President Lincoln was appealed to to modify it. He asked Sherman if it could not be done. Sherman answered that either the army or the people must quit using the railroad, and that the army could not quit if Jos Johnston was to be conquered. After that he had his own way, and the supplies were soon nearly doubled. But still they were not large enough. Thereupon Sherman ordered his master of transportation to seize all trains that came into Louisville and Nashville. It was done, and another how was raised. The president of the Louisville and Nashville road remonstrated. How could be bring supplies into Neshville if his trains were taken? For reply Sherman wrote back: "Selze all trains coming into Jeffersonville, Ind."

This was done, and the supplies forwarded. In a little while cars and engines from almost every road in the north were running over Sherman's road, accumulating supplies for the army. Some of them indeed found their

way down to Georgia. "How the railroad companies ever recovered their property or settled their transportation accounts I have mover heard, "says Sherman.

The first objective point of the Union army was Dalton, Ga. This town is thirty-nine niles-south of Chattanooga and ninety-nine miles north of Atlanta. Between Sherman

and Dalton lay forty miles of mountain ranges Between Dalton and Atlanta lay, first, a broad valley with two rivers, the Etowah and the Oostanania, flowing through it. Then came more rugged mountain ranges, and after them the Chattahoochee river. That passed, Atlanta lay in a plain before The region was beautiful and pict-



MAP OF DALTON.

At Dalton the Confederate army had lain for six months. Their effective force numbered, according to Union report, 43,000, with nearly 5,000 cavalry. They had passed the winter recruiting and preparing for the spring campaign. Gen. Johnston himself says that he had only 43,500 men of all arms. Neither was he strongly fortified there, he writes. The strongest Confederate works were at Atlanta, and to that city the Confederate army was prepared to retire at short retire. notice.

On the Union march southward a portion of Thomas' command was already int Ring-gold, eighteen miles from Chattanooga. In February he had made a demonstration against Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost Pass, through which the railway led into Dalton. After that demonstration the troops retired

to Ringgold and remained there.

May 5 Gen, Sherman rode out to Ringgold; the march southward was begun. May 7 Gen. Thomas moved once more

against Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge. Of Sherman's three armies McPherson held the right, Thomas the center, and Schoffeld the left. To Gen. Mc-Pherson was allotted the most important task of the work immediately before Sherman's army. It had been no part of the plan to make the real

attack against Dal-GEN. JOH JOHNSTON. ton on the front, fortified as it was. The road leading to it was also flooded by a dam that had been thrown across Mill Creek. The main plan was for McPherson to march southward to Resaca and thus flank Johnston on the west. Resaca was eighteen miles south of Dalton. It had been well fortified. In order to reach it, McPherson moved through Snake Creek

Gap in the mountain range. Resaca is on the direct road to Atlanta.

If the plan had been successful, Dalton would have been completely "turned," in military parlance. But Johnston had pre-pared for this very contingency. He was well informed of all the movements of the Union armies. He had repaired the roads leading from Dalton to Resaca, and two days

ROCKY FACE AND BUZZARD ROOST. While McPherson was moving around west

days before McPherson reached the place, he

had sent Canty's brigade thither to defend

it. This brigade was at Camp Creek.

of Dalton, Thomas and Schofield continued to move forward against Johnston's front May 7, there was a severe engagement at Bazzard, Roost Pass, otherwise called Mill Creek Gap, between the Confederates and Thomas' udvance. Part of Howard's and Hooker's corps-really reached the mouth of the pass and climbed its sides, but were forced to retire. Precisely as they had done in Feb-GEN. KILPATRICK.

assailants

ruary before, the GEN. KILPATRICK.
Confederates hurled showers of stones and great rocks from the heights down upon their

Thomas moved down from Ripggold to Turihel Hill and occupied it May 7. At the same time Gen. Schoffeld was, marching directly down upon Dalton from the north.

Grant and Sherman had planned to move simultaneously, and they did so. May 4 the

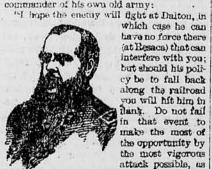
Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan with Grant at its head and began the move "on to Richmond," and May 5 the western army under Sherman started the march and the cry, "On to Atlanta."

McPherson started south towards Resaca

May 7. His instructions had been to move rapidly through Snake Creek Gap to the railroad leading south from Dalton, destroy as much of the railroad as he could in a short time and return to Snake Creek Gap and fortify himself.

McPherson followed instructions. May 8

he reached Snake Creek Gap. As a document in the nature of a prophecy Sherman's instructions to McPherson at this time have a curious interest. The chief wrote to the commander of his own old army:



which case he can have no force there (at Resaca) that can interfere with you; but should his policy be to fall back along the railroad you will hit him in flant. Do not fail in that event to make the most of the opportunity by the most vigorous attack possible, as

it may saveus what GEN, JOHN M. SCHOFTELD. We have most reason to apprehend, a slow pursuit, in which he

gains strength as we lose it." What Sherman apprehended was, in fact, what came to pass.

Johnston, at Dalton, had begged the au thorities at Richmond over and again to send him re-enforcements. They refused to do so unless he promised to make the campaign an offensive one. On this and other pretexts Johnston was left all winter and till the spring was nearly gone confronting a force double his own. At length, seeing signs that the Union armies were certainly going to move against him, he sent, May 4, an urgent request that part of Polk's command should be given to him. Polk's army was then in Alabama and Mississippi. This request of Johnston's was at last compiled with, but it was not till Sherman was actually upon-him

SNAKE CREEK GAP. By reference to the map the reader will see the windings of Snake creek, and the famous gap in the mountains which notes the next

that the troops arrived.

step in the progress of Sherman's army.

McPherson passed southward to the west of Dalton, as ordered, and appeared before Snake Creek Gap May 9. Kilpatrick's cavalry was in the advance. According to Union accounts his movement was a surprise to the Confederates. Gen. Johnston says, however, that it was not a surprise. He had made his fortifications strong at Resaca and prepared to move his army there at a moment's notice, because Resaca was the more tenable place. Snake Creek Gap was left unguarded, be-cause it was regarded as of less importance. and would require a larger body of troops to hold it than Resaca.

Finding Snake Creek Gap unoccupied by Confederates, McPherson moved on through it. He had with him 23,000 men of the flower of the western army, Sherman's own old Army of the Tennessee. Sherman gave him this army and the advance because he considered McPherson's task so important. The chief says, moreover, that he found Thomas' army had had so much work and glory that he found the other commands a little jealous on this account, and so endeavored to equal-

SHERMAN'S PLAN.

Sherman earnestly desired that McPherson should enter Resoca and attack the Confederate post there. Then Johnston would be between two armies, and would be forced to

retreat to the east of Resaca, McPherson attacking from the west. Schofield and Thomas would then follow up with the "instant pursuit of what I (Sherman) expected to be a

broken and disordered army." At 2 p. m., May 9, Sherman received a note from McPherson saying that he was within a mile and a half of the railroad leading to Resaca. The only Confederates he had met were a small cavalry brigade-Canty's-at the inner entrance of Snake Creek Gap, and these were easily driven before him. At this news "we all felt jubilant," says Gen. Sher-

McPherson had not received positive orders to attack, but it was expected he would do so. He continued to advance towards Resaca. Sherren had told McPherson that in any case the armies north of him would prevent John-

ston from turning on him alone. But when he neared Resaca he found it heavily defended by a Confederate force. Johnston had sent Gen. Hood hastily down

with three infantry divisions.

The Union armies to the north believed thoroughly that McPherson had entered Re-saca. Sherman was surprised, therefore, on the same evening of May 9 to receive a message from him that he had found the Confederute force too heavy at Resaca, and that he had fallen back to a strong position on the

Resaca side of Snake Creek Gap.
Sherman was disappointed. He believed that McPherson could have "walked into Resaca," or else have taken a position across the railroad north of that point, and held himself there till the other armies came up.
If McPherson had either entered Resaca or

taken position on the railroad north of it, Sherman and the Union historians are of opinion that a great disaster would then and there have fallen upon Johnston at the very beginning of this famous campaign. But Johnston himself is of the opposite opinion. It is well to know both sides. Johnston, on his part, declares that if McPherson had taken either of the courses suggested his whole army would have been destroyed. Johnston says he would have attacked McPherson with such advantages of numbers and position as would have insured his destruction.

The Union plan of campaign was changed, therefore, to meet the new situation. Sherman decided that he would now pour his whole army through Snake Creek Gap upon

Resaca.

May 10, be saw that Johnston was still at Dalton. All of Sherman's cavalry had not yet come up, and he was waiting for Garrard and Stonaman to join the infantry. May 10, however, Hooker's corps, the Twentieth, was ordered down to McPherson at Snake Creek Gap. May 11, the general gave orders for the full movement forward. He left Howard and the Fourth corps at Buzzard Roost Gap with Stoneman's cavalry.

In the rugged country the movements of the great army were necessarily slow, and if was not till May 13 that the Union force went through Snake Creek Gap with their faces toward Resaca,

But during the night of May 12 Johnston, marching easily and swiftly by the good roads he himself had made and fortified, evacuated Dalton with his whole army and moved down to Resaca and took up position The army in front of him outnumbered him two to one. But Resaca was well fortified, and if the battle came Johnston had the great advantage of fighting behind intrenchments.

By May 13 Polk in person had reached Johnston with re-enforcements. Polk, Hardee and Hood were now commanders of the three parts of Johnston's force, called corps in the southern army.

As soon as Howard found that Dalton was

empty he occupied it with his corps. Then he pushed on in pursuit of Johnston. Resaca is situated on the right bank of the

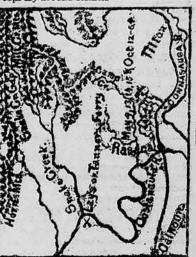
crooked Oostanaula river. At Resica this winding stream flows from east to west. Snake creek is a little stream that flows into the Oostanaula south of Resica.

May 11 Johnston suspected that Sherman's army was about to move toward Snake Creek Gap. He had ordered Wheeler's cavalry to make a reconnoissance to ascertain if such was the fact. Gen. T. C. Hindman's infantry supported him. Wheeler moved out at day break, to the northward, around Rocky Face ridge, in the direction of Tunnel Hill. There be met Stoneman's cavalry, coming on to join Sherman, with a train of 400 loaded wagons. A storp engagement took place between Wheeler and Stonemen, in which the Union force was driven back and 150 men were captured. Then Whesler returned and reported to his chief that the Union army was moving southward. Thereupon Johnston at once started southward too, and met them at Resaca.

RESACA, MAY 14-15.

Palk held Johnston's left, and rested his flank against the Oostanaula. Opposed to him was McPherson, whose right rested also against the Oostanaula river, two miles below the town.

All of May 13 there was brist fighting between Polk and McPherson. May 14 the engagement was general. Hood held Johnston's right, Hardee the center. Hood's troops by around Resaca.



MAP OF RESACA.

Johnston had been enabled to make the complete disposition of his forces May 13, by the tactics of the Confederate Gen. Loring. All of May 13, while Sherman's troops were arriving, he had, with his division, kept McPherson busily engaged at the front, and held him in check about a mile from Resaca. During this time Polk's and Hardee's troops were arriving, the first from the west, the second from Dalton. By May 14, when the battle took place, Johnston had been reenforced by more than 15,000 men, so that be now had nearly 60,000 men with which to oppose Sherman. They were also to have the advantage of fighting behind intrenchments, which would much more than counterbalance

the remaining difference in numbers.

Hood was a desperate fighter and had come from the east to the western army with a record that few generals on either side had made. He was scarred and crippled from battle wounds. At Gettysburg his arm was shot through and through, so that it forever after remained shriveled and useless. At Chickamauga, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863, he again received a terrible wound, one of his legs being so shattered that amputation was

necessary.
Still, with one leg gone and one arm use-

less, Hood did not leave the Confederate army, but pressed on at the head of his com-mand to the very last. In army circles he was called "that one armed, one legged fighting devil. Hood." It was not true, however, that he had only one arm, though one was useless. After Chickamauga he was made a lieutenant general.

The battle of Resaca, May 15, was largely

fought with artillery. The boom of hundreds of cannon startled the rocks and crassand made the quiet mount-ains echo with the mighty thundersof

Atsunrise May 14 \$ the battle opened.
By 9 o'clock the fighting was general. The battle began with McPherson on the Union right. The tide

in GEN. HARDER. rolled onward towards the center, and soon Hooker, Howard and Palmer were all engaged. McPherson, on the right, was protected by Kilpatrick's

cavalry.

While the fighting at Resaca went on,
May 14, Sherman sent Gen. Kenner Garrard south along the railroad with his cavalry. Garrard had orders to cross the Oostanaula, if possible, going along the Rome road. He was told to attack or threaten the railroad at some point between Calhoun and Kingston. In front of Resaca was Camp Creek, where Canty's brigade bad waited for Mc-Pherson, May 9. It was about this station, May 14, that the hottest of the fighting was. The Union center here drove the Confederates through Camp Creek Valley and Hooker massed the creek.

Ent the Camp Creek ground was lest again.
At nightfall, Hood, the crippled fighter,
pressed forward from the intrenchments on the Confederate right, drove back the Union center, and repossessed Camp Creek Valley. On the Union right McPherson had been able to drive Polk from his position and take

Three miles below Resaca, on the Oostanula, was Lay's Ferry or Tanner's Ferry.
Here, during the fight at Resaca, May 14, Sherman had a detachment of men busy all day long laying a pontoon bridge. This was to facilitate the speedy crossing of the river in case of pursuit of Johnston's army.

Such, then, was the situation of affairs as night closed in, May 14. McPherson had gained a decided advantage on the Union right. On the Union center the troops had gained Camp Creek Valley and lost it again. Early May 15 the battle was renewed.

Sherman had closed in on Resaca on the north and west and was investing it closely. All day long again May 15 the cannon echoed among the great mountains about Resaca as if the world was engaged in warfare. Mc-Pherson, following up the advantage of the day before, moved forward his whole battle line, till his troops occupied a beight com-manding the railroad bridge across the Cos-

A little after noon Hocker's men succeeded in driving the Confederates from a portion of their intrenchments. There was desperate fighting here. Hood's corps threw themselves valiantly against the stream of Union soldiers, but vainly.

A constant fire from Confederate rifle pits assailed the soldiers as they strove to enter the intrenchments. They waited till dark, then dug out the earth from the end of the works till they reached the guns. Tying ropes around these they dragged them away by main force under a murderous fire. In this way they captured a four gun battery with its gunners, rushing in the moment they had made the breach,

Yet the Union general was disappointed once more in his hope of capturing Johnston's army. Sherman had sent, besides the cav-alry column between Kingston and Calboun, another in the same direction, of infantry, under Gen. Sweeny. They were to get in the Confederate rear if possible.

Johnston, ever watchful, got wind of these movements. After dark May 15 he swiftly and silently crossed the turnpike bridge and the railroad bridge across the Oostanaula, under the very guns of his enemy, and es-

caped.
His men set the bridges on fire belind The railroad bridge was entered Resaca. burned to a wreck, but the Union troops were in time to save that from the turnpika. The beautiful new bridge of the Western and Atlantic railroad now occupies the site of that which was burned.

The Confederate Gen. A. P. Stewart covered the retreat of Johnston's army as it went southward. Stewart himself was the last man to cross the turnpike bridge. Sherman captured a thousand prisoners and eight guns. Sherman's loss in killed and wounded dur-

ing the campaign thus far was over 4,000. At Resaca the dead were buried where they fell. Other soldiers were buried here later on. After the war, when the bones of the Union dead were gathered from all over the south to he reinterred in the national ceme-teries, the bodies of 1,790 northern soldiers were taken from the bloody earth of Reseca. Confederate soldiers' bodies, 170 of them, were removed at the same time. There is now a Confederate cemetery at Resaca,

At once on the morning of May 16 Sherman set his army in pursuit of the retreating Confederates. The pontoon bridge at Lay's Ferry, three miles below Resaca, which Sherman had ordered built May 14, was now utilized. McPherson's army crossed the Ocstanaula upon it and hastened after Johnston. Thomas crossed by the repaired bridge at Resaca, Schofield by an old bridge higher up

The pursuing army took two directions. Gen. Kenner Garrard's cavalry division and Jeff C. Davis' infantry division bastened in a southwesterly direction towards Rome, Ga. This city is at the junction of the Oostanaula and the Etowah rivers. The rest of the army. with the three commanders, took a general southerly route towards Calhoun, Adairs-ville, Cassville and Kingston.

A BATTLE THAT DID NOT COME OFF Not till May 17 did the pursuing army come up with the Confederates. Then Thomas' column caught the Confederate rear guard, Polk's cavalry, at Adairsville, nine miles due south of Reseca. There was a brief

fight, and the Confederates gallopec away. During this skirmish Sherman was near the head of Thomas' army. in an open field. trying to get the Confederate position through his glass. Suddenly a shell came singing through the group in the field and fel

zipl just behind Sherman and his staff. It burst, but GEN. A. P. STEWART, C.S.A. fortunately no one was injured. The Confederates had got the range of the com-mander-in-chief of the Union army very ac-

curately. The inspecting party dispersed very quickly after that.

Sunday, May 19, the pursuing army

reached Kingston, fifteen miles southwest of Resaca. Johnston's army had divided. Hood and Polk went from Adairsville to Cassville, Hardee to Kingston.

May 18 Jeff C. Davis took possession of Rome. Here ten heavy Confederate cannon and some large from mills and shops were captured. Kingston and Cassville are only a few miles apart. May 19 Thomas' column was in the immediate neighborhood of Cassville. ville. McPherson was west of Kingston, half a dozen miles away from Thomas.

Another Sunday battle was nearly fought, but just failed of it. At noon Sherman received word from Thomas that Johnston's army was drawn up in battle line, half way between Kingston and Cassville.

Here at last the battle long looked for seemed imminent. Sherman sent a message to McPherson to hasten forward. Then Sher man joined Thomas. He found his army of the center in solid rank awaiting the boom of cannon shot and musket, and the forward

But where were the enemy? Looking out upon the open plain where they should have been, Sherman's eye discovered only the empty fields. Thomas bold him that instead of making

the attack he had expected, Johnston's army had suddenly wheeled and "fallen back in echelon of division, steadily and in superb order, into Cassville." What did it mean?

Not till the war wasover, and Sherman and Johnston met as friends and talked over this campaign, did

GEN. G. M. DODGE. Sherman discover why his antagonist did not fight at Cassville.

Johnston certainly meant to fight, and intended this to be the decisive battle of the campaign. He made all his preparations Saturday evening, May 48. He assigned to each commander his place. He left Hardee's command in the open field to check Thomas, then rode back into Cassville to give final instructions to Polk and Hood.

As he and his staff rode into the little town at nightfall, weary and hungry, they met Gen. Hood, who asked his commander if he had had any supper. Johnston answered "No." Then Hood invited him to cat with him and Gen. Polk. The invitation was accepted. At supper they discussed the impending battle. Hood declared that it would be unwise to fight at Cassville, because his corps would be enfilleded by the Union can-non in the position in which it then was.

Johnston replied that Hood was mistaken. Thereupon Polk joined in the conversation and insisted that Hood was right, that their lines had already been struck at nightfall by the cross fire of the Union artillery. Johnston

was profoundly annoyed. Finally be said: "Gentlemen, I am not going to give battle here unless you all have your hearts in it. You have been beaten before the battle. The same night he gave orders for retreat across the Etowah



step," says John-ston, "I have regretted ever sloce." Hardee's corps, out in the field, opposite Thomas, lowed acress the Etowah next day, Sunday, May 19. Thus it was that the battle of Caswille

river, still on to

the southward, "a

GEN, KENNER GARRARD, Was not fought.
Through the day of May 18 there had been constant and heavy skirmishing. Johnston resolved to put the Etowali river and the Allatoona mountain range between himself and Sherman. He did not pause till be bed reached the vicinity of Dallas and Marietta, Ga., across river and mountain range, near twenty miles away. He burned the bridges across the Etowah after be crossed.

NEW HOPE CHURCH, ETC.

Sherman's next move was on towards the Allacona mountains. May 23 the march bogan. First the Etowah river was to be crossed, then the mountain range. Through this the railway to Marietta ran by way of a noted gap, called Allatoona pass. This pass would undoubtedly be heavily defended, so Sherman resolved not to attempt it, but to move to the right and westward, towards Dallas, and march around the mountains.

The Union movement forward, from May 23 to June 4, was a daily battle. Several of the larger engagements were called respectively New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek and Pickett's Mill. These were all fought in the vicinity of Dallas from May 23 to June 4. Also, June 8 and 4, there was a considerable fight at Ackworth, on the railroad, above Marietta.

The Union army rebuilt the burat bridges and marched southward over the rough country in the regular order, McPherson on the right and west. Thomas leading the "column of direction" in the center and Schofield with the left on the east. They endeavored to move by parallel routes, a difficult operation. Sherman believed that Johnston had stop-

pel near Allatoona Pass with his army This was not the case. The Confederate army was near a Methodist meeting house called New Hope church, which appears on the map. In marching towards Dallas, therefore, Sherman was marching into the very teeth of his enemy. Johnston's scouts kept him informed of every step of the Union march. May 23 Thomas was marching directly on towards Dallas, with Hooker's corps—the Twentleth—in the advance. Gen. John W.

Genry's division was in the lead of the Twentieth corns. Pumpkin Vine Creek was a stream flowing into the Etowah. Endeavoring to cross a bridge over this stream, May 25, Geary found a considerable cavalry force drawn up

against him. A sharp fight followed and the Confederates were driven off. Geary's division followed. The Confederates took the road due east towards Mari-Four miles etta. from Pumpkin Vine Creek Genry's men met another Confederate force, this time a heavy of infantry. A fight followed.

this second one the same day for Geary, and this three it emounted to a sharp battle. The Confederate force was Gen. A. P. Stewart's division. The fight took place at a cross roads close to New Hope church. The battle lasted till after dark Booker's other divisions came up while it was in progress. Hooker and Sherman him-

self were also there. Hooker fought obstinately to drive the Confederates and gain the cross roads, but vainly. This battle was the opening of the bloody ten days' fighting, of which the vicin-ity of the Methodist meeting house was to be the scene. The Union soldiers, in remem-brance of this fighting, named the region ever after "Hell Hole,"

May 26, the fight at the New Hope cross roads was resumed. Sherman had slept upon the ground "alongside of a log." Once more the Union troops sought to take the Dellas and Allatoons road, and once more without success. The fighting Hood was opposed to

McPherson had meantime entered Dallas with his army. Sherman ordered McPherson to come from Dallas and close up on Hooker. He endeavored to do so at once. He left Dallas on the morning of May 23, but was attacked tremendously.

DALLAS.

A heavy tattle took place at Dallas between McPherson and the Confederates. McPherson, however, had had time to throw up breastworks, and this saved him. But it was not till June 1 that he was able to leave Dallas and reach the position of the army of the center. Back and forth around Ne Church the bloody tide of war rolled. Now one side seemed to gain advantage, now the other. Sherman meantime was gradually moving his whole force towards the left. His object in this was to get possession of the roads leading to Marietta and Dallas from Allatoome.

Schofield, the commander of the left, advanced and closed upon Thomas' left. The Union army was only eight miles from the railroad at Ackworth by June 1. Every day Sberman in person visited every part of his lines, from Dalias, on the right, to Schofield's command; on the left and east, twelve miles away. May 30 a strange incident happened when the general was visiting McPherson at Dallas. A group of officers were standing close together, among them Col. Taylor, of Chicago, chief of artillery of the Army of the Tennessee.

As the group of officers stood talking together a Minie ball struck Gen. John A. Logan's arm, cut his sleeve open, grazed the skin and passed on. It hit Col. Taylor aguardy in the breast. But Col. Taylor during the campaign had kept a sort of diary of events in a thick little memorandum book, which he carried in his breast pocket. "Taylor's journal" was a joke among the officers, but the little book saved his life at Dallas. The ball struck the book, passed through it end penetroted Taylor's breast to the ribs. But it went no farther. Its force had been spent against the book, though it knocked Taylor down senseless and disabled him for the rest of the campaign.

Burnt Hickory was a village directly south of Kingston, important because roads leadng to Dallas, Ackworth and elsewhere passed through it. Burnt Hickory was the scene of various bloody skirmishes. It was of so much importance that as early as May 24 Thomas sent McCook's cavalry and some infantry divisions to take it, and hold the cross roads there till Schofield's army of the left should arrive. They accordingly advanced, skir-mishing every step of the way, till they met Schofield, who with Stoneman's cavalry had also tought his way to Burnt Hickory, coming over the Allatoona road.

Howard, commanding the Fourth corps, army of the center, had his share of work during that bloody week about New Hope Church. May 27 he attacked Cleburne's division of Hurdee's corps at Pickett's Mill, on one of the numerous roads leading to Burnt

Howard's corps fought in columns six deep. Cleburne was aided by Wheeler's cavalry, dismounted. A furtous battle followed. and's onshinght was met by powerful resistance. At length the Union troops, at night fall, took refuge in a ravine. At 10 o'clock, in the darkness, the Confederates charged upon them, drove them out of the ravine, and forced them to fall back A fight like this charge at Pickett's Mill is

musual. It was fought in pitch darkness, and in a dense wood, upon ground broken by stream, ravine and bill. Only the flash of muskets lit up the scene. A soldier scarcely knew friend from foe. Once in the beginning of the fight a Union

color bearer spreng in front of his comrades and planted his flag. He was instantly riddled by the bails of a Texan regiment opposite. A comrade of the dead man sprang forward and seized the flagstaff. In a moment he too fell dead. A third brave fellow followed and shared the same fate, and yet another. The fifth time a boy in blue adremoved to enature and hour away he precions flag. He exceeded. Stepping across the bullet riddled bodies of his charactes he moved backward towards his 'he, and reach-He enceeded. Stepping across the ed it in safety with his regime, tal colora

One of the chief regrets in the writing of a war history is that there is not room for the fucidents, heroic, pathetic or immercus, that daily occurred. They are the best part of a

In the fight at Pickett's Mill Howard lost 1,500 men, the Confederates less than 500. After fighting at New Hope Church three days Sherman resolved to move his army castward towards Ackworth and Allatoons Pass. He had Johnston's whole army before him, protected by intrenchments and covering the roads from Dallas to Marietta. Sher man therefore abandoned the fighting directly in his front, except to conceal his movement to the eastward, and bent all his en-

ergies to the latter task. His skillful opponent, bowever, overy move of the Union general, dis-covered also this one. June 4; he suddenly left his intrenchments around New Hope Church and retreated to fast. nesses in Kenesaw Lost and Pine mountains Sher-

GEN SHEUMAN man continued moving eastward. towards Ackworth on the east. Sherman swung his army around Schofield's command is about a pivos, and approached the rail-road and Allatoona Pass. Thus, when the move was concluded, Schoffeld had become the right of the army, Thomas had been withdrawn eastward, and McPherson had

taken his place in the center By June 6 Ackworth was reached by the Union army, with its advance at Big Shanty, in sight of Kenesaw mountain. Sherman at once established himself at Ackworth, at the same time garrisoning and provisioning Allatoona Pass. The bridge across the Eto-wah was quickly rebuilt. Altogether there were ten days' fighting about New Hope Church, from May 25 to June 4. The Union loss was 2,400, the Confederate, 3,000.

Gen. Sherman summed up the result of this campaign as follows: "We have, to a month's time, with a force not very superior to his, compelled the energy to fall back nearly 100 miles, obliging him to abundon four different positions of tinusual strength and proportions; have fought him six times; have captured twelve guns, three colors, over 2,000 prisoners, with considerable forage, provisions and means of transportation; have placed at least 15,000 of his men hors de combat, and have destroyed several important founderies, from works. relling mills, etc., at Rome and in the Allatoona mountains,

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WESTPORT.

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In the grove on Evergreen avenue, Thursday July 4th, Pioneer H. &. L. boys and friends will cetebrate in a picnic. The pupils of the Misses Esther and Sophie Downes will give a musical at the residence of the latter on Tucsday July 9.

Mrs. Ann R. Hill of Sprague, Washington Territory, and two grand children are visiting here. She will remain till late in

. John M. Dorman of Bridgeport, will address the Sons of Temperance after the installation in Temperance Hall Monday

Rheumatism is what's the matter with Mr. Eli Bradley of Saugatuck. He is not growing old, as some allege, faster than other folks.

Miss Fannie Nash daughter of Edward school for young ladies at Waterbury, is home for her vacation.

Friday evening in National hall Miss Lulu Sturges will hold her annual reception. There will be a programme of numbers to be executed by her pupils. Dancing will follow to music by Smyth, and incidentally a collation.

Thursday evening, after exemplifying work in the third degree, Temple Lodge, No. 65, voted to attend in a body the Mssonic centennial exercises at New Haven, July 10th, and to take along the Southport cornet band if they can be engaged.

The "Westports" and a pick nine known under the euphonious title of "Crazy Quilts" played base ball Thursday in aid of the Board of Trade street lamp fund, the Westports winning in a score of 15 to 2. The receipts swelled the fund 825.

The remains of Mrs. Charles G. Hoyt, who died Friday at the hospital in Bridgeport of injuries caused by fire at her home in Poplar Plains last April, were Saturday taken to Lyons Plains cemetery for burnal near the church. Deceased was about 45 years of age.

At a ploughing match Monday 24th, on ground near the home of Mr. C. J. Ketchum, the competitors used the Buckeye, Deering, Champion and Bradley patents. First prize was awarded to the Deering, second, Buckeye. The judges were John H. Jennings, John Guyer, W. H. Taylor and Alfonzo Coley.

At the close of the district school at Greens Farms. Friday an musical but very pleasant incident occurred. The parents of the children set a table on the school ground and provided it liberally with good things. Thus the children began their vacation with a regular picnic. Miss Edith C. Hill who has taught the school for two years returned to her home in Wisconsin to teach there.

Thursday being the Fourth of July the Board of Trade whose regular semimouthly meeting falls on that day will inspired by motives of patriotism, postpone it for two week. Meantime members will make every exertion possible with sultry Fothergill has accomplished during his first weather interposing to obstruct, to do all they can to further the interest in the proposed extension of the Shepsug railroad from Hawleyville to Westport.

Mr. A. Frank Bulkley, son of the late Captain Peter Bulkley, and Miss Carrie H. grounds, known as Daarins, there has been Allen, daughter of Mr. Samuel Allen, of Compo, were married Wednesday evening are promising of events to come, which will at the residence of the groom's mother on Wright street, by Rev. Mr. Hyde of Christ church. The bride received many fine presents. There was a reception and spread, and next day the couple went on a bridal tour.

Two great wagons containing about 25 young people mostly of Golden Hill, and driven respectively by Messrs. Lloyd and Nash, went to Cedar Point, Friday. The party had a picnic, good bathing, a splended day as to weather, and returned a little after sundown. They found at the point a party from Redding, who had a tent on the stonework close to the water, where they expect to camp out a couple of weeks and eat nothing but clams and

Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Day return Saturday from a week's sojourn at Newport. They report having had a period of uninterrupted enjoyment, weather and all things combining in their favor. The Doctor had not taken a vacation in five or six years, or during the whole of his practice here. Between lessons of the Medical Association to which he was a delegate from Fairfield county, he and Mrs. Day took in the ocean roll, the sumerous historical points which have rendered Newport famous and not a few of the social events which a watering place of this kind at this season when full of doctors from all over the country, furnishes.

Saturday evening ex-Alderman A. D. Dutton and photographer L. Farini of Bridgeport came down here with suspicious looking bags and paraphernalia. Many failed to understand their movements until secretary of the Bridgeport Steamboat company, Mr. Howard Staple who lives here met, greeted, took them in charge and escorted them to a jaunty row-boat under the railroad bridge, Staples being in fisherman rig gave the whole thing away. The party were bound for the mouth of the river to take part in drawing a seine near the canal for sea bass. They are said to have caught a number of big specimens, and to have re-

turned about midnight. On Friday, Dr. Willard Parker with Mrs. Parker and a party in a talla-ho drawn by four horses passed through this place. They had been to New Haven, and

Ex-President Woolsey of Yale college died at New Haven, Monday aged 88

NEW-CANAAN.

Farmers are getting their hay and report an excellent crop. Apples promise to be very plentiful, and

fruit of all kinds likewise. Quite extensive improvements have been made in the grounds around the Congregational church.

Mr. John Patterson and his daughter, Miss Eliza Patterson, are recreating in the Adirondacks.

Lee's circus visited our borough Thursday of last week, and gave two very creditable

exhibitions to large sudiences. Dr. Keeler has purchased a beautiful building site in the borough, whereon he

will soon erect a comfortable house. Rev. F. E. Hopkins, of the Congregational church, last week, received the honorary degree of A. M. from Lafayette college.

The prohibitory amendment campaign has already begun, and two speakers have H. Nash, and a member of St. Margaret struck out to kill the saloon, and still there's more to follow.

Dr. W. G. Brownson and wife, after attending the commencement exercise at Yale, visited a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Beers, in Taunton, Mass.

We are as full as ever of city folks some of whom for over twenty consecutive summers have found New Canaan the place, to regain health and strength.

Nearly every member of the Bicycle club, who had any hair on her face, Has shed it. A majority of the boys ride safetys and clever set of gentlemen they are.

What to do with the Center distrct school house, which is too small and too far behind the times architecturally, is the question at present agitating the minds of the borough.

Bonds issued by the town, amounting to \$11,000, were signed last week, and now some, like Colonel Sellers when he gave his note, are saying: "Thank God that bill is

Mr. Goddard, late principal of Center school, having refused to remain for the salary he was receiving, the district committee, Mr. William McKendrick, has engaged Mr. Gardner, of Greenfield Hill.

The newly burgesses are discussing different methods of systematically lighting the streets of the borough. The electric light has many champions, and others believe in oil, but at present there is nothing but gas. Our roads throughout the town are in better condition than they have been before in a great many years, and we can tell painfully when we are in Norwalk driving in some direction-from Cobble Hill this way for example.

Mr. L. Fabricatti and family, who a few weeks ago moved into their new relidence, which is as handsome as any that can be seen in this vicinity, are a very decided addition to our beautiful town and are very heartily welcomed.

All that remains now to perfect the interior beauty of St. Mark's Episcopal church is the new organ, which is promised the latter part of July. No minister could have done more for his parish than the Rev. Mr. year, and we understand that this is only a

Since the marriage of Dr. Lambert's daughter, and Dr. Thomson's large, successful and beautiful lawn party on his superb quite a hall in social festivities. But signs combine to make this as gay, fashionable and attractive a season as New Canaan has

REDDING. In the afternoon of last week Monday there was a large gathering at the Methodist church in celebration of the preaching of the first Methodist sermon, in the school house at the Center, by Bey. Jesse Lee. It is also a neteworthy fact that the first male member of the Methodist church in New England was Mr. Aaron Sanford, who lived about a half mile east of the present church, and whose house is still standing. Twenty-five of his decendants have been or are Methodist preachers, or the wives of preachers. This is a noble record. A grandson of his, Rev. A. K. Sanford, D. D., pastor of a Methodist church in Peekskill, N. Y., presided in a very happy manner. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. O. Munson, a former pastor. The scriptures were read by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, pastor of the Methodist churchs in Easton. Addresses were made by Rev Arthur M. Sanford, a native of the town, and nephew of Dr. Sauford, great grandson of the first Mr. Aaron Sanford, and Rev. David Nash, 25 years ago pastor of the church, and now a resident of Norwalk. The benediction was by Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, pastor of the Methodist church, Georgetown. The singing by the choir and congregation was hearty and inspiring. The services were worthy of the occasion and of great interest. After the dismission the large congregation adjourned to the basement, where an abundant banquet had been prepared for the company. The Methodist people deserve congratulations for the large success of their centennial, although some, who were expected to be present and to speak, were unable to come. Some farmers commenced having last

week, but had not very favorable weather. The grass crop is earlier than usual and seems to be large. The commission of the Putnam Memorial Camp Ground heid their first meeting Saturday, and decided that work on the ground should be commenced immediately.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

There are 4,000 saloons in Baltimore. place. They had been to New Haven, and were en route to New York, intending to pause at New Canaan. "Paul."

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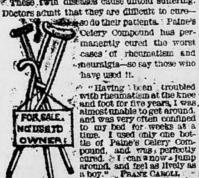
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MINER D. RANDALL, Architect and Super Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings.
Artistic designs for stairways, mantels, aideboards, etc.
Framing or working plans for all kinds of buildings accurately made.

Office, Cor. Main and Wall sts., Norwalk. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Residence, Riverside ave., Bast Norwalk.

NOTICE. TO NEW YORK

TWO HOURS AND ONE-HALL

The New and Palatial Iron Steamer Cape Charles

CAPTAIN F. L. BYXBEE.

Will commence making Daily Trips Monday, April 29th, 1889

COMFORT, SAFETY AND SPEED. POPULAR PRICES.

SOUTH NORWALK TO NEW YORK Excursion Tickets......70c.

Steamer will leave Wilson's Point on arrival of Housatonic train leaving South Norwalk at 7:56 a

TO NEW YORK. 7. Danbury, D. & N. Div 6.35 3. E. Bethel, 6.42
Bethel, 6.48
Redding, 6.48
Sanford, 5.43
Branchville, 7.00
Ridgefield, 5.45
Georgetown, 7.04
Wilton, 7.11
Wilton, 7.15
Wilnipank, 7.26
Norwalk, 7.22
T. So, Norwalk, 7.56

Winnipauk " 1.26
Norwalk " 7.32
Ar. So. Norwalk " 7.57
Lv. So. Norwalk " 7.57
Lv. So. Norwalk " 7.57
Esirfield, N.Y. N.H. & H.R.R. 7.02
Southport, 7.03
Greens Farms, 7.10
Westport, 7.48
Ar. Wilson Point S.33
Lv. Wilson Point, (Steamer) 8.20
Ar. New York, 81st St., E.R. 10.20
New York, Pier 49, E.R. 10.45

FROM NEW YORK. Lv. N. Y., New Pier 36, foot Jefferson Foot 31st street, East River.....

Foot 3ist street, East River. 3.89
Ar. Wilson Point. 6.10
Lv. Wilson Point, Hous. R. R. 6.20
Ar. South Norwalk, D. & N. 6.23
Westport, N. Y. N. H. & H. R. Ar. 6.34
Green's Farnis, 6.45
Southport, 6.45
Fairfield, 6.49
Lv. South Norwalk, D. & N. R. 6.38
Ar. Norwalk, 6.45
Winnipauk, 6.45
Wilton, 7.30
Cannons 7.04 Georgetown, Ridgefield, Branchville, Sanford, Redding,

Through tickets can be purchased at tations on the D. & N. Div. Hous, R. R. For further information apply to THE NEW ENGLAND TERMINAL CO. SIDNEY STARBUCK, Vice-Pres, and Gen. Msn. 265 South St., New York Cit C. E. OLDS, Agent, Wilson's Point

OLD AND RELIABLE DIRECT FREICHT LINE TO SO. NORWALK & NORWALI



commencing MAY 20th, 1889, until further noti THE PROPELLERS.

City of Norwalk and Eagle Will leave Pier 23 East River, (Beekman Stree For South Norwalk, Daily at 12.00 No.
Due at South Norwalk at 5 p. m. Extra Boat
Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.
For Norwalk, Monday, Wed. & Fri., at 5.00 P. 1
"Saturdays at 12 o'clock, noon.

FREIGHT EECEIVED FROM 7 A. M. TO 5 P. Returning, boats leave South Norwalk, Daily p. m. Norwalk, Tuesday, Thursday and So

5 p. m. Norwan urday at 6 p. m. Upon application to Agents, boats will go at and deliver freight at intermediate points.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD. Danbury and Norwalk Division

Corrected February 4th, 1889.

PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH. Ly.So. Norwalk, Ar. Wisson Pe 6 02 a. m. 6 10 a. m. 1 7 56 " 8 03 " 8 27 " 8 35 " 10 13 " 10 20 " 6 02 a. m. 7 56 " 827 " 10 13 " 1 00 p. m. 4 46 "

732 a.m. 817 " 1008 " 1250 p.m. 434 " 618 " Mixed 802 " 347 ." 6 36 "Mxd. 6 46" " Mix 8 07 " 8 15 " 10 24 " 10 31 " NORTH. Lv. Wison Point Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Norwa 6 25

6 35 " 9 18 " 12 13 " 8. m. 641 " 923 " 1218 " 8 45 " 12 01 " 2 50 p. m. 4 26 " 7 15 " 5 50 " 19 18 ". 8 16 p. m. 5 17 3 10 p.m. 5 12 " 6 35 " 6 40 " 10 17 " 10 24 " Limited Express, New York and Pittsfield, v D. & N. Division, going South leave South No walk at 7:44 p. m. Going North leave South No walk at 4:15 p. m.

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

JUNE 23d, 1889

NEW YORK DIVISION. leave South Norwalk as follows:

For New York.—Accommodation trains 6.55, 8.30, 9.36, a. m., 1.20 2.45, 5. and 6.38 (to Stamford only) 7.06 (White Mount Express), 8.11, 10.15, p. m. Express trains 5.16 (except Mondays), 5.48, 6.12,(local), 7.23 cal), 7.56 (local) 8.26 (local) 9.03 (Springfield cal), 10.13, 11.47 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 10.13, 11.47 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 10.13, 11.47 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 10.15, 11.47 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 10.15, 11.47 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 10.15, 11.47 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 14.48, 5.18, 6.32 and 7.23, to Bridgeport, 8.41, 2.11.07 p. m. Express trains at 9.16, 10.16 (Wh. Mountain Express) a. m.; 12.12, 1.07 (local), 3. 4.11 (Housatonic Express) 5.09 (Naugatuck Express), 1.56, (Springfield local), 12.43 a. m. (Bost express).

Sundays.—Accommodation 7.38, 9.11 a. and 6.46 p. m.

and 6.46 p. m. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt. C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Ag

HUDSON RIVER by DAYLIGE Day Line Steamers

DAILY (except Sundays)

Leave BROOKLYN, Pulton st(by Annex), 8.00 a.

Leave NEW YORK, Vestry st. Pier, 8.40 a.

Leave NEW YORK, West 22d at. Pier, 9.00 a.

for ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Pol

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck Catskill a

Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8.30 a. m.

MUSIC.

For Sale Cheap. A SECOND-HAND Cast Iron Fence, with gas all in perfect order and as good as madout 130 feet in length. Will be sold at a sat facelf applied for eyon. Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE

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