NORWALK

GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1800

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

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

VOLUME LXXXIX.

NORWALK, CONN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1889.

NUMBER 48

Norwalk Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per year, in advance RATES FOR ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING

Furnished on application at the Office.
Ordinary and transient advs., I inch. I week, \$1.00
Bach subsequent insertion, up to 4 times, 50
Half inch. half of above rates.
One column, ordinary adv., one time, 15.00
One column, leading matter, one time, 25.00
Looals in reading matter columns, per line, 25.00
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LOCAL ITEMS.

Fifty first Congress convenes Monday. Where's our wandering turkey to-night?

George N. Ells of Waterbury, was in town last week.

North Dakota elected one United States Senator Monday. John Hoey has sent a fine fox-terrier to

Mrs. President Harrison. Ex-Minister to Germany George H.

Pendleton died at Brussells, Monday. Clark H. Osborne has had his pension

increased from \$24 to \$30 per month. Oscar Byington of South Norwalk re-

ccived his original pension last week. Mrs. Leslie L. Sherwood and daughter

Maud are visiting friends in Brooklyn. The front of every market in town is

festooned with attractive strings of tur-Poughkeepsie shipped twenty' tons of

turkey to Gotham for its Thanksgiving Mr. J. F. Griffen, a tutor in the Bridge-

port business college, was in town on The Glover gas and water fitting shop

on River street is being reconstructed for a dwelling house. No word has yet come from the eloping

couple of Taylors. They are presumably having a good time.

"Billy" Banker is again at his post in Ed. Goldschmidt's glassware establishment on Water street.

The engagement of Dr. W. H. Baldwin and Miss Fannie Stanley, daughter of S. K. Stanley, is announced.

W. W. Converse, president of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, died Tuesday night.

Cards are out for the marriage on Dec. 10th, of Miss Harriet Eloise Nash and Dr. rank W. Olds, of New York.

A H. Humes who was arrested in Boston on Thursday for bigamy has had five

wives, four of whom are now living. Major J. C. Crowe, of South Norwalk, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for some time past is improving.

Lum Smith, the Philadelphia character, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libeling Anthony Comstock.

Rev. C. E. Torrey will preach at the union services of the churches, to-morrow at eleven o'clock, at the M. E. church.

Brown's hat shop in South Norwalk has been purchased from parties in Danbury, and will be managed by a South Norwalk

About twenty of the young friends of Howard Mackey gave him a surprise party at his home on West avenue, Friday evening.

The billiard tournament at the Norwalk Club has developed the fact that some players are not so good as some other

players. The official recognition by the United States of the new republic of Brazil is a gracious act on the part of the greatest of

-Thanksgiving day will be a good time to have your picture taken at Readman's in the GAZETTE building. Least money

and best work. Frank Foster, at Gloucester, Mass., attempted to shut off an electric light with an iron gaff Monday night, and was killed instantaneously.

A sacred concert will be given in the A. M. E. church, Sunday evening, Dec. 1st, by the choir, assisted by the members of the Y. M. C. A.

The Pittsfield Sunday Call celebrated its first anniversary last Sunday. It is a booming and healthy youngster, mighty precocious for its age.

F. W. Jaqui, the tin and stove dealer. has sold out his business. The purchaser, who, we are informed, is a Brooklyn man, has not yet taken possession.

It is a pity that John Roach were not iving to-day to see the flagship Chicago of is construction leading the most unique leet of war vessels in the world.

Business is the name of a handsome and ble monthly publication just launched a welcome and valued exchange.

The best thanksgiving benediction for you, dear reader, will be the sending of a hide his light under a bushel, yet he is good fat turkey to some poor family to-

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell go to Stamford tomorrow to eat Thanksgiving dinner with their daughter, Mrs. LeGrand Lock-

In Bridgeport, early Monday morning, a man attacked Otto Schulz with a sandbag, knocked him senseless and robbed him of \$21.

The enterprising business man is already planning for his holiday advertising. We rise to remark that the GAZETTE is still a desirable medium.

Mrs. Mary Couthlier, of Biddeford, is in excellent health at the age of 104 she was born in Coaticook, Province of Quebec, December 25, 1785.

Medical association will be held in the Mahackemo hotel, on Tuesday next. A large attendance is expected. George D. Watrons, son of the late

President Watrons, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, has been made an instructor in the Yale law school.

Mrs. Charles W. Whitlock presented her husband this Sunday afternoon at half past two, with a bouncing boy of twelve pounds. He says the Son shines. Both are doing well.

Minot Kellogg, having returned from his trip to Jerusalem and the Holy Land, as was fitting and proper, made a visit to his brother, Captain Enos Kellogg, of Norwalk, Monday

Lew Wallace's new novel is approaching completion, it is said, and a greater portion of it is in the typewriter's hands. The question naturally arises: "Will it be another "Ben Hur?" Seven half finished buildings in Harlem

collapsed Thursday last. The only explanation given is a statement by the builder that the rainy weather prevented the morter from hardening.

Louis Verlin's big prize hog, which is to be guessed out of existence at 50 cents a guess to morrow, was on exhibition in town yesterday. He's a bigger hog than ever cheated a printer.

The first sociable of the Rowayton social club will be held in Fairview House, Five Mile River on Thanksgiving night, and no pains are being spared that will contribute to its enjoyableness.

Mrs. Julia E. Baird and Mrs. George Jennings, of South Norwalk, are visiting in Washington, and are guests with Mrs. Dr. Barbour. Mr. S. L. Barbour, of Hartford, is also a guest at the same

We are pained to fearn that Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, of Waterbury, have been called to mourn the loss of another child, their beautiful and accomplished daughter so recently led to the altar a happy bride.

German services will be held in the Chapel of the South Norwalk Congregational church next Sunday at 2.45 p. m., the Rev. F. B. Cunz officiating. A full attendance of Germans, and all others who desire, is invited.

The firemen of New Milford hold their fair for one week beginning this evening. A number of Norwalk fire fighters will attend before it closes. They will be sure of a glorious time, as New Milford cannot be outdone on hospitality.

The entertainment given by the Y. M. C. A. last Wednesday evening, was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present. The last entertainment of the course is to be given next Wednesday evening, and will be the best of the series.

It is the hope of all New England and a good part of the rest of the country that at the close of the Congressional caucus, Saturday, the Portland Congressman may be able to "Read his title clear to" the Speakership of the next House.

Mrs. Wm. K. James has contracted for the erection of five tenement cottages on her property on Cross street. The frame for the first bouse is already up and the others are to immediately follow. They are to have all the modern conveniences.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Kinney, mother of the poet, Eamund Clarence Steadman, died Wednesday at Summit, N. J., aged 79 years. She was the sister of William E. Dodge, of New York. Her first husband was Col. E. B. Steadman, of

The ladies of the First Congregational church will give at their chapel, the latter part of next week, a "Rainbow supper," (with the viands as tempting and far more substantial than the rainbow.) The proceeds are to be devoted to paying the

Prof. Loisette's Memory System is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for t Norwich by Prof. A. R. Birchard. It his prospectus, free, as advertised in to brighten the dreary monotony of South another column.

Rev. Father Slocum is not a man to still concealing one of the prettiest new dwellings on West avenue, by not moving the old parsonage out from its front.

Ex-Postmaster-General Tyner, recommends a radical change in the law concerning "obscene" news papers and publications, so as to bring all filthy and indecent publications found in the mails within the scope of the law.

Prof. Charles C. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary says in the Christian Union that the Westminster Confession does not seem to him to "rise to the sublime beight of the love of God and the matchless treasures of His grace."

Will Taylor, brother of Fred. A. Taylor, of this place, was married to a Danbury young lady last week, and is already deep in the mysteries of housekeeping at A meeting of the Connecticut Veterinary Danbury. He has many friends here who will wish him happiness and prosperity without stint.

Yale defeated Harvard at football Saturday, at Springfield, after one of the cleanest, closest and most exciting games ever played between these two universities. ix points were scored by the New Haven collegians to nothing for the players from Cambridge.

Rev. Col. Edward Anderson will occupy his old pulpit, (where he ministered so many years so ably and acceptably,) at the First Congregational church, next Sunday. This announcement will be received with joy unalloyed by his many friends in and about Norwalk.

Mr. Horace S. Hatch, while assisting in untoading a car of yellow pine lumber at South Norwalk, yesterday, had the misfortune to get his right leg caught under a tilting timber and breaking it short off. He is as comfortable as could be expected under his two-fold afflictions.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Lockwood, of Norwalk, and Mr. Everslev Childs, of Brooklyn, to be solemnized in the Congregational church, on Wednesday evening of next week, promises to be a memroable society event. It is said about 1,500 invitations have been issued.

Mrs. Julia M. Southmayd, wife of Davis Hatch, Esq., died at her home on West avenue on Thursday last, and was buried at Riverside cemetery on Saturday. Mrs. Hatch was a woman of superior qualities as wife, mother, friend and neighbor, and her departure will be felt as an irreparable loss to all who knew her.

John J. Clerkin, ex-clerk of the New Haven board of selectmen, who made the recent disclosures concerning the expenditure of the town's money to prevent the consolidation of the town and city governments in the recent Legislature, says he has other charges to make, which he says will be mighty interesting.

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

—Berkshire News.

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

-As the shoe, grocers and dry goods men are giving Coupons to their customers in the interest of Cravon makers in other towns, Photographer Readman is negotiating with leading firms in New York, so that people getting Photographs of him can get their dry goods, shoes and groceries at wholesale prices.

The West avenue Whist Club held its first meeting Friday evening at the residence of Cashier Curtis, where an unusually delightful evening was passed by the shufflers of the paste-boards. The first prize was wen by Mrs. C. B. Coolidge and Fred. Stearns, and the second prize by Miss. Brockway and Mr. Vogel. The next meeting is to be held at the house of Dr. Hitchcock, on Tuesday evening next.

Senator Pendleton, whose critical illness is announced, was the father of the civil service law.—New Haven News.

This is an error. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, senator from Connecticut, is really the father of the civil service law. As the senate was democratic and Mr. Pendleton favorable to the bill, Gen. Hawley put it into his hands, as the surest way of secur-

The Norwalk fire department has received an invitation to attend the second working exhibition of the Hayes acrial truck from the Stamford fire department. The Norwalk boys, who had the pleasure of attending the first trial test, are loud in their praise of the Stamford firemen's bountiful hospitality, and those who go over on Thanksgiving day to the second test may be sure of a hearty reception.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers setting forth that a South Norwalk express clerk recently drew a prize of \$1,250 in the Louisana lottery. In this connection the Ansonia Sentinel says :-"He keeps right on with his work, and the only manifestation of his luck he has made is to buy a new pair of plaid overalls. This satisfied him and also helped 4t. Norwalk's scenery."

The GAZETTE has received from Secretary Jones a copy of the pamphlet cotaining the proceedings of the late convention of the State Firemen's Association. It was printed by Mr. Jones at his Westporter office and is a creditable job.

The transfer steamer Express, built for the New England Terminal company, and intended as a mate for the Cape Charles, is completed, and will at once commence to ply between Wilson's Point and New York. She is 288 feet long, 64 feet wide, and can carry nineteen cars.

Company F minstrel entertainment to be given in the Opera House on Thursday evening of next week, (Dec. 5th,) is sure to attract a full house, as the tickets are selling rapidly. The chart of the house will open on Monday morning at Hale's, Plaisted's and Randle's where seats may be secured. The Wheeler and Wilson orchestra will furnish music and Jesse Hopsen will direct the orchestra.

There is some talk in favor of connecting the Wilson and Merrill property, on the south side of the bridge, by building an arch and erecting a building thereon.—

To arch over tide water at this point, would require an act of congress giving permission. The difference between the north side and south side of the bridge is that the former is over Norwalk river and the latter over Norwalk harbor.

The oldest horse in Maine died in Bangor, November 22d. This was the mare Kate, owned by J. L. Craig, and she lacked but a few months of being 42 years old. She was never sick, and on the day before her death was doing her work as usual, appearing as smart as a four yearold. When they went to hitch her up on the following morning, however, she was found dead in her stall.

Col. Wm. H Stevenson, (the author of Beautiful Snow,) is a musical composer, and three of his compositions will be rendered by the Wheeler & Wilson band at the ball and concert of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in New Haven. The first will be the grand march to be known as the Fourth Regiment march; the "Tip Top galop," dedicated to Col. N. G. Osborne, of New Haven, and a waltz dedicated to ex-Gov. Waller, The Colonel is also the composer of a "Grand Bounce" dedicated to those railroaders who can't keep good time .- Record.

The people of Chicago are going right ahead in their effort to have the world's fair held in their city. They have established a world's fair headquarters and are sending out circulars extolling their city as the best place in the country for such an exposition. In one point all can agree with their proposition and that is that the largest and best stock and agricultural fair could be held in that city. There is no doubt about hat. Chicago is the center of the grandest agricultural region in the

The Milton correspondent of the Waterbury American says

O. L. Bassett, of Norwalk, who has been here for two weeks, succeeded in bagging about 40 partridges and wood-cocks. Birds are very plentiful in this

Besides bagging all these birds, Bassett also bagged a varied and select assortment of wild and exciting yarns of forest adventure, hair-breadth scrapes, chestnuts and fairy tales selected expressly for holiday narration. He is going up again next month and will take a reporter along to embalm his adventures in history.

F. Gordon Mead, son of Fred Mead, is adding laurels to his wreath of fame as an actor, of which his native town, as well as his family, may well be proud. He is traveling with a strong company through the South, in Elliot Barnes' play "Only a Farmer's Daughter," and takes the part of Sammy Green, the country boy. The company appeared last week in Richmond and Roanoke, Virginia, and young Meade was the only one, besides the two leading characters, who received especial mention for excellence, in the local papers.

The latest New York fad is the assuing of business cards by City firms, on the reverse side of which is a printed request for the recipient to put thereon his name and address, and keep it about the person to be used as the card quietly suggests. "in case of serious accident." In view of the "sand-bag" game now so much in vogue in that city, this is certainly a timely suggestion, as it will save much delay and trouble to be informed at once, where the body should be sent.

The time has come in this country when the current news of the day and a record of passing events, however full and accurate, do not meet the popular needs, or supply thoughtful people with the knowledge and mental stimulant they desire. We have come to the era of wide and deep thinking, and of profound examination into specific subjects which vitally concern the body politic. The air is filled with movements which begin to agitate church and state alike, as winds do the forest; and it is to the great magazines that the people must look for that full and satisfactory discussion of principles and institutions, parties and policies, demand-ed by the exigencies of our conditions. Arena is a magazine recently estab. lished in Boston for the purpose of giving to the country the best thought of the day on those subjects which are now com-manding the earnest attention of thought-

Any one expecting to go to Washington this winter, (and who does not want to go?) should read the advertisement of Mrs Dr. Barbour in today's GAZETTE. Her residence, No. 1,008 I street, North West, is centrally and very pleasantly located, near all the department buildings, and easy of access by horse cars to the Capitol and all parts of the city. No more comfortable home and at so moderate rates can be found in the Capital city.

The executive committee of the State Firemen's Association, met in New Haven W dnesday. Those present were Chiefs Hyatt, of Meriden; Staub, of New Milford; Wiley, of Middletown; Prowitt, of Norwalk; Daniels, of Willimantic; Eaton, of Hartford; Jones, of Westport; and Hendricks, of New Haven. Benefits of \$550 each were voted to the widows of George S. Towne, of Norwich, and Ludwig Uppstrom, of Middletown. Mrs. Uppstrom and her two children live in Sweden. The children, who are 4 and 7 years old respectively, will receive \$1.50 each week until they are 15 years of age.

The following from the Ashtabula (Ohio) Sentinel reads like a fairy tale:

Editors who receive complimentary tickets to country fairs and other places are often looked upon as dead heads, but the managers of the Henry County fair, who had some experience in such matters, had the following printed upon the complimentary tickets they issued: "This ticket, probably, has been paid for ten times over by the paper to which it is issued. It will be honored in the hands of any man, woman or child, white, black, red or yel ow, who favors the association by presenting it. It is good for entrance d grand stand, and the bearer, if driving, will be entitled to pass a team free. The association recognizes the fact that its splendid success is owing, largely, if not wholly, to the notices so freely given by the press, and while we cannot render an equivalent we return our grateful thanks."

HORSE NOTES .- "Buck" Lockwood has just purchased a superb saddle horse from one of the New York riding schools .--Mr. George Weed has purchased a very valuable two-year-old throroughbred colt at the great Kellogg sale, and has sent him up to the Finch brothers to be wintered .- Munson Hoyt has bought a beautiful 2 40 stepper. -- Thos. S. Morison has purchased of Frederick Lockwood of New Canaan, one of the best bred colts in this county .-- James E. Woodhull has picked up a 2.30 hustler of grand style and action .- Dann's colt won first prize against seven horses in the 2.45 class, and "Buck" Lockwood's horse took first money in the 2.40 class at the fair grounds Tuesday week.

The fair of St. Mary's Society, now beenjoyable and successful socially. The interior of the Opera House is handsomely decorated with gay colored festoonery, and the display of articles of all descriptions, for sale and to be awarded as prizes, is most attractive. Rev. Father Slocum, to whose indefatigable efforts the success of the fair will be largely due, is the largest contributor to the collection, and among his contributions are the following articles: Lounge, rocking chair, cherry table, carpet, statuette "the broken doll," boy's velocipede, boy's wagon, and an almost endless variety of articles in fancy work, silverware, vases, etc. A splendid easy chair is contributed by George H. Raymond; elegant parlor set, Michael Ratchford ; large French mirror from the Jesuits of Keyser's Island; large cooking range, E. K. Lockwood & Co.; trunk, P. H.' Dwyer; large picture, elegantly framed, Hanlan Brothers; box of cigars, John Cahill; lady's bonnet, Mrs. Fawcett; shoes, A. H. Hoyt & Son; shoes, Glover & Olsen; silk dress, Boston store-and a multiplicity of other things "too numerous to mention" contributed by friends of the enterprise. Fred. Mead has the refreshment and candy stand, and the ladies of the society have charge of a refreshment booth, and also a booth where articles of fancy work and bric-a-brac are for sale. The fair opens each evening with an enjoyable literary and musical entertainment and concludes with a dance. Throughout each session those energetic and irresistible young ladies, with book and pencil, make it pleasant for the visitor with cordial invitations to take a chance on this or that article, and from the success they meet with it is safe to predict that all the "prizes" will bring their full value. Father Duggan flits about among the patrons, here, there and everywhere, looking after the comfort of the visitors and leading them from the temptation of the book holders. Father Slocum has his station near the stage, and has an eye on all that is going on. Thomas Cooney, the veteran, who has been manager of St. Mary's fairs for the past dozen years, officiates in the same capacity this year in his usual efficient style, and to his assiduous endeavors will be due much credit for the success of the enterprise. On Monday evening the cash receipts were sufficient to pay all the expense of the fair, and the receipts from that evening until the close of the fair, next Monday nigh will be clear profit, and will be a handsome sum for the society's treasury.

Charles B. Wheeler, 70. a wealthy citizen of Roxbury, was found dead Friday with a contusion behind his head. He was in the habit of carrying money about in his pockets and foul play is suspected. He was a brother of the late Truman Wheeler, ex-secretary of state. His uncle was the late Henry Wheeler, ex-state

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen on Saturday last, at their residence, number 4 Chestnut street. The notice of the above gratifying fact which was sent to this office was accompanied with the further gratifying assurance that "Both are doing well," meaning, presumably, George and the doctor.

The Hartford Poenix Life Insurance company is to be reorganized under an act of the last legislature. A meeting for that purpose is called at 10 o'clock, a. m., on December 3d, and already, proxies are being solicited by a Hartford gentleman from Norwalk parties insured in this company. As Gen. Charles Olmstead is going up to represent his own policy, and those of several others hereabouts, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to delegate him to look amer all Norwalk interests.

In the Church of the Holy Trimty in Middletown, Wednesday, occurred the inaugural festival of the Choir Guild of the Diocese of Connecticut. Five church choirs participated, those of St. Andrew's, Stamford, 29 voices: Holy Trinity, Middletown, 45 voices; Trinity, New Haven, 34 voices; Trinity, Bridgeport, 34 voices, and Christ Church, of Hartford, 34 voices. The exercises opened with a choral celebration of the Holy Communion for the guild by the choir of Trinity church, Bridgeport. A rehersal of all the choirs was held in the afternoon from 2.30 to 3.30. Following this a business meeting was held, a permanent organization was effected and officers were elected.

Four of our expert whist players have

for several months past been playing a series of games for 500 points. The contest was recently ended and the winners were Gen. Charles Olmstead and Judge A. J. Crofut, against Ed. O. Keeler and Dr. Many. The prize for which the tournament was fought was a 'possum supper for the quartette, with all the trimmings and indispensables, to be paid for by the losing couple. Accordingly a Col. Wm. Throckmorton, of Georgia, a friend of Judge Crofut, who devotes considerable attention to the raising of 'possums, was notified some time ago to select a tender young 'possum and fatten it especially for this occasion. Last Saturday evening was the time set for the feast and a telegram to Col. Throckmorten brought the 'posing held in the Opera House, is bound to sum by express, a fine, fat specimen all be as grand a success financially as it is dressed and carefully packed and it was turned over to Landlord McPherson of the Norwalk Hotel who prepared it for the feast. And right handsomely was it prepared and garnished with its tempting decorations. It looked like a feast fit for the gods. Dr. Many, in view of the fact that he is accustumed to scenes of torture. was deputized to do the carving, and took his place at the head of the table. Before the festivities began, however, a letter was read from Col. Throckmorton, which was virtually a pedigree of the 'possum and a written guaranty that it was a real, hope-to-die 'possum, the Col. evidently having a small estimate of the ability of the feasters to tell a 'possum from a woodchuck. The letter went on to state that the beast had been born, bred, fattened and butchered especially for this happy occasion. At the conclusion of the reading Dr. Many rose, grasped his savage carving-knife determinedly in his right hand and his big fork in his left and squared off for the conflict. He plunged the fork vigorously and firmly into the juicy roast, inserted the knife between its ribs, and with a deft twist of the wrist ininflicted a cruel wound. The steam arose in a cloud and with it the fumes of the internal arrangements. Doc. sniffed, turned up his little nose at an angle of 45 degrees, sniffed again, turned pale, looked at the other guests with an expression of terrified amazement, sniffed some more and sank back into his chair in a fainting condition. The others by this time began to sniff, looked at one another in horror, and involuntarily backed away from the table. Gen. Olmstead finally mustered up courage to approach the 'possum to demand an explanation. It required but the slightest investigation to discover the cause of the sudden gloom that was cast over the company. The 'possum was over-ripe. The long journey from the South and the humid, unhealthy weather had had a mortifying effect on the corpse, which the cooking had brought to a climax, and Dr. Many's surgical operation had simply given it a vent through which the pent-up effluvia effectivvlv and unmistakably asserted itself. It stunk. That is the only adequate term to be applied to it. The board of health was summoned and the carcass was speedily removed. The festive party, however was not to be thwarted by a little stinking episode like that, and luckily the table was freighted with an abundance of other

good things, so the feast was a success

ONLY A RELIC DIMM'D WITH TEARS.

Aye, only a relic dimm'd with tears. The winter day is dying,
And memories of youth's loving years
Gome with the night wind's sighing.
A token of love of bygone days,
When life was bright, unshaded;
The thought of one with the lover stays;
The golden dreams have faded.

In the mist of swift advancing years The dreams of youth are hidden; The relic is dimm'd with bitter tears-The tears which come unbidden.
But the world is short—time quickly flies— And heavy tears of sorrow
Will be forgotten 'neath the skies
Of that blest day—to-morrow.
—Flavel Scott Mines in Harper's Bazar.

WHY HE MARRIED.

You cannot understand it, my friend? And I can easily conceive that you cannot. You think that I am going mad? Perhaps I may be, a little, but not for the reasons that you

Yes. I am about to marry.

And yet my ideas and convictions have not changed. I consider the legal union an absurdity. I am convinced that eight marringes in ten are failures. Less than ever do I feel myself capable of faithfully loving one woman-I shall always love all the others I would have a thousand lips, a thousand

arms, that I might embrace at once an army of the charming creatures.

And yet I am about to marry

I may add that I have but a slight acquaintance with my wife of to-morrow. I know that she is not displeasing to me, and that is sufficient for my purpose.

She is petite, blonde and plump. But next week I shall long for a woman who is tall, dark and thin. She is not rich. She does not belong to a

family rank. She is one of those girls to be found by the gross in the middle classes, good girls to marry, with neither virtues ner People say of her: "Miss So-and-So is very

They will say of her to-morrow She is extremely pretty, that Mrs. Blank? Why, then, do I marry, you ask! I scarcely dare avow to you the strange

and incredible reason which impels me to this

I marry that I may not be alone.

I know not how to say it, how to make myself understood. You would pity me and despise me, so deplorable in my state of mind. I do not want to be alone at night. I want to feel a human being near me, beside mo-a being which can speak, say something, no Some one whom I can waken from slumber

and question abruptly-any foolish question to hear a voice, to feel that my rooms are inhabited, to feel a consciousness on the alert, a reason at work, to see on suddenly lighting my candle, a human form at my side-because-because-it is hard to acknowledge it-b cause, alone, I am afraid. Oh! you do not yet comprehend me.

I am not afraid of danger. If a burglar en'ered my room, I would kill him without a tremer. I am not afraid of ghosts. I do not believe in the supernatural. I am not afraid of the dead. I believe in the total annihilation of every being wile's disappears.

Well, Lam afraid of ...yself! of fear, afraid of my warring intellect, afraid of this horrible sensation of incomprehensible terror. Laugh, if you will. It is frightful, incurable. I am afraid of the walls, of the furniture, of the familiar objects which be come instinct for me with a sort of animal life I am afraid, above all, of the horrible agitation of my thoughts, of my senses, which escape me in confusion, scattered by my anguish, mysterious and indefinable.

I experience, first, a vague inquietude which penetrates to my very soul and causes a shudder to run through me. Hook around me. Nothing! And I desire that there should be something. What? Something comprehensible! For I am afraid solely because I cannot comprehead my fear.

I speak. I am afraid of my voice. I walk. I am afraid of the unknown behind the door, behind the curtains, in the closet, under the bed. And yet I know that there is nothing.

I turn suddenly, afraid of what is behind me-though there is nothing there, and J know it. I grow agitated, I feel my terror increas, and I lock myself in my chamber and plunge into bed and hide under the covererings, and, covering there, rolled up like a ball. I dose my eyes in desperation, and remain thus for an endless time, knowing that my candle, left burning on my night table, ought to be put out-and I dare not do it. Is it not frightful to be thus?

Formerly, I experienced nothing of all that, I entered caimly. I went and came in my rooms, with nothing to disturb the serenity of my mind. If any one had told me then what a malady of fear-incredible, foolish and terrible-would one day possess me. I should have laughed heartily. I opened the doors in the dark with assurance. I undressed slowly, without pushing the boits, and I never arose in the middle of the night to make sure that the doors and windows were securely

It began last year in a singular manner. It was on a damp autumn night.

It was dreary everywhere. The wet sidewalks glistened. A moist warmth, of the sort which freezes you with sudden chills-an oppressive warmth of fine, impalpable rain enveloced the street and seemed to lessen and obscure the flame of the gas. I walked slow-Iv, repeating to myself as I went: "I shall find no one to talk to."

For blocks and blocks I searched the cafes. The tired looking men sitting at the tables appeared too listless to finish their repasts.

I wandered about thus for some time, and toward midnight started homeward. I was calm but very tired.

My concierge, who retires before 11 o'clock, opened the door for me at once, contrary to his usual habit. I thought: "Doubtless auother lodger has just gone up.'

On going out I always double lock my door. I form I it simply latched, a fact which struck me. I supposed letters had been sent up during the evening. Lentered. The fire was still burning and faintly illumined the apartment. I took a candle, intending to light it at the fire, when, turning my eyes in that direction, I saw some one sitting in the arm cheur, with feet to the fire and back toward

I was not afraid. Oh, no, not the least in the world. Probably it was one of my friends who had called to see me. The concierge, informed by me on my going out, had told him I would return, and given him a pass key. And instantly the circumstances of my re turn recurred to my mind-tho cord pulled without delay the door on the latch.

My friend had fallen asleep while waiting

I saw him distinctly; an arm hanging down on the right, his feet crossed one over the other, his head leaning over a little to the left side of the chair-unmistakable evidence of slumber.

"Who is it?" I asked myself. It was impossible to see clearly in the dim light. I reached out my hand to touch him on the shoulder? * * I encountered the wood of the chair! There was no longer any

me there. The seat was empty! * * *
Merciful heaven, what a shock! * * * I one there. The seat was empty! recoiled at first as if before some terrible

that some one was behind me. But I am a man of considerable nerve, and I presently came to my senses. I thought: "I have had an hallucination, that is all."

I had had an hallucination-that was an incontestable fact. But my mind had remained clear all the time, acting regularly and logically. There was then no trouble with the brain. The eyes aione had been deceived-the eyes had had a vision, one of those visions which lead the simple to believe in miracles. There was a nervous affection of the optical organs, nothing more. A slight

congestion, perhaps
I lit my candle. I noticed, on bending toward the fire, that I was trembling, and I raised myself with a start, as if some one had touched me from behind.

Assuredly, I was far from tranquil. I walked about, I spoke aloud, I sang in a

Then I double locked my chamber door and felt somewhat reassured. At least, no one

could enter. Isat down and reflected over my adventure long time. Finally, I got into bed and put out the light. For a time all went well. I was lying

quietly on my back. Then I felt a desire to look around the room, and turned over on my side

The fire had died down, only two or three red brands remaining, just brightening the feet of the arm chair, and I thought I again saw the man sitting there!

I hastily struck a match. I had deceived myself. I no longer saw anything. How-ever, I arose and concealed the chair behind the bed. Then I again darkened the room and endeavored to sleep.

I had not lost consciousness for more than five minutes before I saw, in a dream, and plainly as the reality, the whole scene of the evening over again. I awoke in consternation, and, having made a light, remained sitting on the bed without even daring to try to

Twice, however, slumber overcame me in spite of myself, and twice again I saw the ame thing. I thought I must be going mad. When the day appeared I felt that I was cured, and slept soundly until noon.

It was over—well over. I had had a fever,

a nightmare, I know not what. I had been ill. But I considered that I had acted very fool-

I was very gay all that day. I dined in a restaurant; I went to the theatre. Finally I started for home; but on approaching the house a feeling of uneasiness took possession of me. I was afraid of seeing him againnot afraid of him, not afraid of his presence, in which I did not believe, but afraid of a renewed trouble of my eyes, afraid of the hal-

For more than an hour I wandered aimlessly up and down the streets; then, ashamed of my weakness, finally entered the house. I was breathing so hard that I could with difficulty mount the stairs. I halted again on the landing outside my door, for more than ten minutes. Then, in a burst of courage, I unlocked the door and dashed forward, candle in hand, pushed the half open door with my foot and cast a startled glance toward the

fireplace. I saw nothing.
What a relief! What joy! What a deliverance! I went and came about the rooms with a jaunty air. But I did not feel reassured. I turned with sudden starts; the shadow in the corners disquieted me. I slept ill, constantly wakened by imagin-

ary noises. But I did not see him. No. It

Since that day I am afraid-alone at night. I feel it there, near me, about me—the vision. It has never appeared to me again. And what does it matter, moreover, since I do not believe in it, since I know that it is nothing?

It harasses me, though, for I think of it unceasingly. A hand hanging down on the right, the head leaning to the left, like that of a man asleep. * * # Enough, in God's of a man asleep. * * * Enough, in God's name! I will think of it no longer! But what is the meaning of this obsession? Why this persistency?

He haunts me-it is folly, but so it is. Who! He! I know that he does not exist; that is nothing! He exists only in my apprehension,

in my fear, in my anguish!
But I may reason with myself, upbraid myself, in vain. I can no longer remain at home alone, for he is there. I shall never see him again, I know. He will not show himself again; that is ended.

But he is there all the same, in my thoughts. He remains invisible; that does not prevent his being there.

He is behind the doors, in the closets, under the bed, in every obscure corner, in every shadow. If I turn the doors, if I open the closets, if I throw the light under the bed, if I illumine the corners, the shadows, he is no longer there; but, then, I feel that he is behind me. I turn, certain, however, that I shall not see him, that I shall never see him again. He is none the less behind me still. It is foolish, but it is atrocious. What

would you! I can do nothing. But if there were two of us, I feel, yes-I feel certain that he would no longer be there For he is there because I am alone-solely because I am alone!—Translated for The Argonaut from the French of Guy de Maupassant by H. C. R.

An Aristocratic Canine.

"You mean dog collars," said a New York Press reporter to the omniscient society man.
"No, sir; I mean a dog ring. You see, fashionable people who love their pets tired of gold and silver and studded colars, so, after much laborious brain searching, they hit upon the idea of a jeweled ring." "Isn't the ring liable to slip off the animal's

leg when in action?"

"It isn't for the leg. It's for the tail."
"Don't you think their jewels will excite the cupidity of the dog stealers?" "Undoubtedly; but you must remember they will only be worn by animals who are

well able to take care of themselves." "Don't you think that it would be an excellent idea if society people provided their

dogs with eyeglasses and toothpicks?"
"I never gave the subject any thought." "And with increasing civilization, culture and refinement, oughtn't society cats to be

provided with bracelets?" "Really now, don't ask me such questions. We men look after the dogs. The welfare and adornment of the cats is a matter for the consideration of the ladies."

At first the reporter was inclined to believe that his informant, who sucked most of his knowledge from the head of his walking stick, was lying with Munchausen-like aplomb. A stroll up Fifth avenue, however, convinced him that he had not been listening to an inno cent fiction. Within a quarter of an hour half a dozen ringtailed bulldogs were encountered. Each of them waddled along with a proper

sipient manhood known as dudes.

pride, and each of them was accompanied by

one or more of those vapid specimens of in-

"Is this the road to Camden?" asked a gentleman of a boy sitting on the doorstep of a little house by the wayside. "What!" asked the boy.

A woman hastily appeared at the door and

said in a tone of sharp reproof: "There you go again with your 'what,' Ira! Why didn't you say 'ma'am' to the gentle man, as I've told you to time and ag'in! I never can learn you manners!"-Youth's

danger. Then I terried suddenly, feeling LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

THE TIMES AND SEASONS OF OUR FELLOW PLANETS.

Searching the Possibilities of Existence on Celestial Bodies Whose Constitution Is Rest Known to Us--We Shall Probably Stay Where We Are.

I do not think that it is at all probable that a man could exist even for five minutes on any other planet or any other body in the We know that even within the limits of our own earth each one of us has to be provided with a constitution appropriate for a particular climate. An Esquimaux is suitably placed in the Arctic regions, a negro on the equator, and were they to change places it is hard to say whether the heat would not have killed the Esquimaux even before the cold killed the negro. But such an attempt at acclimatization would be easy when compared with that which would be required before an inhabitant adapted to one globe could accommodate himself to a residence on another. Indeed, there seem to be insuperable difficulties in supposing that there can be any residence for man or for any beings nearly resembling man elsowhere than on his own earth.

THE SUN IS TOO HOT. Let us begin with the sun. I think we need not give many reasons to show that a man could not live there long. Every boy knows how a burning glass can kindle a piece of paper by concentrating the sun's rays. Some great burning glasses have been constructed with which iron, steel and even flints have actually melted by the sun's heat. It can be proved that the sun himself must be hotter than any temperature that can be produced in the focus of the most powerful burning glass. Assuredly there can be no life on the sun.

The next celestial world to the sun in importance is, of course, the moon. Could we find here an eligible abode for mankind? The moon would, no doubt, provide the necessary alternation from day to night, but the day on the moon would last for a fortnight, and then there would be black night for another fortnight. During the long day the moon would be terribly scorched, a circumstance which would be hardly compensated for by the fact that even if we survived the scorch ing we should certainly be frozen to death during the ensuing night. But there would be other insuperable difficulties attending an attempt to make an abode on the moon. The absence of water is one of them, while a still more immediate trouble would arise from the deficiency, if not total absence, of air suited for respiration.

It is almost impossible for us to conceive what an airless world would be like. Fishes out of water would be not more uncomfortable than we should find ourselves.

Let us now consider some of the more distant worlds and examine their claims to be regarded as possible homes for beings in any degree resembling ourselves. There are many of these worlds with regard to which we may at once decide in the negative. Could we. for instance, live on a planet like Neptune? It lies thirty times as far from the sun as we do. The share of the light and heat from the sun which a Neptunian inhabitant would receive could only be the nine-hundredth part of that which is dispersed to every dweller on this earth. This fact alone would seem to show an insuperable obstacle to the existence of any life on Neptune resembling those types with which we are familiar. The orbit of Neptune is also so vast that the planet requires a period of 165 years in order to nplete a single revolution. The changes of the Neptunian seasons, if indeed Neptune can be said to have any seasons at all, must therefore be extremely protracted. A man who was born at midwinter in Neptune would have reached extreme old age if he survived until the next ensuing midsummer.

JUPITER AND MARS. The day and night on Jupiter are both ex-tremely short, for together they do not quite amount to ten hours. Jupiter's year, however, is almost twelve of our years. Although a man on Jupiter would only receive onetwenty-fifth part of the heat of the sun that he would do on the earth, yet it does not seem likely that there would be reason to apprehend that Jupiter would be uninhabitable from cold. Quite the contrary is the case. Indeed, it seems not unlikely that the excessive heat of Jupiter would be found intolerable by beings with nerves like ours. This heat has, however, not come from the sun. It is the internal heat of the planet itself, which has not sufficiently cooled down from that original fiery state in which every body of our system seems to have had its origin.

Jupiter certainly has an atmosphere, but we do not know from what gases that at-mesphere may be constituted. It might cousist of materials noxious, if not actually poisonous; and in any case it is extremely unlikely that it should contain both the ingredients and the proportions suited for our

respiration. There is one body in our system whose times and whose seasons accord so closely with our own that it is impossible not to believe that life of some kind may there be found. The length of the day and the night together on Mars is 24 hours 37 minutes. That is practically only about half an hour greater than the corresponding period for our own globe. The year of Mars is no doubt longer than ours, being about a year and eleven months. The size of Mars is less than the size of our earth, and, therefore, the gravitation on Mars is not so great as we have here. I do not mean to say that it is the least likely that any man, woman or child transplanted from this earth to Mars could live and thrive there. The temperature might be endurable, and water appears to be not wanting, but I do not think we have any reason to expect that the atmosphere would suit human beings either in quantity or quality. Still the conditions on Mars are so nearly parallel to those we have that it seems reasonable to think that the ruddy planet is a suitable home for some types of life.

Of the other planets, such as Venus, we know too little to say anything with regard to their times and seasons, while about the countless worlds which depend upon those other suns, the stars, we must be content not to know anything whatever.—Robert S. Ball, F. R. S., Astronomer Royal for Ireland, in Philadelphia Times.

A Cabin Boy With a History.

William F. Cody, a cabin boy on the oyster ship Water Lily, gave this story of his life in a New York court, after pleading guilty to a charge of theft: "I was christened by Buffalo Bill himself," he said, "and never knew who my father and mother were. I was with the Cheyenne Indians in Wyoming until I was 4 years old, when Buffalo Bill Cody found me and brought me to New York. He put me in charge of a friend of his, Stafford Grafton, who made me act as page in the play of 'Monte Cristo,' of which he was manager. I traveled through England and France with the company, and then came back to this country and joined the navy. After two years' service I deserted, but went back into the navy after a few months. Not long afterward I was discharged for incompetency, and then got a place on the Water Lily."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Brave Act of an Engineer Who Remembered His Own Little Girl.

We went winding up the mountains, our massive engine drawing us up the curving grades without an apparent effort. We had crossed an iron bridge and made a curve, at the end of which anothe was in sight, winding to the left, and a short distance from the track a cottage home stood in the shadow of the hills. Looking past it to a point just beyond, which was visible from my side of the engine, I saw-and I excitedly exclaimed. "A child on the track"

At the exclamation John sprang from his seat. One glance down the track and his face became pallid. A child-3 years old. perhaps-stood midway between the rails not 100 yards from the engine. I looked from John to the child. It stood facing us, clapping its little hands as it was wont to do from its mother's arms, perhaps, at the passing of the cars. In another instant I was thrown forward-almost pitching through the glass window in front. At the same moment I heard a scream, a woman's voice, and with arms aloft and face paralyzed with terror the mother stood upon the steps of her cottage. We were nearer the child-it was not twenty yards from the engine, which, under the pressure of the air brake, was bumping and jelting furiously. I looked for John, his seat was vacant; again ahead; the pilot was within twenty feet of the child, the train still in motion, too rapidly to be checked before reaching it! I shut my eyes, my heart stood still. Again the mother's heart rending scream, and I opened my eyes to see the child tossed several feet in the air. My head swam as I averted my eyes, and I fancied I heard the crushing of the little form by the now slowly revolving wheels, when in husky tones I heard a man's voice utter:

I opened my eyes, and standing upon the pilot was John Akers, holding in his arms the child, its face wreathed in smiles. The engine was now at a standstill. From the cottage the father came with blanched face and trembling steps. The child in merry accent called out, "Want to ride, papa?" He took his baby from John Akers' extended hands, and, folding her in his arms, sank down on the earth beside the track.

John clambered back to his perch, and sounded the whistle. The passengers looked out of the window, wondering what had occurred. A trembling hand drew the lever, which started the engine, puffing and hissing until it was going at full speed again. I looked toward John-his blue eyes were ou the track ahead, but they were dimmed. were on his cheeks, as he perhaps thought of what would have been his feelings if his own little girl had been the one on the track. Not a word did either of us speak until at Christianburg, on the top of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the level, the train stopped. As I started to leave the engine, I turned and grasped John's hand. "You did a brave thing, John-a noble

"'Twas the air brake," he modestly and blushingly replied; "'twas the air brake that did it!"-Philadelphia Item.

Fiercer Than Beasts.

No, we will not go squirrel hunting this year. We have been reflecting on the mat-ter and have concluded that the destruction of happy, innocent lives should not be regarded as sport. The little hearts that beat beneath the velvet coats of the gay and frisky denizens of the forest are just as susceptible to joy and pain and terror as those that throb within our own breasts. They are all God's creatures, and have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. How few of us think of the tens of thousands of animals that must die daily that man may live. Man, the arch devourer, the murderous and re-

"The whole earth labors and is in violence because of his cruelties, and from the amphitheatre of sentiment nature there sounds in fancy's ear the bleat of one wide and universal suffering-a dreadful homage to the power of nature's constituted lords." Man is pre-eminent among the fiercest animals of prey. Not content with satisfying his luxurious appetite, this most ferocious, ingenious and implacable of the carnivora, who revels in flesh and blood with gluttonless glee, also makes a sport of the destruction of life. When he wants a day off-a day of pleasure and recreation—he goes forth to the woods, and, with the eager fierceness of the byena, watches for his prey.

The savage beasts of the jungle only destroy life when hunger or fear drives them to it, but man, the image of his maker, kills for sport—for the mere gratification it affords him to take life. If animals have souls, as many good and wise men believe, what must the departed spirits of the slaughtered hosts think of the proud princes of creation who stalk rampant amid the blood and groans and agony of their fellow creatures. -Punxsutawney (Pa.) Spirit.

Bits of Wisdom.

Homely people make the best friends. The more wealth a man has the louder his children talk No girl likes to be seen carrying a corset-

box on the street. A loafer has no right that a busy man is bound to respect. When a man sees a door marked "Private"

he wants to open it. You can't realize how few dollars there are in a \$5 bill until you break it.

When you see some children you at once begin to doubt the good sense of their

Carry a dollar and a nickel in a pocket with a hole in it and you will lose the dollar and save the nickel. The beauty of having children in the house is that whenever you want small change you

can always find it in the children's bank. A woman believes that there is nothing that the Lord will forgive more readily than the sewing of a button on an angry husband's We feel sorry for a boy. To be a boy of

14 or 15 means to be the occupant of worst old lumber room in the house. If there is any money spent on decoration it is in the girl's room, because the girls are supposed to like pretty things and boys are "rough." The average boy carries a feeling of neglect away down in his heart, and this feeling often results in bad boys:-Atchison Globe.

Green Haired Men in Nevada.

There is a curious effect wrought on the hair and beard of men engaged in the Martin White mine at Ward. The ore is roasted, but no disagreeable perfumes arise from the heating process, yet there is some unknown substance that changes the hair, beard and eyebrows as green as grass. The hair is not injured, but retains its softness and gloss. It is probable that fumes of the green tint of copper contained in the ore change the hair to that color. - Virginia City Chronicle.

A Gifted Liar.

Stern Parent-So you love my daughter? Would-be Son-in-law-I love her better than my own life.
"That will do. You will not get her. I

am something of a liar myself, and one good liar in a family is enough. I don't care to have any competition.—Texas Siftings.

AN INCIDENT OF THE RAIL.

story n . S. Stelles o Be Ch We onten her the ter iences" without fally undmeant by the expression Line log cabin of two or three rooms, modern of emences are not thought of It is a good deal easier, as far as housekeeping is concerned, to care for one of the houses than it is of a larger house. There is not so much of it, there cannot be so much work to do. However, if we take the general conditions which apply to housekeeping in the log cabin and the conveniences

which are attached thereto, and apply them to an eight or ten room house, we find a change. The work of caring for this house is slavish. Modern conveniences are the compensating details which are applied to a larger house and which undertake to reduce the of housekeeping to that which approaches the work to be done in a smaller house. But they do not accomplish this. Modern conveniences merely make it possible to live in a larger house and do the work connected with it with an ordinary expenditure of money and energy. Generally speaking the saving of money is accomplished. For the most part, however, little surplus energy

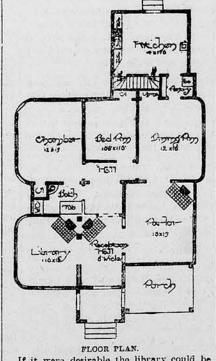
remains.

In the old house we had two fires; in the large one we have five or six, unless we have a furnace. Hence, the furnace is a modern convenience, a labor saving device. In the small house we had only to carry water to the kitchen. A wash bowl and pitcher in a bedroom was unusual. There was little water to be carried. When one had occasion to use the wash pan he was supposed to empty the water himself. In the large house, with out the modern conveniences, there would be a wash bowl and pitcher and slop jar in each of the bedrooms. Hence, a great deal of water to be carried to and from these rooms. Plumbing apparatus with hot and cold water supplied to the kitchen, one or more stationwash stands on the second floor, a water closet and bath tub in bathroom will partially compensate for the added labor of housekeeping in a larger house.

In the three room house the kitchen, china closet, pantry, dining room, sitting room, were all in one; not infrequently there was no cellar. A parlor was not thought of in connection with that house. The requirements of modern living call for a separate apartment for each of the rooms named. In the matter of sweeping and dusting there can be no compromise. In the kitchen we have hot and cold water more convenient than in the smaller house; we have tables, sinks and drain boards; and while they afford advantages in preparing the food, wash ing and caring for dishes and utensils, it is true that these conveniences require a certain amount of care to keep them clean. The closets of other rooms and the gas for lighting in lieu of lamps and candles are conveniences which are supposed to make the la bor of living in a larger house measurably commensurate with that of the smaller one However, the added number of rooms, the larger amount of surface to be cared for in sweeping, dusting and in other ways which belong to the larger house cannot be compensated for by the addition of modern conveniences so as to make the labor of house keeping in the larger house compare with that of the smaller one. While there is added comfort and luxury there is added work, even with compensating conditions of labor saving

The plan which is here presented is of a one story house. It is suited to the requirements of a small family. There is a hall in the center, a small library at one side with a door closing it from the hall, a sitting room on the right separated from the hall by turned spindle work at one side of and above an opening, all of which is backed up by portieres. There is a grate in the reception hall, library and parlor. All of the rooms are heated by a furnace. The bathroom is accessible from the hall and the principal chamber.

The kitchen is modern in its arrangements; is provided with the usual equipment of tables, sink and drainboard. There is a pantry and passage between kitchen and dining rcom, with a place for refrigerator and dough board therein, and slide connections with the china closet and dining room. In the high part of roof the girl's room is provided. By a change in the china closet a combination stairway could be arranged which would afford passageway from the dining room as well as from the kitchen to an added number of sleeping rooms above. It would require some change in the general stair arrangement, but altogether would be feasi-



If it were desirable the library could be used as a chamber. There would still remain the reception hall and sitting room for general use. Again, the bathroom might be placed on the second floor and a stairway arranged in the place now occupied by the bathroom, and four or five bedrooms added to the second story by making it a full two story house. The elevation of this house shows it as a

one story building with all of the walls covered with stained shingles, though it may be constructed of any material by making slight changes in the design.

cost of this house without plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, furnace, fences, walks and sheds would be about \$2,100. This contemplates hard wood finish for the rooms on Louis H. Gibson. the first floor.



The Old Oaken Bucket, The Iron-bound Bucket, The Moss-covered Bucket,"

The Moss-covered Bucket,"

So very likely the one that has conveyed poisons to your system from some old well, whose waters have become contaminated from sewers, vaults, or percolations from the soil. To eradicate these poisons from the system and save yourself a spell of malarial, typhoid or bilious fever, and to keep the liver, kidneys and lungs in a healthy and vigorous condition, use Dr. Pierce's Goiden Medical Discovery. It arouses all the excretory organs into activity, thereby cleansing and purifying the system, freeing it from all manner of blood-poisons, no matter from what cause they have arisen. All diseases originating from a torpid or deranged liver, or from impure blood, yield to its wonderful curative properties. It regulates the stomach and bowels, promotes the appetite and digestion, and cures Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," and Chronic Diarrhea. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczems, Brysipelas, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands and Tumors disappear under its use.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood and liver medicine, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of its benefiting or curing in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly returned.

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Coal. Wood. Grain. Flour. Hay,

Straw -AND-Building Material,

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South Norwalk.

For Sale at a Sacrifice. Will be sold if applied for soon,

TEN ROOM COTTAGE. within five minutes walk of the bridge, with never failing well of excellent water, and a cistern holding three hundred hogsheads, for laundry purposes

all modern improvements conveniences, etc. Cost owner \$8,000, and will be sold for \$5,000 with only \$1,500 down. to satisfactory party.

1m33 Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE. PORTRAITS

---IN---OIL, PASTEL OR CRAYON Elegant work, at lowest Prices, by

E. T. WHITNEY,

Formerly of Norwalk. Leave orders at Art Department of BOSTON STORE, 2d Floor, Norwalk, Conn. Large Office Room to Rent.

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

SHARING ALL.

Ab! cease that weary pacing to and fro; Sit down beside me in this cushioned nest, Warm with the brightness of our ingle glow Bear, thou art troubled. Let me mare thy lot Of shadow as I shared thy same due hours. am no child, though childness. talf forgot, Lies close behind me with its roy sand dowers. I am a woman, waked by hacry live

To keep home's sacred all.

Thou hast elected me to stan alight Tray right All others in thine heart it Not wife alone, but mate and c is is I share thy roses, let me share in a cue!

Bitter? I know it. God nath man it so. But from his hand shall we t And evil never? Let the world Life hath no loss which is Show me the new hard path I shall not faint or faiter And be there cloud or sur-

But love me, love me, let our Cling closer in our sorrow that the Let faith outshine our fort And love deem wealth a Joy made us glad, let some it God blessed our roses, nev a sour rue.

Josh Billings' Phile by. Fust impreshurs are set in be lasting. Enny man who haz only rate ang bi a hor-

net once will swear to this. The safest way for most folds to do iz to do az the rest do. There ain't but phow who kan navigate without a kompass

A wize man iz never conformed by what he don't understand, but a tool generally iz. Yung man, don't grind your scythe all on

I don't know ov a more famentable sight than an old rake. Even repentance looks like wealiness in him. Politeness iz often wasted, but it iz a good and cheap mistake tew make. Cur very best

thoughts often cum tew us sudden, but seldum perfekt. They require polishing them up to make them komplete. Thar seems tew be a degree ov excentricity attending all ov us; and yu will notiss this, that while the excentricitys ov a clown are

quite often pleasant, the excentricitys ov a grate man are most always disagreeable. Everyboddy in this world wants watching, but none more than ourselves Cunning iz very apt tew outwit itself. The

man who turned the boat over and got under it tew keep out ov the rain waz one ov this kind. A weak constitushun kan be strengthened, but a weak set ov branes kan't.

Vanity iz a strange pashun.

be out ov a job it will brag ov its vices. All phools are poor listeners. About all it takes tew make a wise man iz

tew giv other peoifie's opinyuns az mutch weight az we do our own. Flattery iz like ice kream; to relish it good

we want it a little at a time, and often. The more yu prazea man who don't deserve it the more you abuse him. You kan't flatter a truly wize man. He

knows just how mutch praze iz due him; that he takes and charges over all the balance tew the profit and loss ackount.

Once in a grate while fortune will acktually hunt for a man, but generally those who are favored with her smiles hav tow woo them .-New York Weekly.

Do You Rent Your Diamonds?

For the sake of this story just imagine for a little while that you are a person on a small salary of course, you're not, but admit it for a few moments-and that you receive an invitation to a swell banquet, a charity ball, or a swell reception.

Now what are you going to do to make yourseif look as well dressed as the other fellows who have more money than you?

It is admitted that you have a dress suit, but how about diamond studs for your shirt front or sparkling carrings for your wife? You haven't any. Your means will not admit of your buying them. You don't have to. Just rent all the brilliants you want. There's a big jewelry house on Wabash avenue that makes a specialty of renting jewelry. You can't miss it, if you follow directions and take elevator and get off at the secand floor. You drop a word into the ear of a young lady attendant, and a smiling young elerk appears.

"We can rent you anything from a tiny scarf pin to a four caras brilliant," says this young fellow, talking volubly, as he leads the way to the counter. "Yes," he adds, in response to a question, "our business is increasing rapidly. People who want diamonds in a hurry for some big swell affair, you know, can get 'em here in no time. We don't keep many stones set, because most everybody has different ideas about how they want a setting made, and we can mount a stone on a few hours' notice. The renting of diamonds is a new feature in Chicago, but it is and has been quite an industry in New York. A great many wealthy people there rent diamonds for special occasions, because they can have 'em set just as they like and at reasonable rates. Although we haven't been in this line long, it has already proved a success. -- Chi-

Amateur Photography.

Some people have queer ideas about amateur photography. Occasionally some one says to me: "I believe I'll take a week off and learn the business;" and another, "I've got \$20 to invest in it, and I want you to pick me up a first-class outfit." To the one I would say, "You would be wasting your time," and to the other, "Better save your money." It takes months, and for most people years, to become proficient enough in the practice of photography to get any solid enjoyment out of it. And as for cost, while it is not really an expensive pleasure as compared with other as valuable accomplishments, as atisfactory complete outfit for general work cannot be obtained for less than \$100-many amateurs spend twice that amount before they get apparatus for the successful practice of both indoor and outdoor branches of the business.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Dem

Cider for the Ladies.

Cider is strongly recommended as a drink for women. It is slightly alcoholic, quite stimulative, and the acids in it render it very beneficial to the action of the liver. In this respect it possesses great advantages over all malt preparations, which invariably have a bilious and bloating tendency. Gider cup makes a really pleasant dinner drink, and an excellent substitute for the light sour wines so much used at table in foreign countries .-Exchange.

Turtle Eggs.

The eggs of Pacific island turtles are laid in a perpendicular cavity about a yard deep at the bottom of a great circular excavation, which the female scrapes by whirling around like a fly with, its wings singed and violently plying its flippers. There are usually over 100 eggs in a litter.—Chicago Times.

Not a Bit.

Edith-Are you going to marry that old mai, darling? Durling—Yes. Edth-Why, it would be a summer and

winter wedding! Darlag-Oh, no! My name is May and his is A gust.-Pittsburg Bulletin.

SAVED BY ONE MATCH.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF TWO PROS-PECTORS IN A BLIZZARD.

Caught on the Flat Tops in the Rocky Mountains and Almost Frozen-The Saving Fire Started by Means of a Stray Ma ch When Hope Was Almost Gone.

The most trivial circumstance sometimes changes the entire current of a man's life, and often the live of men are saved by the merest chance Two gentuation in this city know how true

this is, as one of them was saved from a horrible death to a moten. The circumstance, as real the accessives, happened in the folmannett.

One so was they concluded to devote the and the stantion to prospecting, and star on with pack animals, for a section of country in Garfield county that was at the time creating considerable comment among mini men They left the city at the be ginning of momer, well equipped with the neces are sequired by prospectors. mer, well equipped with all scone of action was reached without incident worthy of any special mention, except, perhaps, the loss of one of their pack animals, which was browned on the Grand river while forcit

Several good prospects were struck and the work done on them . It was now the middle of October, and they concluded that it was time to return home. The jacks were packed, and they started across country for home. route that they laid out took them over the flat tops, as it was the nearest road to

The third day out they saw that a storm was brewing, and, not wishing to be caught on the flat tops, they rushed their animals through, but night came before they reached a valley, and they were obliged to camp on the high ground. Everything was made snug for the night, and, wishing that the storm would blow over, they wrapped themselves in their blankets and laid down to rest. About midnight they were awakened from their sleep by the howling of the wind, which whistled through the trees under which they camped. The heavens were black, and the two men knew that the storm would soon descend. They had not long to wait before the first flake of snow fell, and the storm broke with terrific force No one who has never spent a night on flat tops during a snow storm can form any idea of the velocity at which the wind travels, and how dreary and lonesome the surrounding country becomes. The two men were by this time thoroughly aroused to the danger of their position, and longed for daylight to appear. By this time the snow was falling thickly, and was being whirled hither and thither by the ever chang-1. Morning at last dawned, and they started out in search of their animals in the face of the awful blizzard, determined to leave the country at all hazards. Their progress was slow, as the snow hall drifted heavily, and, when they came to where they had turned their horses loose the previous even-

ing, the animals had left. When the storm started the stock started before it, and, by the time the prospectors reached where they should have been, the animals were some miles away. The men kept on *railing them, and, when evening was approaching, they were nearly played out, and made up their minds to camp. was a long and weary tramp, and when half the distance was traveled they had to give it up, and made camp for the night under a sheltering pine tree.

A SOLITARY MATCH. One of the men was completely played out and could not go a step further, and, although it was bitterly cold when the spot to camp was selected, he stretched himself out on the ground thoroughly exhausted and cared not whether he died or lived. His companion being stronger started to get some wood together, and encouraged his companion with cheering words. He knew that if he did not get a fire started pretty soon his partner would freeze to death. It did not take long to collect the firewood, cut some shavings and have everything in readiness to start the fire. He put his hand in his pocket, when to his horror the matchsafe vas gone.

Every pocket was searched, but not a match could be find. He rifled the pockets of his friend with the same result. The realization of the awful position he was placed in struck him, and he knew that without a fire certain death stared his companion in the face, if not himself. Once more he searched, and, to his joy, found one solitary match in his vest pocket. The wind was still blowing and snow drifting. Would he succeed in ling the fire? was the question he asked him-

Under a fallen log he found some dry, withered grass and twigs, which he carefully put in his hat; he whittled some more shavings, procured more small twigs, and, with a prayer on his lips, knelt down, lit the match, applied it to the grass, saw it suddenly blaze up and as suddenly go out; but before it did one of the shavings had ignited, the flame extended to the rest and to the

When they blazed up he knew that they were saved. Logs were piled on, and the hardy prospector turned his attention to his friend, whom he lifted up and carried to the fire. The warmth soon revived him, and all that dreary night the two sat before the fire, every now and again throwing a fresh log on, afraid to sleep for fear of being frozen. When morning came the storm had passed, and they started out after their stock, which, fortunately for them, they found not far from their improvised cabin. On returning to their first camp they enjoyed a substantial meal, and after bucking snow a whole afternoon they succeeded in getting off the flat tops.

Their awful experience they never will forget, and they are firmly convinced that a match saved their lives.-Leadville Herald Democrat.

New York Flat Life.

The walls are so thin that you hear not only the pianos in rooms opening on the air shaft but all the others as well, and when vigorous operations on them are simultaneously commenced-as they generally are just after dinner-life becomes a burden to you. Then the floors are so weak that when the people over you dance, the globes fall off your gas fix tures. That the dumbwaiter is out of order a good share of the time, something wrong with the door bells and street door "pull, and your letter box stuffed with waste paper and dirt by mischievous street boys, are all things to be expected and philosophically endured .- New York Letter.

Manufacture of Tin Soldiers.

In Paris sardine and other tin boxes, of which thousands are thrown away every month, form the basis for an industry which has reached vast proportions, and in which the entire youth of the country are interested. These refuse cans are taken and stamped into tin soldiers by suitable machines, and thus regiments, brigades and corps of tin soldiers are formed, and are sold so cheaply that the poorest children can possess and enjoy them; yet the manufacturer makes a fair profit, which he could not do if he used new material.-New York Telegram.

Icelandic Houses.

The Icelandic farmhouse, outside the few seaports, with isolated exceptions, consists of a series of one story structures placed longitudinally side by side, with broad intervening walls of sods rising up to the gables. side and rear walls are composed of long strips of turf, from twenty inches to two feet in width, laid one upon the other to the height of perhaps six or eight feet. Stones also are frequently used in connection with the turf. and not rarely the bones of sheep. Upon these walls rest the rafters, and on these, in turn, crossboards sufficient to support strips of sod. The front of the house may be constructed altogether of turf, or of turf and stones (this is rare), or of turf and boards, or wholly of boards. This space is pierced with one, two or more windows. The roof turf, of course, soon forms one whole, verdant or withered, according to the conditions of the atmosphere, and very likely dotted with

Similarly the turf walls. A raven or a dog perchal upon the end of the roof, and forming an animate ornamental addition thereto. is not an uncommon sight. The main entrance is usually through a structure standing midway in the group, often merely a roofed passage. Stooping down you yourself in a broad unfloored space, lighted only from the low entrance. You grope forward, turn to one side, and, after passing through an interim of darkness, a door opens and you enter the chief room (guest room). is at times quite pleasantly furnished, though, of course, with exceeding simplicity and rude taste, but usually it is almost entirely bare. Its furniture consists of a narrow bed occupying one corner of the room, often also a case of books, a table and perhaps a certain number of chairs and benches besides the painted wooden chests.-Scrib-

The Negro Minstrel.

"Do minstrels get well paid?" "Very well, indeed. You see, their hotel bills as well as railroad fares are paid for them, outside of salaries, while dramatic companies only get their traveling tickets. A first class end man is worth \$200 a week; vocalists, dancers and instrumental performers fetch from \$25 to \$60. In old times minstrels used to be very dissipated as a class, but now they are obliged to conform to strict regulations. All the members of the company are obliged by contract to stay at the same hotel, wherever they are, in order that they may be readily assembled for street parade, which is an important feature in the attraction of business, in one night towns Rigged up in linen dusters, salmon colored silk stovepipe hats, and the orchestra in band uniform with brass instruments and Little Lord Fauntleroy in a tall shako for drum major, we make quite an imposing display. Ours is a jolly life, on the We do everything that is fun-even have a baseball club in the company and a glee club for singing on the cars.

"How do you get up your fresh jokes?" "Most of them are old ones revamped, but the best of our new ideas we get from the newspapers and work them over. Of course, we are always on the lookout for fresh songs, and frequently we obtain them, before they are published, from the authors, who are glad enough to have them advertised. There are men, too-many of them journalists-who turn off comic verses by the yard, at an average price of \$25 a set, and sell them to us at about that rate. It is easy enough to put some old tune to them. Most of these are never published at all."—Washington Star.

The Drawings of Daisy Rives. In my opinion, there is not another person in America, with the possible exception of Grey Parker, who can draw horses like her. And Parker's horses seem much alike. They lack individuality and expression. They are pretty and correct, especially in their trappings and the vehicles which they pull, but they lack character. It is here that Miss Daisy is strongest. The changing moods of the horse are to her an open book. horse she ever delineated she put individuality (something better than mere physical formation or beauty-a horse soul). His face, his eye, his posture carried expressiveness. Here is Pretty One watching Mrs. Chanler approach, with a lump of sugar or an apple in her hand. The smile of expectancy, of eagerness, is as plain in Pretty One's face, and as natural as if Pretty One were a child. Here is Jackanapes in a rage. All the pictures of angry horses I had ever seen had a sameness about them—the flashing eve, the leveled ears, the twitching upper lip. picture has all these and something more— something indescribable and yet instantly recognizable. In short, the touch of genius. -Walter Wellman.

Country of the Upper Nile.

For the first 500 or 600 miles of its course, from the Victoria Nyanza to a point somewhere north of Lado, the Nile is known to the Arabs as the Bahr-el-Gebel, the River of the Mountains. This is the most beautiful part of the river. The country is diversified with mountains and forests, green hilisides and bright brooks. For stretches of many miles the river is broad and slow. In other parts are wooded islands and foaming rapids. About half way between the Victoria Ny anza and Lado the Nile flows through the northern end of the Albert Nyanza. About twenty-five miles above the Albert lake are the Murchison falls. Below the lake for more than 100 miles, the stream is broad and placid. traversing a comparatively level country and always navigable for vessels drawing four or five feet. In this part of its course, about forty miles below the Albert lake, it passes Wadelai,-Col. H. G. Prout in Scrib-

Laugh and Grow Fat.

Fat people get plenty of suggestions as to how they may reduce their flesh, but as there are more thin people than fat in the world, a word of advice to them may not be out of place. According to excellent authority, they must sleep all they can ; keep early hours for retiring; lie down in the middle of the day drink a great deal of water; eat heartily especially of farinaceous food; take plenty of exercise, but in moderation. Be cheerful. Sterne says that "every time a man laughs, he adds something to his life." And, according to Solomon, "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth

Follow the old adage, "Laugh and grow

Solid Sulphuric Acid.

A German potent has been taken out for a process of transporting sulphuric acid in a solid state. Certain salts—such as alkaline sulphates-give up their water of crystallization when heated, and take it up again when cool, and such a salt is mixed in an anhydrous condition with a calculated quantity of the acid. The mixture becomes granular, or may be formed into cakes, and when heated the whole liquefies, and may be used as ordinary sulphuric acid, the presence of the bisulphate of soda or like salt having no effect.-Ex-

A Constant Struggle.

"Poverty is no disgrace," said Jinks. "In many cases it is something to be proud of."
"Yes," replied Jenes. "It's a constant scruggle with me to keep my pride down."-Merchant Traveler.

A Serious Errer.

The presence of mind shown by an Ohio physician saved a man a nose. That useful member was severed by a fall upon a sharp corner, and the attendant M. D., by promptly placing the surrendered piece where it belonged, secured a healing "by first intention," and the subsequent restoration of the organ, plus an

Less successful was the replacing of a nose by a young man of this city many years ago. While engaged in playfully "fencing" with a companion, a reckless pass cleanly cut off the young fellow's nose. He had not studied physiology for nothing, and, acting upon this knowledge, grabbed the severed organ and clapped it on the bleeding surface it had just quitted. Then his nose was bound firmly on, and nature was left to take her course. did this admirably. When the bandages were removed the two parts were found to be grown together beautifully. Nothing could be nicer, except that the unfortunate young man had put his nose on upside down! nostrils stood as open to heaven as the flues

at the spex of a chimney.

The memories that come down through a vista of thirty years, since this sad affair took place, are a trifle misty and unreliable as to the subsequent career of the man with the inverted nose. He is believed to be dead. During his life, however, he was known to declare that, for purposes of snuff taking, he had the very finest nose in the world, but that to be caught in a heavy shower, without an umbrella, was tantamount to drowning. Those that are suddenly deprived of a nose should be careful to replace it with the per-forations down. Human life is made up of trifles, and some of these have power to engender discomfort, when it comes to an upside down nose.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

About Reading Newspapers.

I see that Bishop Foss in his address to the class seeking admission to conference, advised the young ministers to give scanty at

tention to the daily newspapers. But I must certainly disagree with this episcopal dictum, for I think the wise reading of the daily newspapers is a symmetrical education. While things slip in sometimes which ought to be passed by, the editors of a great newspaper have the true Midas touch, and know the gold of promise from the brass of profession. There is no noble sentiment no true strain of poetry, no sonorous word fit to roll round the world, no gem of thought but finds its way at last into the columns of the daily press. The newspaper is a fresh photograph of human life—oh, has it not depth of meaning for the noblest sermon? I read often the advertisements of the paper. and find in them the wit, power and also the pathos of life. I thank the daily press for the living sermons it has given me. As on autumn's day the wind shakes the trees and the leaves fall down and make an amethys tine and golden floor, so this great tree, the press, shaken every day, sheds down its white leaves upon the world-leaves of knowledge; leaves of healing.

When I see a young minister who wisely reads the daily paper I am sure he is growing in grace, at least on that spot where it is thought the average minister is sadly defi-cient.—Clargyman in Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Why under the canopy do storekeepers cover fruits and confectionery with wire cages?" said an honest agriculturist to his city cousin, who keeps a store. "Are they afraid the apples will jump out of the basket or do they think the chestnuts will of their own accord find their way to a newspaper office, so as to be on hand when the foreman howls for copy?" "If the goods were not protected the dealers would lose by petty thefts more than they make by short weight and heavy paper" was the answer. The man from up south kept his eyes open for a short time while standing near a case of confec-tionery which was unguarded. It seemed as if every boy and girl who came into the store was of opinion that the candy was designed for free distribution, and a great many grown people helped themselves to a couple of caramels, a few nuts, or a chunk of molasses candy while waiting for their evening papers or deciding what brand of cigarettes would best match their new ties. "When I know my customers," said the merchant, "I charge them extra on what they purchase, and get even that way. What the transients get away with I charge up to profit and loss."-Rochester Post-Express.

No, not the slang phrase, but the bother-some little rodent. Rats are natives of Asia and their raids westward belong to comparatively modern times. The little animal was unknown in ancient Europe. The black rat first came to Europe from Asia in the sixteenth century, and about the beginning of the seventeenth or the ending of the sixteenth century he arrived in America. This black rat was the common house rat until the brown or gray rat made his appearance in 1775. The gray rat came to Europe from India by way of Russia, and is now known as the Norway rat from a mistaken tradition that it came from Norway to England, and from the latter country to America.—St. Louis Republic.

Speaking Pictures.

The picture gallery of the future is likely to be an apparatus for exhibiting a succession of instantaneous photographs as a moving picture of the person represented, this apparatus being so geared with the phonograph that as the latter gives the individual's speech the former will reproduce his gestures and facial expression. By such means an absent actor, for example, might be brought before an audience, or when present he might witness the reproduction of his own acting. This combination of phonograph and photograph is a suggestion lately made to the French academy by M. G. Gueroult, but experiments with a similar arrangement were made about a year and a half ago by M. A. Bandsept, of Brussels.-Exchange.

The Correct Use of A and Au.

Discriminate in the use of a and an. should be used before words beginning with an aspirated h, when the accent falls on the second syllable, and not an. Say "a historical novel," "a heroic act." The plea for this usage among us, although it may not always be euphonious, is based on the fact that in America the h is properly aspirated while in England, where the h is often sup pressed, an is generally employed. The article should be repeated in such sentences as "the knife had an elegant handle and rough looking blade;" a rough looking blade; "it had a rough looking handle and elegant blade;" an elegant blade; "it was a rough and inelegant remark:" an inelegant remark

Joel Chandler Harris, Uncle Ramus, says

that it was purely an accident that he ever became a famous author. Born and reared in the south, he received from plantation uncles and aunties the myths and stories he has since made such good use of, but not until he read in Lippincott's an article on negro folklore, did he become aware of the value of the material which he had unconsciously absorbed. Then he began writing the Uncle Remus articles: which became instantly popujar .-- Current Literature.

Recognized at Last.

A novel editorial ticket was issued by the management of the recent annual fair in Mc-Henry county. Instead of the usual "nontransferable" and other restrictive conditions, it bore the following on its face: "This ticket probably has been paid for ten times over by the paper to which it is issued. It will be honored in the hands of any man, woman or child, white, black, red or yellow who favors the association by presenting it. It is good for entrance and grand stand, and the bearer, if driving, will be entitled to pass a team free. The association recognizes the fact that its splendid success is owing largely, if not wholly, to the notices so freely given by the press, and while we cannot render an equivalent in cash, we return our grateful thanks." -Clucago Cor. Journalist.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it, a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing The large bottles are 50c. and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consump-

Just listen to the poet of the Wellsboro Advocate. He ought to be coad in the old oaken bucket: "How dear to my heart is the old speckled rooster which fond recollections bring back to my vew, with spurs long and pointed and curving, he used ter go crowing around till he made the air blue; and when some strange rooster would come to do battle, how quick the old chap would get up on his guard, he'd make the evebalis of the strange rooster rattle and scatter his feathers all over the yard; the old speckled rooster, the mongrel-bred rooster, the fifty cent rooster that sc ap fed in the vard."-Press and Printer.

The breath o' a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he becomes an object of disgust, After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat, sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis which in its turn, has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best and

Employer-Sam, can you give me good definition of business shrewdness? sam-I should say it was the shortest lvin' between two points.

Is it safe to neglect yourself if troubled with any disease of the kidneys? No, it is dangerous; and if you are so afflicted attend to yourself now. Do not wait, but use Sulphur Bitters at once They cure me wher I was given up to die by several physicians.-Jonathan Ham, Boston.

Miss Wollope-Pa, I'm engaged! Fa ther Wollope—Yes; and you'll marry an idiot, I suppose 1 Miss Wollope—Web. ma did. Why shouldn't I?

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would no have had that coated tongue or bad taste. in the mouth this morning. Keep a via with you for occasional use. Do not be afraid to go near your ene-

The nearer you get to a kicking horse, the less damage will result to your person.

Treat all men and women considerately and you will be surprised at the dividends that wil come to you daily and yearly.

EARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

Beautifies the Complexion: Purifies. Whi ens and Softens the Skin, eradicating all im-perfections such as Freckles, Moth Patches, Blackheads, Pimples, etc., without injury, Cures Sunburn, Chapped and Chafed Skin, instantly.

SOLD AT DRUGGISTS' PRICE, 50 CENTS.



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Allays Pain and Heals the Sores.

HAY-FEVER TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostri, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at fringgists; by mail, registered, 50 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, vew York.



It Makes You Hungry



has had a salutary | did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left effect. It invigorat- the nerves all fagged out. The nerves must be ed the system and I strengthened, the blood purified, liver and

Paine's Celery Compound

bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Comp man. It improves the Spring medicine of to-day—does all this, the appetite and facilitates diges—Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers. tion." J. T. COPE- Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be The Best

Spring Medicine.

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Druggists. yspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians rescribe it. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Druggists.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any color. LACTATED FOOD Nourishes babies perfectly.

BRIGGS' HEADACHE -:- TROCHES

SICK HEADACHE,

Nervous. Billious or Congestive Forms.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

L. R. BROWN, M. D.,

23 West Jersey St. ELIZABETH, N. J., June 28th, 1889.

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

L. R. BROWN, M. D

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

SOLD BY H. R. HALE, NORWALK. CONN. BRIGGS' MEDICINE COMPANY ELIZABETH, N. J.

Norwalk . Gazette

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

Thanksgiving.

Frank Dempster Sherman contributes to the Independent this rhymod prayersermon for Thanksgiving :-A cry from the crowded city Goes up to the Lord above : look down, O Lord, in thy pity, Look down in thy boundless leve, On the hungry poor who know But a world of want and woe, And the ragged children small-

Do Thou comfort one and all! Give hope, O Lord, to thy people; (live work to the empty hand; And loudly from spire and steeple Ring plenty to all the land-To the needy, sick and cold, To the lame, blind and old ; Let a glad, inspiring ray Shine across their cheerless day.

And unto they people living From hunger and want apart, This day of glad thanksgiving Send Thou to each happy heart A remembrance of the poor Who are knocking at their door, That their wants be sanctified By the blessings underied!

Connecticut's State Debt.

The report of State Treasurer Henry for the year ending June 30th, is out. The net debt of the state stands at \$3,209,828 reduction of \$279,073 during the year. The treasurer expects the state revenues the coming year will pay all state expenses and make the usual le-ying of state tax on the towns unnecessary, thus saving about \$350,000 to the people.

The Hartford Courant truly says that the decision of State Treasurer Henry to relieve the towns of the state tax next year means a great deal more than the people may think at first. It takes off a burden of over \$360,000. Turn to last year's report on town indebtedness and you will find that all the towns in the state together paid the sum of \$549,719 as interest on their debts. No large town arbis have been incurred, but on the other hand some towns have paid off indebtedness and others refunded at large saving in interest. It is safe to estimate next year's interest paid by all the towns at not over \$535,000 and equally safe to estimate the state tax the towns would have had to pay at \$375,000. Assume that those are the figures, then the towns, by relief from this tax, will save 5-7 of their entire interest payment. In other words abolishing the state tax removes them of the burden of 5-7 of their town debts. Careful a iministration of the treasury, aided by new laws, has practically lifted from the towns of Connecticut all but 2-7 of their stebts. (This does not refer to city debts, but to town dehts.) New Haven will save about \$50,000, and Hartford about \$48,500 and other places in proportion. These points show the importance of the new move. It is wise and welcome and sure to be popular.

"Bursting of a Boom."

This "semi-tropical love story" of Rev. F R Sanford, just issued by the Lippincutts, of Philadelphia, is worthy of more than a passing notice. The book is so true to nature and the "probabilities of the case," in its business, love and romance and is withal so redolent of the odors of Southern California, its sunshine, fruits and flowers, and so vivid in its pictures of the social life and wild mounhala and fertile valley scenery, that one is insensibly charmed by the blending. The story has an added interest for the reason that it presents to the public an entirely new and unique phase of the half American and half Spannish society found nowhere else outside of Southern California. The book is a delight for an idle hour. Sold at Pinneo's.

Hillside. Miss Callaway gave another of her pleasing and instructive lectures at Mrs. Mead's school, on Friday evening last, subject, "Ethics of Courtesy." This accomplished lasty is a friend of Mrs. Mead, and is the daughter of Dr. Callaway, who had charge of the largest Union hospital in the southwest during the late war, and so overworked himself in that patriotic duty that he died in consequence. His gifted daughter is one of the bright scholars Oberlin University has given to the coun try. Her fectures were worthy of a larger audience than could be gathered in a school room.

It Will be a Big Firm.

Corporal Tanner and Colonel W. W. Dettey, both ex-commissioners of pensions, are to form a co-partnership in the pension and claims businesss It is authoritatively stated that General Alger did not, advise Mr. Tanner not to resign his office as comnessioner of pensions and that he (General Alger) would look out for his business futuce. General Alger, however, has informed Mr. Tanner that he is ready and willing to cender him whatever financial aid he may require in establishing himself in his new business at Washington.

Republican Congressional Caucus I. E. McComas, the secretary of the republican caucus of the last congress, has with the concurrence of all the candidates for speaker and with the consent of friends of candidates for other offices, published the following call for a caucus: The republican representatives-elect to the Fifty-first con. gress are requested to meet in the hall of representatives at noon Saturday, Novem_ ber 20, 1889, in caucus, to nominate candidates for speaker, clerk, sergeant-at-armes, doorkeepe., postmaster and chaplain, to be elected at the commencement of the Fifty first congress.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Mind Gives Way.

The following pathetic story of the great authoress' mental condition comes in a despatch from Hartford, her present home. It will be read with tearful interest by the thousands who have been charmed by the genius of her pen :- Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is mildly demented. The fires of genius are dead, and the once brilliant mind is choked with their ashes. The heart once filled with bright dreams and sunshine is now haunted by ghosts and shadows. She has become again a child, and day by day she wanders around under the bare bought of the autumn trees gathering their dead she is quite harmtess, and in fact so insi ions has been the approach or the disease that not over two hundaed people in Hartford are aware of her condition. Two generations ago she wrung tears from the eyes of the civilized world with the magic of

her pen Only last week she wandered out onto the street alone, an old whitehaired woman, bent with the weight of years, but simple and harmless as a child. A shawl, which hung from her shou ders, dragged on the ground and her gray hair was in disorder. She emiled and tarked to herself as she totter d weakly alone, and finally a crowd of rou, he street boys were following her. They laughed and jeered at the pitiful sight, not

knowing who she was.
"Only a little way," she said, as she reached the corner, irresolute as to which way to turn. At this moment a gentleman came along who had known her in happier years. Tears sprang to his eyes at the sight tie dispersed the boys and with some diffi-culy and induced the aged woman to return home. The foregoing was related by an eye-w tness

Mrs. Stowe is provided with a nurse, but is allowed freely to go about the house, She is perfectly quiet and has no violent fancies. Her trouble seems to be a gradual wearing away of all the faculties She is fond of crooning the old church hymns of fifty years ago, and is constartly humming "Rock of Ages" and kindred ancient melodies. One of her favorite hymns is, "Oh, come angel band, come and around me stand; bear me away on your snowy wings to my mmortal home." And so the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin" awaits the peacel 1 immortal home." quiet of death and final folding of hands

A Shame.

The Norwich Bulletin rises to remark that every senator and representative in the congress of the United States ought to be compelled to take a trip to Stonington-at their own expense-and take a look at Solomon L. Barlow in the poorhouse, and there because of their inexcusable and contemptible refusal to do a single easy act of justice. Then they ought to be required to listen to a reading of a full list of similar cases which have occurred in other towns and in other States, before they are allowed to go back to their own easy chases at the Capitol.

The Bulletin is entirely right. A hundred years ago the French government paid this country in full all its claims for damages done by French crusiers to our commerce. Over and over again attempts have been made by presidents, by secretaries, by individual members of congress, to have the money turned over to its rightful owners, the claimants whose ships were despoiled. Report after repor has been made, and every one in favor of doing the right and honest thing. But that right and honest thing hasn't been done, though a century has clapsed since the claims were made.

It is astonishing that these just claims cannon be justly dealt with. The matter is as scandalous and sad as some of the perormances of the English court of chancery

How a Congressman Lives.

Gen. E. S. Osborne, Congressman from the twelfth Penesylvania district, contributes an article to a Wilkesbarre, Pa., Periodical, which says:

"For a Congressman to live in the Capital-that is, to make even a very mediocre figure in society -he must spend an amount equal to at least twice his salary. I should think \$15,000 a year would hardly go far in giving anything like a prestige. I mean, of course, the average Congressmen, the person who has neither brilliancy nor social standing to commend him. It is a fact, and a regretable one, that a Congressman is measured by the money he spends not by his ability or merit. Take the average Congressman who endeavors to live within his modest salary and he lives in a very unpretentious way. A cheap boarding house, say from \$8 to \$10 per week (a boarding house equal to a clerk's boarding house in Philadelphia), is his temporary home. His social life is a narrow one, as must necessar-ily be the life of a Representative who has no wealth to squander. He is a fit prey of the lobbyist, an easy subject for shrewd jobbers, for he sees the others living in clover and knows that it is within his reach, and the temptation is not always resisted. But take it all in all, the Congressmer. do not always live 'high,' not in the elegant style which newspaper correspondents delight in picturing them. Very few if any, of them save any money out of their salary. It is possible for a man to live, but his standing is impaired and his prospects damaged be yond repair. There is no reason why a man could not live within his means beyond that of social pleasure."

Some New Books. The latest work of Elizabeth Stewart Phelps, "The Struggle for Immortality" will awaken a renewed interest in that gifted author. Her "Gates Ajar" and "Beyond the Gates," for originality of conception and consoling, comforting influence on the minds of the multitudes whose religious experiences were unsettled and unsatisfying, filled a place in pious literature at once original and unique. This latest effort of hers is pronounced by the book reviewers as one of her best, and is being welcomed by an extraordinarily large sale. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, are the publishers, or the work may be obtained at Pinneo's.

Walter Haynes, of Brimfield, Mass. celebrated his 100th birthday November 10th. He is in excellent health, and does not look to be over 75. As a carpenter Mr. Haynes helped to build the first block crected in Syracuse, N. Y., and alone excavated a quarter section of twenty-six rods of the Erie Canal. He never used liquor or tobacco, and attri- Next morning the brute was paid off and butes his longevity to "boiled victuals and johnny cake."

On Sunday night an incendiary fire destroyed property to the amount of \$10,000 in C. A. Dorman's livery stable and Wells & French's saddlery, Bridgeport A man named William Murphy was arrested on suspicion.

The remodeling of the old Sheffield homestead at New Haven for the use of the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college has been completed. It has been well equipped with the best instruments for scientific work and will be called the Sheffield biological laboratory.

The Rev. B. M. Wright was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church, at Kent, on Tuesday last. The installation ceremonies were interesting and impressive. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Washington Choate, of Greenwich, and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Canaan, Department Chaplain of the G. A. R.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and his party are in Greece. Dr. Talmage has secured a corner stone for his new church in Brooklyn from Mars bill, where St. Paul preached to the Athentans. Dr. Talmage preached there Sunday to many people, taking as his text Acts xvii, 22: "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars hill and said, 'Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious."

The bereaved old darkey, who berated the "fool doctah" for not making a postmortem examination of his deceased wife till after the old woman was dead and it was too late to do her any good, would have made a good client for young Rose, the would-be but couldn't-be lawyer, late of Norwalk, who, when the body of a drowned man was recovered from the harbor, a few years ago, remarked that th y ought to hold a "port mortise examinstion" over him.

The Bridge ort Post says that Col. W. H. Stevenson frankly scknowledges that as a politician he never was a success and is therefore out of politics. Herein the bright railroad man acts wisely and fol-lows the advice the Sentiael gave him when he was mentioned for office last season. Col. Sevenson has been a screaming success as a railroad manager and he knows where his field is. We hope he will always remain at his post as the head of a system of railroads which has not yet begun to reach its full growth-the same genial, generous gentleman he always is .-

The prayer meeting, usually held on Thursday evening, in the Methodist church, will be, this week, held to-night. Theme: "Cratitude to God for the mercies and blessings of the year gone." A welcome for all. Song service of fifteen minutes at its beginning. Thanksgiving services will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Torrey will preach. All the churches unite. It is a heavy strain, even on ministerial grace, to work three or four days, and often a week. on a Thanksgiving discourse and then have only a handful (small hand) present at its delivery. Let all the people come out and hear a good sermon to-morrow. Tac dinner will be relished all the better

A Hartford inventor, William Gray, list of automatic devices where you drop your coin in the slot and get your money's worth right away. This time its the telephone, of all things least likely, one would say, to yield to that sort of automatic per- Clancey, aged 15, whom he caused to be suasion. The scheme is this: A transmitter and other telephone outfit are set up in any public place. John Smith, for instance, not a subscriber, comes along and wants to send a message to anyone who has a telephone. He goes to the instrument and calls up Central and asks for the arithmetical alias of his acquaintance. Central gets the party, and then, before the conversation opens, tells Smith to put his money in the slot-if to talk in Hariford, ten cents; if out of town, twenty five cents. The coin goes down the slot and rings a bell by electricity at the Central office-one ring for ten cents, and a different ring for twenty-five cents, so that the operator knows what has been put in. After getting that signal the conversation is allowed to go on.

Wilton is basking in the luxury of another sensation. It appears from the evidence that one Carl Anderson, a Swede who had for several months been employ ed about the premises of Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Dr. Joseph E. Turner, got drunk on Sunday and coming home assaulted Mrs. Turner and then her daughter, Miss Gertrude Turner, striking her with his fist. The young lady screamed, whereupon her friend Miss Emma Gregory, who happened to be present ran to her assistance and bravely confronted the rum crazed man. She grabed him by the collar of his coat and dragged him away from Miss Turner when he turned upon her and beat her with his fist. A boy was speedily despatched to Mr. Middlebrook's, a short distance away for assistance Mr. G. V. Lott, who boarded with Mrs. Turcer, came in at this juncture and succeeded in inducing Anderson to go to bed and the melce was over. At the usual hour Mr. Lott retired apparently in his usual health, but the next morning he failed to come down stairs to breakfast and an investigation showed that he was dead in his bed, presumably a victim to an overdose of chloroform, to the use of which he was addicted. It is thought the excitement incident to the Swede's insurrection so worked upon the nerves of Mr. Lott that he unintentionally took a larger dose of chloroform than usual and went into the sleep from which he could not awake. He was about 65 years of age. permitted to depart on the promise that

he would never visit these parts again.

An Order in Court.

The Hartford Times, 21st inst., savs :-A wholesome sensation among the lawyers of Hartford county, and to a less extent. among others concerned, was created to-day by Judge Augustus II. Fenn, of the Superior Court, who executed an order which he had announced, two weeks ago, that he would make. At that time Judge Fenn directed the clerk to serve printed notice on the attorney that he would call the entire docket of all cases pending before January 1888, and that in each case, unless the attorneys could give a good reason why the case had remained so long in court, he would order it to be stricken from the docket.

Of this class of slumbering chronic cases there were, it seems, two or three hundred, and it was a healthy as well as vigorous act on the part of the judge to clear the decks of all useless old lumber.

Therejwere in the whole, including the jury and court list,373 cases, the natural accumulation of business, as well as of years of neglect (or something else) on the part of the lawyers. Of these 373 cases, no fewer than 254 were to-day swept out of existence, at one fell swoop by Judge Fenn. Some of these-old divorce cases, or cases of one kind and ano her which, though settled, the attorneys had neglected to remove from court-had been on the docket for ten or a

Thus stands the situation to day: Erased in the court list, 239; erased in the jury list, 15; making a total of 254; which leaves remaining on the jury list, 35; remaining on the court list, 84; total, 119. It is a wholesomereform.

Holiday Goods.

The New York Evangelist gives one of our old Norwalk boys, who now is a lead ing business man in that city the following well-deserved editorial endorsment:

"The attractive displays in the shop

wind ws are a vivid reminder of the approaching holidays; but such an embarrassment of riches greatly adds to the perplexities of the buyer. Who shall tell him where to begin or where to leave off? Among the many Broadway jewelers who stand ready to assist one in such a predic ament, is E Bennett, of 1294 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street, who offers a splendid assortment of choice articles, seected with superior taste and judgment. In the twenty-five or thirty years that Mr. Bennett has been in this locality, he has established a reputation as a judge of diamonds and other precious stones. thorough practical knowledge, combined with excellent taste, produces some of the best artistic effects, from staple jewelry to the most expensive and elaborate pieces. Especially noticeable is a beautiful pin in form of a bird, composed of exquisitely tinted pearls and variegated gold. The line of miniature pins and brooches is one of unusual beauty, both as regards the fine paintings and unique mountings. Personal attention is given to the selecting of goods and the resetting of gems; but it is in the matching of fine stones that Mr Bennett applies his peculiar skill as an expert. Mr. Bennett's bigh ideal, carried through the entire stock, renders it a pleasure for novice or connoisseur to visit

An attempt was made to burn the handsome high school building erected at Bridgeport at a cost of \$100,000, early Friday morning, but the police saw the employed at Pratt & Whitney's, has, says flames in time to prevent serious damage. the Courant, added another to the clear It is the fifth attempt in fifteen months to burn school buildings in the city.

> George Ackerman, a Meriden groceryman, has an employee named Thomas arrested a few days ago for kissing his wife. The case came up in the police court, where Clancy confessed to six stolen kisses and was fined 50 cents for each one.

> An eastern man advertises for "a boy to open oysters with a reference." Oysters do not generally obtain references, but millions can truthfully testify to the miraculous power of Dr. Bull's Cough

A CARD.

To the charitable ladies of Norwalk.—The most pitiable case of destitution in this town is that of Mrs. Clinton Beers with a young baby only two months old, and threa boys. They are destitute of clothing and food.
Any cast off clothing or provisions will be
thankfully received at their home at 77 Harbor 3tf MRS. L. B. JOHNSON.

DIED.

MUNGER.—At Waterbury, Coun., on Sunday, Nov. 24th, Mary Rose Anderson, wife of Dr-Carl E. Munger and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson. Temporary burial in

A PLEASANT HOME

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

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, the 21st inst. the under-igned will offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the stock in trade of J. B. Ells, ate Furniture Lealer, at the old stand of E. p. m. As this sale will continue but for a few ays, early comers will get the best bargains.

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, Trustee. MR. C. F. DANIELS,

INSTRUCTOR UPON THE

PIANO-FORTE AND ORGAN

Especial attention given to Harmony and Rhythmical Studies. 3m47 Lock Box 114, Norwalk, Conn.

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss. Probate Court November 19th, A. D. 1889.

Estate of MUNSON STURGES, late of Wilton, in said District, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make mm diate payment to 3441 NATHAN M. BELDEN, Administrator.

1890.

Harper's Young People. An Illustrated Weekly.

The Eleventh Volume of Harper's Young People which begins with the number for November 5th, 1889, presents an attractive programme. It will offer to its readers at least four serials of the usual length, and others in two or three parts, namely, "The Red Mustang," by William o. Stoddard, "Phil and the Baby," by Lucy C. Lillie; "Prince Tommy," by John Russell Coryell; and "Mother's Way." John Russell Coryell, and Moder's way-by Margaret E. Sangster; two short serials by Hjalmar Hjourth Boyesen. Two series of Fairy Tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder world, namely, the quaint t des told by Howard Pyle, and so admirably illustrated by him, and another series in a differ-ent vein by Frank M. Bicknell. There will be short stories by W. D. Howells, Thomas Nel-son Page, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry, Har-riett Prescott Spofford, David Ker, Hezekiah Butterworth. Sophie Swett, Richard Malcolm Labuston etc. Johnston, etc.

A subscription to Harper's Young People se, cares a juvenile library. There is useful knowledge, also pienty of amusement.—Boston Advertiser.

Subscription, (Postage Prepaid) \$2 a Year.

Vol. XI, begins November 5, 1889. Specimen copy sent on receipt of a two cent

Single numbers. Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & 'Srother

HARPER & BROTHER, New York.

N. Y. TRIBUNE, FOR 1890.

NEW FEATURES.

A BRILLIANT YEAR AHEAD.

During the year 1890, the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively, fresh and readable than ever be-fore in its bistory. Among the special confore in its bistory. Among the special contributors during 1890, will be:

ANDREW CARNEGIE, Principles of Busi-

GAIL HAMILTON, European Monarchs. TERENCE V. POWDERLY, Restriction of

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Senator JOHN INGALIS, Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN, Rev. Dr JOHN R. PAVTON and others, topics not an-ALBERT GRIFFIN, Temperance Among

JUDGE A. W. TOURGEE, The Colored Race S. C. T. DODD, The Advantages of Trusts.

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE, The Small Salaries of Country clergyment. SENATOR WM. M. STEWART, of Nevada, Unlimited Silver Coinage.

FRED S. TALLMADGE, on Men of the Rev-

KATE FIELD, Mormon Question. ERASTUS WIMAN Success and Failure mong Business Men REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, The

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER, Rural Reinorcement of City Population. GEO. W. CABLE, on Some Strange Legisla-

MARSHAL P. WILDER, Humor of England

and America. Evils of Trusts.

HENRY W. GRADY, of the Atlanta Constitution, Chances for Capital in the New South.

I. C. RUSSELL, United States Geological Survey, Highest Peaks of the United States. W. M. GROSVENOR, Gold and Silver as

L. E. QUIGG, What is Left of Our Public

EMILY HUNTINGTON, Household Science. ERNEST WHITNEY, Peculiarities of Amercan Pronunciation.

PROF. WM. PEPPER, President of University of Pennsylvania, A college education good for all, what is best for those who cannot get it.

M. Y. BEACH, Slayer of 430 Bears. Other contributors will be announced ereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and appear in THE TRIBUNE

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

THE TRIBUNE will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining Stories of actual experience in the War, not less than 25 in number each a page of the TRIBUNE in length, by privates and officers of the Union, of a rank not higher than that of captain. Veterans are invited to conthat of captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every tale accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. Prizes of \$250, \$150 and \$75 will be paid for the best three. Mannscripts must be enclosed to "The Tribune, New York," and inscribed "Soldier's Department,"

PAPERS ON FARMING

In addition to our regular and extremely able agricultural department (two pages a week) The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on Particular Branches of Farming, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune.

THE BEST TRIBUNE EVER SEEN will be supplied to readers during the coming

A large number of desirable and large preminms are added to our list, and they are of-fered at terms which will enable our readers o obtain them practically at wholesale rates. Send 2 cent stamp for 20 page catalogue.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

ONE HUNDRED SPECIAL PRIZES will be distributed on May 1, 1890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, sent in the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semiweekly subscribers. These prizes will include a \$700 Piano, a \$200 Cabinet Organ, a \$150 Solitaire Diamond, a free trip to New York, with expenses there paid, etc., etc., being worth a total of \$2,440.

Prizes are fully described in our new 20 page catalogue; send 2 cent stamp for a copy. Sample copies of THE TRIBUNE free.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Weekly, \$1 a year Semi-Weekly, \$2. New subscribers receive the paper until January 1, 1890, free. Daily, \$10 a year. Library of Tribune Extras, 12 numbers

a vear. \$2. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

FOR RENT. A CONVENIENT LITTLE COTTAGE of Seven Rooms, on South Union Avenue. Apply to CHARLES OLMSTEAD.

Prof. Loisette's

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his Eystem is used only while being studied, not afterwards, that any book can be learned in a single roading, mind-acandering cured, dec. For Prospectus, Terms and Teetimonials address Terms and Testimonials address Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N.Y

MILLINERY.

We are offering a fine assortment of

Trimmed Hats.

Also a full line of MILLINERY TRIMMINGS. A full assortment of MOURNING CRAPES, dressed by the chriver Patent Process for which we have the Agency. Hats Dyed and cressed in the Latest Shapes. Feathers Bleached, Dyed and Curled.

A full line of EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, RUCHINGS, &C.

CORSETS

of all kinds. We have the Agency for the Had-ame Griswold Corset A perfect fit guaranteed. A fine assortment of HAIR GOODS. Combings

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

88 Main St. Dancing, Physical Culture, De-

portment and the German.

Prof. W.G. NEWELL After an absence of four years will open an Academy for Dancing, at Music Jall, South or-walk, on Friday, Nov. 22d, 1889 'The Academy will be open each Friday from 10:30 A. M. until

will be open each remainder.

Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters will assemble at 4:30 P. M.
Adult Class, for Ladies and Gentlmen, 8:00 P. M.
N. B.—Private lessons given when not engaged

with classes.

Respectfully,
W. G. EWELL,
Member of the American Society of Professors of Member of the American Dancing, New York. Circulars giving terms and full particulars to be had at the Academy, Music Book and Drug [3446]

Enjoy a Good Light! Better than Gas-Best Lamp in the World. The "Rochester" Lamp.



if you would see the lamp as THEY ACTUALLY WORK. Over 500,000 have been sold, which speaks for itself.

EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Place, New York. If your dealer don't sell it, come to our store. Send for Circular.

TURKEY! AND HOW TO ENJOY IT.

Procure one of LEE'S justly far famed

Perfection Baking & Roasting Pans

and gather about the most dell lous dinner, flank-

and gather about the most den rous difficults, hanked by one of the finest roasts of beef or pork it
was ever your good fortune to carve. No watching or ba-ting.
Enquire Of H. G. HYATT, 154 Main Street.
Or leave orders at Blascer's House Furnishes
Store. [2446]

Probate Sale of Real Estate.

DURSUANT to an order of the Court of Pro-

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk, the subscriber, administrator of the estate of WM. R. NASH, late of Norwalk, in said District, deceased offers for sale all the interest which said deceased had in the following rea; estate, viz.:

The homestead situated at the head of Main street, consisting of dwelling house, and out buildings in good tepair, with about two acres of land attached, also, the premises adjoining, on the Witton road, with good dwelling house n.cely arranged for two families. Both of these places, contain borough water and are located on line of horse railway. Also about ten acres of desirable land situate in the town of Ridgefield, a short distance from the railroad depot, suitable for farm or building pur, oses.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS, OLMSTEAD, Administrator.

Norwalk, Conn., July 23d, 1859.

School of Languages.

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

MIDDLESEX BANKING

OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Chartered in 1872, Under the Banking raws of Connecticut.

CASH CAPITAL, \$600,000. SURPAUS, \$25,000. 6 per cent. Investment Bonds at par and accrued interest. At the last Session of the Legislature these Bonds were made a legal investment for funds held by Executors, administrators and

R. B. CRAUFURD, Agt., ROOM 2. MASONIC BUILDING, NORWALK.

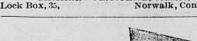
Trustee's Sale.

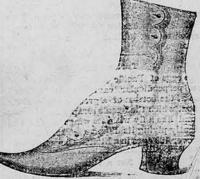
THE stock in trade of J. B. Ells, late Furniture dealer, together with the fixtures, at the old stand of E. Quintard & Sons, is offered for sale. If a purchaser for the entire stock is not secured on or before the 15th day of November next, then the same will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers. This is a rare opportunity to secure a good business at low figures.

Address,

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, Trustee,
Lock Box, 35,

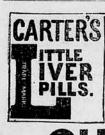
Norwalk, Conn





\$2.50 French Dongola Kid Shoes Opera Toes, Opera Toes and Common Sense Heels. Also, the Common Sense Style
Made of very nice French Dongola, and no
of the Finest Fitting Shoes we ever handlad
at any price. From over 20.00, pair sod by
the manufacturer, only one pair has ben returned from any cause. LOOK AT TEM.

A. H. HOYT & SON, 87 WALL ST., NORWALK.





CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nauser Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in th

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the d regulate the bowels. Even if they only

HEAD

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.
They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or
purce, but by their gentle action please all who
use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold

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



0.&0.TEA The Choicest Tea Eve- Offered,

PERFECTLY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOU BEVERAGE. TRY IT. You will never use any outer. Quality never various It is the Highest Stade Lear, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more econ-omical in use than the lower grades.

Oriental & Occidental Tea D., L't'd., Head Office, 35 Burling Slip, New - rk. For sale by

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

You can certainly



With 10 harts molasses or honey to one part of

PERRY DAVIS'



TRY ITPAINKILLER also Gres
Fore Throat, Diphtheria,
Rheumatism, Neuraloia

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING, Carriage and Wagon Building and Repairing, Painting, Trimming,

&C., &C., &C.

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

General Blacksmith Work, Wagon, Carriage, Sleigh, &c., building, repairing, painting, trimming, &c., n addition to his established

HORSE SHOEING

ousiness at the old stand.

GGGOOD WORK, FAIR PRICES, PROMPT-ESS AND FAIR DEALING GUARANTERD, and share of the public patronage respectfuly solicted.

CHARLES E. MILLER.

A CARD.

MRS. GRORGE W. BRADLEY. (daughter o

PUPILS-In Instrumental Music. for terms apply to or address, 193 MAIN ST. 3m36 WESTPORT.

A quack who colors his mustache and talks sweetly, has been around town trying to impress deaf people that by sniffing from a bottle containing creosote and amononia they can be cured. He has won the approbation of several credulous women, whose devotion has led them to pay \$1 each for that which costs not to exceed 5 cents. One woman's enthusiasm went on record in the sum of \$10. In the meantime the hard of hearing fraternity who have sniffed and snuffed declare they are as deaf as ever, and all of them say they have had enough of the stuff. This is not a quack puff.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving day, and there will come from the metropolis and Brooklyn hundreds of people who love to eat dinner once a year at least under the old rafters surporting the roof of the home to which they once belonged. This coming to Connecticut for such a purpose by persons who have associations which they hope never to relinquish-and to ask "time to turn backward just for a day," is the secret that clothes the New England holiday with a charm. In all the churches there will b special services. There will be lots of special dinners. Some unfortunates will, as is always the case, go hungry, but those who are truly charitable and know how to exercise that virtue will provide for their beneficiaries before the grand day comes. If all do this, all may realize the significance of the occasion.

The pupils of Staples' High school are preparing a fair and entertainment to be held at Academy hall, Dec. 19.

Rev. Norman H. Burnham of Norwich, preached morning and evening at Memorial church, Sunday.

Temple lodge, No. 65, will hold their annual communication for the election of officers the day after Christmas.

The Knight of Wright Island, F. Allen, Esq., who has set his fortress to defy nor'westers, discounts Brother Greeley, of the weather bureau, by predicting a winter more severe than any since the 40s. Another chap on shore, also well fortified, has information from somewhere that things are going to be unusually mild till March and then-a second blizzard. Between the two opinions the common herd of guessers fall to the notion that, whether mile or severe, we shall have to shovel to stove about the usual bulk of coal at \$5.50 from now till next May. Wright Island, though, may be right.

The ladies of Christ church are preparing a box of clothing to send to the missionaries in the west Some people right at home look as though a little fresh clo-

thing wouldn't hurt 'em. The rain of Wednesday prevented many from attending the supper and tableaux offered by the ladies of Christ church in their parlors. The crowd, though small, was a paying one, and all got the worth of their money. Credit for this splendid little entertainment is due to all the ladies. and indirectly to some of the gentlemen, who are supposed to have supplied some of the collateral, but especially for the tableau ferture to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marvin, whose labors were given sor the cause. These representations were taken from Dore's Bible, Illustrated, and by the aid of colored lights were very beautiful. They were Abraham, Hager and Ishmael, Rebekah and Eleazar, Naomi and Daughters, Ruth and Boaz, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the Infant Samuel, the Three Graces, and the Church Helpers. Ice cream by Horton, of New York, was served. The net receipts were \$40. The affair is likely to ba repeated.

Mr. James Peffer has decided to remove the historical academy, which he bought of the Congregational church, to Greens Farms and re-erect it there. Fifty years from now there will be pilgrim descendents from afar visiting that building.

Hehry Burr is ready to open a meat market in the store nex the First National

Ladies interested in getting up an entertainment for the benefft of the village library, will meet to arrange, on Friday evening in the library rooms.

The Board of Trade having decided to hold a fair four days, beginning January 7th, invite the co-operation of everybody in the town, as the proceeds are to be used for public improvements. To systematize the work of preparation committees, of ladies from the following churcees have been appointed: Christ church-Mrs. J. D. Wood, Mrs. F. H. Nash-Congregational church-Mrs. H. P. Burr, Mrs. T. E. King-Memorial church-Mrs. C. H. Taylor, Mrs. H. A. Ogden, Mrs. A. S Hurlbutt, Miss Fannie Gray-M. E. church -Mrs. Charles Harris, Mrs. Hezekiah Lyon. The price of admission will be 10 cents. Committees from Greens Farms church and the M. E. church at Saugatuck are yet to be appointed.

The remains of Gertrude, daughter of Rev. 11. S. Still, have been removed to Long Island.

A fair in National Hall for the benefit of Assumption church opened Monday evening and will continue through the week

The condition of John W. Gault, who was injured by a fall from a building two weeks ago does not improve, and it is feared that his reason may never be fully

It is reported that Rev. A. N. Lewis and family will soon remove to New Haven.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

SP Our Bridgeport Letter.

Early last Thursday morning an attempt was made to burn the beautiful high school building on Congress street. The fire was discovered by Officer Otis, who immediately aroused Chief Gerdinier, and who, with Mr. Otis, went to fight the flames that had gained considerable headway. After a time they had the fire under control and, by prompt and persistent efforts, saved the school from descruction. Officer Arnold, Professor Bartley and Superintendent Harrington are trying to find clues to the perpetrators of the deed. It was clearly a case of incendiarism.

A home wedding took place in Black Rock last Thursday evening Miss Lillian M. Gould was married at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Gould. to Mr. Rodney L. Allen. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rey. Henry C. Woodruff, pastor of the Black Rock Congregational church.

Mr. J. W. Jenkins, of New York, has been elected president of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company. He will also assume the position of general manager and superintendent, Captain John B. Hubbell has been superintendent of this company for the past 25 years, and has been a faithful servant of the company and has made many friends with the traveling public. He will now take charge of their New York business.

Rev. Dr. Hopper, who died last week, was formerly pastor of the First Baptist church, on State street, and was very popular. He was located here from 1861 to 1877. He was well-known and much respected by other Christian denominations. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss, and her many friends here deeply sympathize with her in this, her hour of trouble.

Two years ago Bridgeport was one of the few cities in the United States that did not possess an exchange for women's work. The associated charities assisted the poor, but in this, as in every community, are many ladies living, perhaps, in comfortable homes but without personal incomes, and are most uncomfortably dependant upon relatives for every cent of spending money, and little necessities, viz: car fare, postage and even charities. Other women, more absolutely destitute, are in reduced circumstances, and do not know how to help themselves. To furnish such a depository for the sale of such work as may be done by women, and also to encourage the disposition to carn money among those who before considered it impossible, has been the object of the exchanges established during the past ten years in various cities. In September, 1887, the attention of several influential ladies in Bridgeport was called to this matter, and so many became interested that within a short time an association was formed, officers elected, rooms obtained, and active business commenced. The fund for current expenses, such as rent, gas, stationery, etc., is secured by the annual subscriptions of various amounts, and on these subscriptions the work of one or more consignors may be entered throughout the year to be sold on a 10 per cent commission. This places the society upon a business footing and relieves the workers or consignors from the disagree- Nov, 7th to Mrs. Opdyke, of that city. able sense of dependence. The Bridge port exchange is by no means a purely local affair. Subscriptions have come to it from many other places, and work and purchasers also. Bread was sent to one customer in New York, and cake, etc., to another in Brooklyn. It is "living within its means" and is quietly doing a good work in helping women to help themselves. The exchange in this city originated with Mrs. L. B. Foote and she, with her sister, Mrs. Bullard, have devoted a great deal of time to this noble and practical work. The officers of this society are: Mrs. Alexander Hawley, president; Mrs. W. K. Jewett and Mrs. C. Y. Beach, vice-presidents; Mrs. Charlotte I. Hart, treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Bullard, recording secretary; Mrs. L B. Foote, superintendent and corresponding secretary. The executive board consists of the aforesaid six officers and Mrs Edward W. Harrall, Mrs. E. P. Hincks and Mrs. Mary Blachly. The annual subscription is \$2.00; for two persons, \$3.00; for three persons, \$5.00 They have about 200 subscribers and 175 consignors. They have subscribers in Norwalk, South Norwalk, Westport, Southport and Fairfield, and, no doubt, this will interest a great many of your readers.

The second annual meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the North Congregational church, was held in the church last week. The annual report was read by the president, Dr. N. E. Wordin, and exceedingly interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, D. D., pastor of the church, and Rev. Mr. Brokaw, pastor of Hope church, Springfield, Mass. The singing was conducted by Prof. Bartley, and some beautiful music was rendered by a male quartette. Selections from Gospel Hymnal No. 5 were sung by the congregation, which added very much to the interest of the occasion. The society has now about one hundred members, who are doing a great deal of Christian missionary work. Quite a number of members have been added to the church during the past year, and a great deal of interest has been manifested in the weekly prayer meetings. The church was well filled, not only with the members of the home societies, but also by representatives from societies out of town. After the meeting was over they adjourned to the chapel where a social time was enjoyed. W. G. L. Bridgeport, November 24, 1889.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

SCUTH-NOR WALK.

The euquiries are made by all classes here, "Why did the men who where already at the front, on the battle-field reenlist? Was it only for the glory of a soldier's life, or for some extra compensation, which was promised is they should live to reach home? None have a positive answer, but if anything is due them, they should be promptly paid.

Mrs. C. D. Mathews and family of Elmworth are now settled for the winter at their new house on Madison avenue, New York

WEST NORWALK

Your reporters so seldom come this way that the important events transpiring here are not noticed. The village continues to flourish, but many of the original settlers have passed away and gone to their everlasting rest. many of the old land marks are being defaced and destroyed. A few years since the school house was burned, and now the "old fulling mill," so many years occupied by Mr. David Selleck, and later by his brother Isaac, for the manufacture of woolen cloth, has been burned. It was here that Samuel Frost and the late Capt. Wm. Henry Ferris of South Norwalk learned the trade of carding, fulling and coloring wool, and dressing cloth.

Messrs. William and Charles Mather have completed their building on the old school house site which is to be, occupied by the post office and a store.

REDDING.

Hon. Thomas Sanford joined his fam ly in New Haven, last week Monday.

Mr. Authory Gilmartin, of Bethel, and Miss Maggie, daughter of Mr. Patrick Qualey, of Redding, were married in the Roman Catholic church, by Father O'Connell, of Bethel, last week Wednesday.

The workmen at the Putnam Camp Ground were discharged last Friday, the work thereon being adjourned till spring. The next day Mr Bartram gave a dinner to a few friends at his office, near the ground.

the employees, and a few other friends, presented Mr. Bartram, the superintendent, with an elegant watch and chain.

Thursday evening, at the Camp Ground,

Sunday Rev. D. Taylor and Rev. W. J. Jennings exchanged pulpits,

WILTON.

Augustus Buckley, having sold his milk oute to Robert Lynch, of Belden Hill, has removed to New Canaan, where he has purchased a fine farm.

Mr. Samuel Mitchell has exchanged his handsome residence, on Camp street, with Mrs. Julia Gregory for the old Abijah Betts farm in South Wilton, and each will take possession immediately. Mr. Mitchell's many friends in Wilton are glad to welcome him back to town and hope that he may regain his health.

Game is very scarce in Wilton, and there are about three hunters and five dogs to every bird.

Mr. William B. Hoyt, formerly of Belden Hill, was married in New York, on

Mr. Jacob Miller's cider mill, with its new steam press, is doing a flourishing business, and will continue to run for some weeks longer.

A Woman's Discovery. "Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miracuously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.-Get a free trial bottle at H. R. Hale's drug store.

Drunkenness.-Liquor Habit.

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

Well's Hair Balsam. If gray, gradually restores color; elegant tonic dressing. 50c., \$1.00, Druggists, or \$1.00 size prepaid by Express for \$1.00. E.S. Wells, Jersey City.



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

Sold only in Cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y

"Purity-Strength-Perfection."

Ammonia, Aluny

Government Chemists,

Lime or other

CONTAIN Injurious Substance.

Wholesome Bread, Light, Flaky Biscuit, Delicious Pastry. ALWAYS MAKES INGREDIENTS ARE Chemically Pure, Perfectly Combined, Made Public.

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TONE & DURABILITY MODERATE PRICES BASY TERMS, EXCHANGED.

DELIVERED FREE WITHIN 20 MILES OF NEW YORK CITY Catalogue Mailed on Application. 110 Fifth Ave., cor. 16th Street,

NEW YORK CITY. Family Horse For Sale. A N Extra Large and Fine Family Horse for sale. Suitable for Ladies, Children or an invalid to handle. Apply at GAZETTE OFFICE. CALL AT

F. J. Curtis& Co.

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FOR THE FALL TRADE.

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

The "True American,"

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

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

Astral and New American.

Stoves and Parlor Heaters.

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

RANGES.

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

All kinds Hou e Furnishing Goods.

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

F.J. CURTIS & CO., 23 MAIN ST.

W.B. HALL&CO.

BRIDGEPORT.

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

DRESS GOODS.

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

Another lot, 45-inch, also 25c.

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

One lot Drap d'Almas, 50c. One lot Toska Suitings, 50c.

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

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

We commence to-day a most wonderful sale of $RICH\ BROCADES.$ PERSIAN STRIPES. VELVET PANELS, FINE SATIN and VELVET

COMBINATIONS. All elegant and desirable goods for Trimmings and parts of Dresses.

Note the figures:

\$3 and \$4 Velvets and Satins, 75c. \$2 and \$2.50 Rich Fabrics, 50c.

\$1 and \$1.50 Silk and Wool Goods, 25c.

No such bargains were ever offered.

CLOAKS.

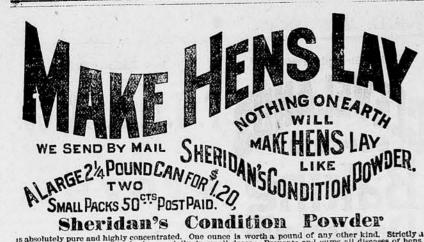
To-morrow morning will commence a sale of Traveller's Samples of Newmarkets, Jackets, Ulsters, Misses' Cloaks, Children's Fine School Cloaks, Ladies' Raglans, all at the uniform price of

\$5.00 EACH.

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

W B. HALL & CO.

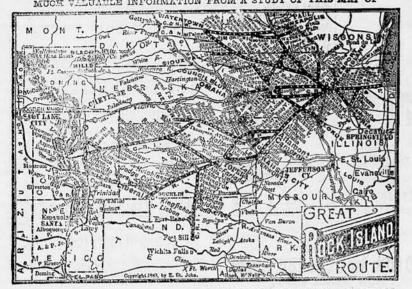
Cor. Main and Cannon Sts., Bridgeport.



is absolutely pure 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 hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mall as follows:—A new entry once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mall as follows:—A new entry eight of the "PARMERS" POUTITY RAISING GUIDE" (where 25 or, one large 214 pound can and Guide, \$1.20. Sample package of Powder, 25 cents, five for \$1.00. Six large cans, express propoid, for \$5.00. Send stamus or cash. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.



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MACNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPREST TRAINS,

Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, coo. we REE Reclining Chair Cars, and (east of Missouri River) Dining Cars Dai, V. Ween Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, with Free R. chining Chair Car to North Platte, Neb., and between Chicago and Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Splendid Dining Hotels (furnishing meals at seasonable hours) est of Missouri River. California Excursions daily, with CHOICE OF RC TFES to and from Salt Lake, Ogden, Portland, Los Angeles, and San F. ncisco. The DIRECT LINE to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado.

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Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake, and Sioux Falls, via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

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

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

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager.

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The "Record,"

The Norwalk Record

Is an established fact. Although it is only a year old its circulation already averages

3,000 COPIES PER WEEK,

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

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SPECIAL TO FARMERS.

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The New York Market Report

CORRECTED UP TO DATE. 187

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NORWALK, - - CONN. Dealer in Green House and Hot House and Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees Shrubbery, Vines. Cut Flowers a'ways on hand and all sorts of designs in Flowers arranged to order.

Grading and Re-filling Cemetery Plots promptly attended to.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION WM. H. HAYWARD. Pension Attorney,

708 East Capitol Street, WASHINGTON D. C.,

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

INCREASE YOUR PENSION.

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

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

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 month from January 29th, 1887.

For Sale or Exchange.

THE Homestead of the late Abijah Betts, situated at South Wilton, one mile from depot. Dwelling has eleven rooms, good well of water, barn an 'takeds, eighteen acres of land, abundance of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of O. E. Wilson, 3 GAZETTE Building, Norwalk, or to JUL'A GREGORY, Winnipank, Conn. 1614

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND-HAND Cast Iron Fence, with gate all in perfect order and as good as new, about 120 feet in length. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for soon. Enquire at 30ft.

GAZETTE OFFICE

TYPE-WRITING.

OPYING done with Type-writer. Good work guaranteed and all orders executed promptly. Apply at office of the NORWALK CAZETTE.

The Art of Cartography.

The early maps used by Professor Horsford are partly French, and this, with the remark-able display of maps at the Paris exposition, and the great work undertaken by the French bookseller, Hatchette, leads me to say a word about map making, or "cartogra-" as the French call it. The age of Louis phy," as the French can it.

XIV, which produced so much else, gave an impulse to map making, and early in the last century the great atlas of D'Auville, which was forty years in making, was the first ancestor of innumerable maps since published. France also, under the Bourbons, made the first important topographical survey, under the lead of Casina de Fleury, who was engaged on it from 1744 to 1783, and his maps were used by Napoleon and Wellington in their campaigns.

In our century, however, geographical science and art under Humdoldt, who studied in Paris, and Ritter have migrated to Germany with other branches of learning. The great publisher, Porthes, at Gotha, employing men like Stieler, Sydow, Spruner and Petermann, and the rival Berlin publisher, Kiepert, have for fifty years held sway in map making. Hachette, in the days of the if it belonged to a professional bruiser, just the second Napoleon, undertook to break down the German monopoly in this art and to restore France to her former eminence in it, and this Paris publisher employed Vivien de St. Martin to edit his new atlas, which is now coming out in monthly numbers, begin-ning with 1887. A still larger atlas, begun in 1877, is waiting to follow. Vivien de St. Martin died before much had been issued, and he had been succeeded by F. Schraeder. The preparatory work is done and the publication will soon begin again. A single map will occupy an engraver a year or two. In the smaller atlas, maps of Switzerland, the Brit-ish Isles and the Russian empire are published and appear to be better than the best former maps—those of Stieler, the German. Com-pared with work like this, the new atlas of Middlesex county seems rather crude and inaccurate, but the maps are on a large scale, and in the villages every man's house is put down with the owner's name.-Springfield Republican.

We think we can cure bad case of mckache quicker with one of Carter's Smart Weed and Behadonna Backache Plasters, than by any other application, and after the backache is cured. you can still wear the plaster with ut discomfort for two or three weeks or longer. combination of Smart veed and Bella-donna is a great hit, and it is hard to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Price 25 cents. Sold by draggists every-

A man whose wife is not blessed with an especially mild temper says he goes through his meals to the time of "Marching Through Jawedyer."

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

When a man and a bull in an open lot are both making for the same fence, it is a tess up which will go over first.

Don't talk about what you are "going" to do; then, if you fail to accomp ish it, nobody will know.

Pop, clash ! There goes the lamp-chimney.

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They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by

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

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CHAS. H. VALDEN.

MONEY IN A BLACK EYE.

HOW AN ARTIST IN CHICAGO SAYS HE MAKES A LIVING.

Palating Damaged Optics Instead of Landscapes-A Remedy That Is Better Than Raw Beefsteak for the Fellows Who Run Against Doors.

"Beats your raw beefsteak all hollow!" said a man in a gruff voice and a loud necktie to his neighbor in a Lincoln avenue car.
"Well, will it make it possible for me to run around in the street with this thing off" -pointing to a black bandage over his left eye-"and yet look respectable?"

"Bet cherlife-I been there-know how it feels myself."

This last assertion did not seem to afford the man with the black bulge over his eye any alarming amount of satisfaction. But he took the address of an artist highly recommended by the gruff voice, which sounded as same. It was the old story-hit his eye against the door in the dark, and couldn't get anybody to believe him. So he finished his ride and got off the car as soon as it had emerged from the tunnel. He found the address furnished him without much trouble. It was in a basement on Randolph street. almost within a stone's throw of the court house and next to a Chinese laundry. HOW HE BEGAN.

"Yes," said the black eye artist, very serionsly, "it is rather a queer trade to follow. You see, I'm really a landscape painter by profession. But when I struck Chicago a year ago, out of pocket and without anybody to say a good word for me, I found that there wasn't much landscape to paint hero anyway, and for another thing I soon became aware that what landscape there was had been collared by other painters, who held a sort of first lien on it, so to speak. Anyway, there was nothing for me to do, and I soon got down at the heel. One day, while in the Sherman house, a fellow raised a row and gave the man who stood next to him a bat in the eye. The man who got slugged, a respectable fellow, apparently, neatly dressed felt awfully mortified at his black eye. 'What in thunder shall I do?' he said. 'I am a solicitor, and I have got to hustle around on the street and in the offices of business men every day of my life. I can't show myself the way I am.' 'Come with me,' I said, 'I'll

soon fix you out all right.'
"And I took him to the studio of an ac quaintance over on State street, borrowed a little bit of sienna, some white lead and a drop of cinnabar, mixed it to suit the man's natural complexion, and then I put it on pretty thick under the eye. That made him look like his own self, excepting a trifle baggy near the nose. The man was delighted. I told him to come back next morning and have a new layer put on, and I thus treated him with oil paint for a week. He paid me \$5, which just made me solid for a week with my boarding house friend, and I've stuck to the calling of Black Eye Artist ever since. My first 'patient,' the solicitor, brought me lots of custom. He sent all his business friends and acquaintances to me, whenever they happened to have a discolored optic, and they in turn spread the glad tidings, and thus I've made a comfortable living ever since—more, at least, than I ever made at landscape paint-

THE WAY IT IS DONE. Here the artist interrupted his flow of language for a moment to attend to the optical needs of his "patient." He used a palette and a score of little oil paint tubes, just like the other brethren of his craft, and he skillfully and quickly prepared his mixture, keeping the face exposed to the light, and comparing notes with it a few times. Then he began to paint. At first he laid on a sub-coating of color about the hue of sunset in a fog. Then, as that had dried, he began to rub in the light brown and paint, and he varied the shades so as to correspond exactly with the original subsoil beneath. It was a highly creditable effort, worthy of the brush of Michael Angelo, and with a fidelity to nature which was truly amazing. After he had put on the finishing touches he put the man's hat into additional gloom, and thus attired the patient looked just as he had before he ran

against that door in the dark.
"Fifty cents, please!" he said, and his patient gave him the money with great haste, remarking that it was a very reasonable charge. Then the artist cautioned him. "Don't smile any more than you have to," he said, in a warning voice, "and above all, don't laugh! The paint as it dries slightly contracts the skin, and it will peel off in little layers if you laugh. Come back to-morrow or the day after, if you find it necessary, and I'll touch it up again. But I guess it won't be necessary, provided, of course, you don't wash the paint off. You mustn't put any soap or water near the eye, and if it begins to itch you mustn't scratch. That's all-

And the patient left, slightly muddled because of this glittering array of instructions. "Then this first coat of paint won't stay on until the eye assumes its normal color again?"

queried the reporter.
"No, of course not," auswered the artist, with a chuckle. "That's how I increase my revenues. If I had to live just on the first coat of paint I'd have taken to something else long ago. But it generally takes two or three renewals before I get through with a patient, and that's how I get in my work and my dollars. You see, the average duration of a black eye is almost ten days. With some men it lasts over a fortnight, with some only a week. In any case I make from \$1.50 to \$3 out of every black eye that's brought to

"How many is that a year?" "Let's see! I never kept tab on them exactly, but I can tell pretty nearly from my earnings. The last six months—i. e., since I got my trade fairly established—I've taken in an average of \$8 per day. That means sixteen black eyes, at the rate of fifty cents each. It's funny, though, to listen to the explanations men make when they come in here. Of course, it's all the same to me. A black eye is a black eye to me. It means money, and I never stop to inquire into its antecedents."

—Chicago Herald.

Flat Life in New York. If you live in a flat in New York city you

soon get to know the days in which certain of your neighbors boil cabbage and others fry enions and to execrate some one's pipe; you seem to have almost as much good of the garlic as the family to whose persistent use of it knows no surcease; you may doubt whether the whiff that reaches you some-times is from Limburger cheese or not, but you can't doubt the rottenness of the whist; you realize how the arnica habit is growing on the young man learning to ride a bicycle, and you wonder whether so much iodoform is really doing any good to whoever it is that uses it so constantly. Now and then a quite new, original and unassignable steach pervades the atmosphere of the house, and, remembering that you have somewhere read that smallpox has one peculiar smell and scarlet fever another, you would really be 5 Wall St. Norwalk, Ct. Norwalk, Ct. Norwalk, Ct. Norwalk, Ct. Now York Letter.

A HERMIT'S OATH.

The Wee that a Summer Boarder Worked

in the Life of a Good Man. Way back in the early thirties there was settled a little village not far from Atlanta. which has since grown to be one of the most comment of Georgia's smaller cities. Among the first families to make their home in the new town were those of Mr. Herndon, who ewned a large rice plantation near Savannah, and a Mr. Lyle, who moved from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. These families settled on neighboring lots, and from that, as well as the fact that they were all strangers in a strange place, there grew up a strong friendship between the two households. heads of the families often talked together and consulted over matters of business, while the children played and romped and sent up their merry shouts as they indulged in their pleasant games.

In the Herndon family there were five children-three girls and two boys. The elder of the boys was William Fletcher Herndon, a bright, manly little fellow of about 12 years. Only two children had been given to Mr. Lyle and his wife. Of these, one was a little boy, while the other was a beautiful 10-yearold girl, with chestnut gold hair, large brown eyes and a beautifully rounded face, and on her cheeks was the ruddy glow of color that a happy life and plenty of good exercise will impart to a child. She was a sunbeam of a girl, and no one bid fairer to make a prettier voman than did Dora Lyle.

It was no wonder, then, that, being thrown together as they were, there sprang up a childish love on the part of William Herndon for Dora, and, as the boy was handsome and bright, there is nothing strange in the fact that the girl returned that love.

Time went on. The one grew to be a young man of 20, good looking, clever and accomplished, but a farmer, good as anybody, but a workingman, while the other merged into a young lady of 18, the beauty of childhood being brought out more clearly and distinctly and made even more beautiful by the maturity of womanhood. The fancied love of the children grew in reality with these two; all the village knew of the affair, and it was conceded that they would be married. But

fate had decreed otherwise.

It was in the summer of '52 that a richly dressed stranger made his appearance at the home of the Lyles and sought board. There was a spare room in the house, and good mother Lyle, with her eye to business, agreed to take the stranger in. There sprang up an intimacy between Dora Lyle and the stranger, but no one suspected a love affair, and time passed on until the day arrived when Will Herndon and Dora were to be married.

It was a bright September day, when the sun had gone down in all the beauty and splendor of an autumnal sunset, and the shades of night had fallen about the world, that those of the citizens of the little village who had been invited to the wedding began to assemble at the Lyle residence. Will, happy at heart, and full of the inspirations of a new life opening before him, hastened to the house of his promised bride to claim her as his own. But there was something wrong. No bride met his coming, nor could she be found anywhere. Quick and eager search was made for her, but in vain. Then, too, it was discovered that the stranger boarder had disappeared also. It took but a short while for the rumor that Dora had left Will for the stylish summer boarder to gain circulation and credence among the guests. This was found true, for the next day a letter was received from the man, stating that he and Dora had been married in a neighboring town the night before, and were then on their way to a distant part of the state, where they would make their home.

Poor Bill! It seemed as if the shame and mortification and the loss of Dora would drive him mad. He acted as a crazy man, and taking a picture of the girl, which he had in his room, he would sit down for hours at a time looking at it and crying like a child. Several days afterward he called in a number of friends, and in their presence signed this oath:
"I, William Herndon, do solemnly swear

that from this day I shall never associate with man or woman again; and I swear, also, that, if ever I hear of Dora Lyle having been done any harm by any one, I will on so that its shadow cast the mourning eye | hunt down the person who is guilty of the act and will kill him as I would a venomous reptile. So help me God."

A strange oath that for a man to sign, but Bill signed it, and the same day he went off to the mountains and commenced work on the hut where was to be his lonely home, and began his strange life of seclusion from the world, fleeing from every one, and dead, though living, looking upon every visitor as a ghost of the past haunting him and making his present all the more miserable.—San Francisco Examiner.

An Gld Kissing Game.

"I found a peculiar custom up at Shepherdstown, W. Va., where I spent my vacation," said a gentleman yesterday, "which was a novelty. The people have what they call 'soups." A 'soup' is a sort of outdoor picnic. Each person invited brings a dressed chicken. The host provides the vegetables. The chickens and vegetables are put into huge kettles, holding ten to twenty gallons, and cooked over open fires for several hours until the combination is reduced almost to a jelly. Pepper and other seasoning are introduced. The young folks stir the soup with long-handled iron spoons, walking around the kettle as they stir.

"When a girl's spoon clicks against the spoon of a young man he is bound to catch and kiss her. As you can imagine, there are a good many lively scrimmages around the kettle. When the soup is done it is ladled out into plates and eaten, and is delicious. The custom is an old one, and I was unable to find its origin. A company of Stonewall Jackson's command was recruited round Shepherdstown, and it still keeps up the organization. It has a reunion every year and celebrates the occasion with a grand 'soup. A 'soup' of that company, to be properly gotten up, should be made of stolen chickens, but the veterans have had to give up foraging since the war, and now make a compro mise with necessity by going around in squads and robbing each other's hen roosts by a prearranged understanding."-Washington Post.

Advertisement Writers.

There is a great deal of ingenuity and brain power spent in the making of advertisements. This is so much the case that certain firms in New York and other cities agree for a consideration to write advertisements for any firm that likes to employ them. They guarantee to write the e advertisements in a taking way, so that they will command attention, and if they succeed in doing this they certainly earn the money, for the greatest wealth producer in the world is advertising, persistently stuck to and intelligently accomplished. - Detroit Free Press.

Kate Field at Work.

At her literary work Miss Field nowadays wears a bright red satin dress, reformed after her own ideas, and touched up with frills and shells of soft lace. She has tiny feet, which she puts in the daintiest of slippers and the finest of spun silk hosiery, and which she has a most coquettish way of crossing and unerossing while she reclines, working swiftly and steadily all the time.—Philadelphia Press.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE STORY OF THEIR BEGINNING AND EARLY PROGRESS.

Renissain Harris the First American Publister - Journals Conducted by the Frasklins-Suppressed by an Act of the Legislature-Old Style of Printing.

To Denjamin Harris is due the credit of having published the first American news It was printed in Boston by Richard Pierce, the first number being issued on Sept. 25, 1630. It was the intention of the publisher to issue a monthly edition, but on ac-count of some unfavorable criticisms it was almost immediately suppressed by the authorities. But one copy is in existence, which is possessed in London. It bears the title Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domes-

The first newspaper that had any considerable existence was The Boston News Letter. This was published and printed by John Campbell, and appeared on April 24, 1704. It was issued weekly and continued to appear until 1776. Next in order was The Boston Gazette, first published on Dec. 21, 1719. On the 22d of December of the same year Tke American Weekly Morcurie appeared in Philadelphia, the famous William Bradford being the editor.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The appearance of The New England Courant, a weekly newspaper published by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin, took place on Aug. 17, 1721. The new journal at once attracted attention by the slashing style of its editorials and criticisms, and the life of its editor was by no means an easy one. Franklin began by falling foul of the clergy and became involved in a fierce controversy with Increase Mather and other ministers, and was so liberal in his criticism of public affairs that in 1722 a resolution pass Legislature forbidding James Franklin to-print or publish The New England Courant or any other pamphlet or paper of like nature, except it be first supervised by the secretary of the province. For some time Franklin yielded obedience to this edict, but within a few months after it was issued his paper again appeared, with the name of Benjamin Franklin, a boy of 16, and a compositor in the office, at the head of the columns as the pro-

New York could not boast the possession of a newspaper until Oct. 16, 1725, when William Bradford, founder of The Philadelphia Mer-curie, published the New York Gazette. In 1738, Benjamin Franklin established The Pennsylvania Gazette, which appeared in Philadelphia. This journal continued in existence until 1845, when it was merged in The North American.

Under Franklin's able management it be came the leading newspaper of the country, and during the controversies with England preceding the Revolution took a strong stand n favor of resistance and independence. The famous letters of John Adams over the pseudonym of Novanglus appeared in its columns. The first newspaper published in Virginia was issued at Williamsburg in 1736. It was entitled The Virginia Gazette, edited by William Parks, who, during the nine preceding years, had published The Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. In 1771 the first numbers of The Massachusetts Spy, edited by Isaiah Thomas, appeared in Boston. It was removed to Worcester in 1775, where it is still published under the title of The Worcester Spy.

THE FIRST DAILY.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war there were in existence seven newspapers in Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire, two in Rhode Island, four in Connecticut, four in New York, nine in Pennsylvania, two each in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, three in South Carolina and one in Georgia, a total of thirty-seven. With the exception of The Philadelphia Gazette, which was published semi-weekly, all were weeklies. In 1800 the number had increased to 200, of

which several were dailies. The Evening Post, established in New York in 1801, was the first regular afternoon newspaper. It is also the oldest journal outside of Massachusetts, with the New York Commercial Advertiser, which appeared in 1797. The newspaper has gone through many changes of form. English news letters of the time of Cromwell were small sheets, printed only on one side, and containing no more matter than is to be found in two columns of a modern publica-

Many were printed from wooden type, and, in a number of instances, direct hand pressure upon a superimposed slab of wood or plate of iron was the means adopted for mak ing the impression. The type was inked by a brush after each sheet was printed. The old newsletter style, with the addition of a fold, and impressions taken on each side of the sheet, prevailed up to the middle of the Eighteenth century. The hand press was used and the ink laid on by a roller. The hand press continued in universal employ-ment in the United States until the end of

the Revolutionary war. Franklin set the type and turned the crank of the press on his brother's paper. Both water and horse power have been employed in running presses, and steam was not utilized to any extent until some time after the opening of the present century. Within the last half contury the improvements have been immense, and the difference between the newspapers of 1840 and the acme of modern journalism is far greater than that be-tween those of the time of President W. H. Harrison and Franklin's hand printed sheet. -Current Literature.

Barbers Generally Mave Good Eyes. The Boss-Ever get shaved by a barber who wore glasses? Just think over now and see if you can remember any barber ever wore glasses. I have been in the business twenty years and I would be more apt to see such barbers than you. I don't believe that I ever saw more than three. A man who can't see well has no business fooling around another man's face with a razor. I went into a recruiting office once, thinking I would enlist. They asked me several questions, one of them being an inquiry about my business. I said I was a barber. The re-cruiting officer replied at once: "Then your eyesight is all right." I don't think I ever saw a cross-eyed barber in my life. As a rule, the barber's eyesight is better than any class or business or profession which you find.—Chicago Tribune.

The Doctor's Yarn.

Dr. Ross Bryte, in a talk with a Pittsburg Commercial Gazette reporter, told of some peculiar people he had met in his professional capacity. One lady brought a four karat diamond and asked to have it set in one of her front teeth. It was done as she directed, but could not be fastened in securely. When she learned this she had the tooth drawn and a false one made with the diamond set in the center of it. One day she was playing with her pet poodle when her diamond dropped out of her mouth. The dog swallowed the gem, plate and all, and the lady was sorely disturbed, both over the loss of her tooth and the danger in which her pet's life had been placed. The tooth was recovered, however, and the dog is still living.

HOOD'S CAMPAIGN.

Marching Into Tennessee a Quarter Century Ago.

MYSTERY OF SPRING HILL.

"General. Why in the Name of God Have You Not Attacked the Enemy and Taken Possession of That Pike?"-The

The first day of September, 1889, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when Gen. J. B. Hood evacuated Atlanta, which Sherman's army immediately occupied. Hood went to Lovejoy's Station, not far away.

Hood had sent Wheeler's cavalry to Tennessee, if possible to break the Union railroad connections in the rear. Sherman thereupon sent Gen. John Newton back to Chattanooga with his division, and Gen. John H. Corse's division to Rome, Ga. Rousseau was at Nashville with his cavalry. Gen. James B. Steedman was at Chattanooga. Gen. R. S. Granger was at Decatur, Ga. These generals were instructed to carefully protect the railroads in the rear. At length Wheeler was driven out of Tennessee.

HOOD MARCHES NORTHWARD. Late in September Jeff Davis visited Hood's army. He made a speech at Macon, in which he detailed his plan that Hood should march northward and invade Tennessee. Sherman read the speech in full, and was put on his guard as to what might be anticipated from

Sept. 21 Hood shifted his whole army from Lovejoy's westward to Palmetto Station, on the West Point road.

At the same time that Hood's army moved from Lovejoy's, Forrest, with 7,000 cavalry, suddenly left Mississippi. Sept. 24, the raider appeared at Athens, Ala., and captured the Union garrison there. Then he marched into

The cavalry from Hood's own army meantime made a wide sweep around Sherman's army to the north, crossed the Chattahoochie and approached Powder Spring.



MAP OF HOOD'S INVASION. Sept. 28, Sherman ordered Thomas back to Stevenson, Ala., and Dechard, Tenn., "to look to Tennessee

There was the greatest difficulty in obtaining correct information of Hood's movements. In this respect at least he proved himself a master. "He can turn and twist himself a master. "He can turn and twist like a fox," said Sherman, "and wear out my army in pursuit." In reference to Forrest and his cavalry, Sherman also telegraphed Grant: "His cavalry will travel a hundred miles where ours will ten."

By Oct. 1 Hood was on the north side of the Chattahoochee with his infantry. Thereafter for nearly a month, now here, now there, he gave Sherman's army such a chase as it had never had before.

Oct. 26, Hood startled everybody by suddenly appearing at Decatur, Ala., on the Tennessee river, only 123 miles south of Nash-Thence on Thomas was to "take care of Hood."

Stanley's command was at once ordered northward to Thomas, reaching Pulaski, Tenn., forty miles north of Decatur, Nov. 1. After making a slight demonstration against Decatur, Hood marched to Tuscumbia, fortyfive miles west of Decatur. Sherman sent northward to Thomas the whole Twentythird corps, under command of Gen. Sch field. By Nov. 14 there were nearly 18,000 Union troops at Pulaski.

INVASION OF TENNESSEE.

Hood had expected to make a rapid and uninterrupted march porthward from Tus-Forrest had been for some time raiding through west Tennessee with 6,000 troopers. His raid was part of the plan to Sherman to give up Georgia and go back to the defense of Tennessee. Hood's invasion of the state was the other part of the

The first serious drawback met Hood at Tuscumbia. One corps of his army was sent to the north side of the Tennessee at Florence. But with the rest Hood waited three weeks at Tuscumbia for Forrest and for supplies Thomas did not have an army available for battle till Dec. 1.
Not till Nov. 17 was Hood's whole army

across the Tennessee at Florence. Nov. 21 Forrest united with the main army. Then the march to invade Tennessee began. Thomas had not yet received the re-enforcements that promised.

The advance of Thomas' army was at this time at Pulaski, a station on the railroad leading from Nashville to Decatur. Previous to the crossing of the Tennessee by Hood, Union cavalry under Croxton and Hatch had been near Florence. They retreated before the advancing Confederates to Pulaski.

Thomas wished to delay a general engagement till the veteran command of A. J. Smith, nearly 14,000 strong, which had been ordered to re-enforce him from Missouri, should arrive. For this reason he slowly withdrew his command at the front before the advance of Hood, thus drawing the Con-

federates on towards Nashville. Nov. 23 Schofield and Stanley left Pulaski and fell back to Columbia, where the railroad from Nashville to Pulaski crosses Duck river. Schofield had general command of the forces

here; Cox held immediate command of the Twenty-third corps. Thomas gradually massed his forces in

front of Hood. The garrisons were with-drawn from Athens, Decatur and Huntsville. Thomas was acting now on the defensive,

waiting for troops to join him. As fast as they arrived at Columbia from Pulaski the Union troops began the familiar task of throwing up intrenchments. They reached Columbia none too soon. On the morning of Nov. 24 Gen. Cox, with the Twen-ty-third corps, heard firing on his left when within nine miles of Columbia. Hastening in that direction, he found a single brigade under Col. Capron, engaged with Forrest's whole command and on the point of being

Cox speedily dreve Forrest off and rescued

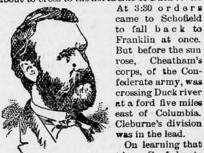
Capron. He alse rescued by this lucky arrival Columbia and the railway bridge there. In one hour more, but for his intervention, Forrest would have been in possession of the Duck river crossing, and the Union army would have been divided.

Stanley had also marched since 1 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 24, rousing his command in the cold and darkness to follow the miry roads. By 9 o'clock he joined Cox before Columbia, and thus the only railway crossing on Duck river was saved to Thomas.

The position of Schofield and Stanley was still a dangerous one, however, and on the night of Nov. 27 the whole force crossed to the north bank of Duck river burning the railroad bridge and scuttling the pontoons

Forrest had with him at this time 10,000 Opposed to him at Columbia were cavalry. only 3,500 mounted cavalry. In face of this Forrest was able to cross to the north side of Duck river Nov. 28. He drove the Union cavalry back towards Spring Hill and Frank-

Soon after midnight, Nov. 29, Gen. Wilson had information that Hood's army were about to cross to the north side of Duck river.



But before the sun rose. Cheatham's corps, of the Confederate army, was crossing Duck river at a ford five miles east of Columbia. Cleburne's division was in the lead. On learning that

the Confederate army was crossing GEN. J. D. COX. Duck river, Schofield ordered Stanley, with Wagner's and Kimball's divisions, to take the wagon trains and reserve artillery and move to Spring Hill, fifteen miles north of

Columbia. Stanley moved at once. Kimball's division was ordered by Schofield to guard the cross-ing at Rutherford Creek, while the rest of the command moved on to Spring Hill.

BATTLE OF SPRING HILL, NOV. 29. Twice was Spring Hill the scene of a battle between Union and Confederate, March 5,

1863, and Nov. 29, 1864. Stanley reached Spring Hill at noon, Nov.
29. Shortly before entering the place a soldier met the head of the column and informed the general that Buford's division of Forrest's cavalry was approaching from the east. Stanley thereupon double quicked his command into the little town. They were barely in time, for Buford's advance was already on the edge of Spring Hill.

Stanley drove off the Confederate advance guard, and drew up his brigades in line in the form of a semicircle. Col. Emerson Opdycke held the railroad north of the village. There were three brigades in the division—Bradley's, Opdycke's and Lane's-less than 4,009 men altogether.

The brigades had scarcely taken the positions assigned them when they were furiously attacked. The force and precision of the attack showed it was not dismounted cavalry,

but regular veteran infantry that were the force at Spring which Stanley's brigades had now to encounter. In fact it was Cleburne's and Brown's divisions of Cheatham's corps that were the attacking army, and the assault was made under the eye of Gen. Hood himself. Thompson's sta-

tion is three MAJ. GEN. D. S. STANLEY. miles north of Spring Hill, on the railroad. While Cleburne's division was attacking Spring Hill, Forrest's cavalry made a dash upon a wagon train at Thompson's station, but did not capture the station or the rail-

Spring Hill is like the hub of a wheel from which roads radiate in all directions. Along these roads the Confederates poured upon Wagner's single division in the center.

The cavalry skirmishing began about noon, at Spring Hill. About 3 p. m. Hood himself arrived with the advance of his army, and ordered a vigorous attack by Cheatham. The fighting lasted until dark, but the three brigades at the center of the wheel were not dislodged, and the Confederates retired.

There is a question as to the battle of Spring Hill which has never been answered. It is, briefly, Why did not the Confederates defeat Stanley? Their force outnumbered his quite two to one. Forrest's cavalry, at Thompson's Station, was almost unopposed. There was every reason why he should have taken the station and held the railway here. There is every reason why the Confederates should have whipped Stanley at Spring Hill and held that, too. Then the Confederates would have had the railway to Nashville, and Scho-

field would have been cut off from Thomas. But neither of the stations was held. It was the lost opportunity of Hood's army. Hood says he gave Cheatham peremptory orders to seize Spring Hill, but it was not done. The Confederates did not retreat. Hood drew up two corps in line of battle half a mile away. Hood says that he came in person to within two miles and a half of Spring Hill about 3 p. m. Here he sat upon his horse and saw in full view the Union wagon trains and the troops moving at double quick along the pike that led from Columbia to Franklin. He sent for Cheatham and used these words, "engraved upon my memory ever since that fatal day," he writes in his

work "Advance and Retreat:" "Go with your corps, take pos hold that pike at or near Spring Hill. Accept whatever comes, and turn those wagons over to our side of the house."

Then he said to Cleburne: "General, you have heard the orders just given. You have one of my best divisions. Go with Gen. Cheetham: assist him in every way you can, and do as he directs."

Finally, Hood writes that he said to both generals as they left him: "Go and do this at once. Stewart is near at hand, and I will have him doublequick his men to the front. Hood then went and watched Cheatham and Cleburne go by to battle, confident his orders would be obeyed. Half an hour after-

ward he heard the skirmish fire. He sent a messenger back to Stewart and Johnson to make haste to the front, and another to Cheat ham to hurry and take the pike to Spring Then listening attentively, he discov ered that the roar of musketry was not heavy enough to indicate serious work. Again he dispatched a message to Cheatham,

Again he dispatched a message to Cheatham, urging him on.

Five messengers Hood says he sent, ordering Cheatham to "take that pike" at once, since he knew no great Union force could be at Spring Hill. At dusk a messenger came and told him that the pike was not yet taken. Soon afterwards Cheatham himself rode up and Hood evolutioned: "General why in the and Hood exclaimed: "General, why in the

name of God have you not attacked the enemy and taken possession of that pike?" Cheatham replied that the line looked a little too long for him, and that Stewart should first form on his right. Stewart was then ordered to form on Cheatham's right. But it was too dark to fight. Near midnight Stewart's corps went into bivouse, "but not across the pike," says Hood. ACROSS THE ENEMY'S FRONT.

Schofield's Night March from Duck River to Franklin, Tenn., in 1864.

It is twenty-five years (Nov. 29, '1889) since Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, with the Fourth and Twenty-third corps of the Union army, made his famous night march from Duck river to Franklin, Tenn., across the front of Hood's Confederate army in line of battle.

Schofield was at the Duck river crossings. Gen. Stanley, with three brigades, was at Spring Hill threatened with attack from Hood's army. He sent word of his peril to his commander at Duck river. Schofield left immediately for Spring Hill, taking with him Ruger's division, which was nearest Spring Hill, made a rapid march and arrived in person at Spring Hill at 7 o'clock, after dark. He left orders that Cox's division should march to Spring Hill, leaving only a skirmish line at Duck river. The skirmishers were to remain until midnight, unless driven off, and then follow the rest toward Spring Hill.

The destination of the main army was not Spring Hill, however, but Franklin, which was only eighteen miles south of Nashville. Schofield managed the withdrawal of his army from Duck river to Franklin with a skill that commands admiration.

There was no rest or pause that night. Ruger's division and one brigade of Kimball's were left at Spring Hill to re-enforce Stanley. The rest of the army marched twenty-five miles that night to reach Franklin. Swiftly and silently they passed Spring Hill in the darkness on the west side of the town and went northward.

It was the maiden march of hundreds of the men, raw recruits who had only recently arrived to fill the thinned ranks of the vet eran divisions that had melted away in the long and arduous progress from Chattanooga to Atlanta. These broke down by the hundred under the unaccustomed weight of their knapsacks. The ground behind them was strewn with knapsacks, the straps of which had been cut, by order of the commander, to lighten the load. But the march was finished in safety and not a straggler was lost.

About daybreak the main army reached Franklin. Even then they could not rest till

a line of earthworks was thrown up. That done, the wearied out men dropped upon the ground, just as they were, and went to sleep.

Here, too, is another of the mysteries of this exteries traordinary campaign. All the time that Schofield's army was making army was making march,

Thompson's GEN. JAMES H. WILSON. Station, Hood had two corps in line of battle, not half a mile away. The Union soldiers saw the gleam of the Confederate camp fires, as they glided by in the darkness. An army, with its lines drawn out long and thin, marched all night past the enemy's front, which was in line of battle, and escaped. At any hour during that march Hood apparently could have fallen upon Schofield in flank and annihilated him. Why did he not do it

Hood says Cheatham did not obey his orders, and that finally be himself could not rouse his troops to action at the right time. He says the morals of the Confederate army had been injured by the year of retreat from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta, so that the men were unwilling to fight outside of breastworks. Hood says: "The best move in my career as a soldier was thus destined to come to naught,"

Of the remarkable night march of Gen Schofield's army across Hood's front, Van Horne, in his "History of the Army of the Cumberland," speaks graphically. He said the Confederates were so close to the road that when a column was not moving upon it, it was difficult for a single horseman to pass. There was momentary expectation of at-tack, but none was made.

During the night, Hood says, a change came over the spirit of his men, and they became roused to fight like devils when it was too late. In brief, they did not fight at Spring Hill when they should have done so and the Union army was weakest, and they did fight desperately, when they should not have done so, next day at Franklin, when their opponents were strong.

Cox's head of column reached Franklin first. In crossing a narrow bridge near Duck river the wagon train was lengthened out till it was nearly five miles long. sent immediately across the Haspeth river, at Franklin, and headed towards Nashville Wagner's command was the last to leave Spring Hill, and Opdycke's brigade formed the rear guard, skirmishing with Forrest's

cavalry all the way.

The last of Schofield's army reached Franklin at noon, Nov. 30. It was his intention to cross the Haspeth immediately. But it was necessary to build a foot bridge and repair the railroad bridge. This took time, and before it was accomplished the Confederates were down upon him.

The Carter house was a story and a half brick dwelling in the edge of Franklin. Fato had destined it to be the center of a great battle. It was inhabited by a father and two young lady daughters. They had not left their home, but had remained, all unconscious of the war cloud soon to break so tragically over their heads.

Schofield had sent urgent request to Thomas for pontoon boats. They did not ar-

Hood followed Schofield in rapid pursuit, starting at daylight Nov. 30. Gen. S. D. Lee's corps was in reserve, with the wago: trains. Stewart led the advance, followed by Cheatham's corps.

The Harpeth river, here flowing northward, makes a sharp turn to the west. In the angle formed by the northward and west ward bends Franklin is.

Schofield was with the advance of his army, across the Harpeth, not expecting battle so soon. Gen. Opdycke, in his story of the great fight, published in The New York Times of Sept. 10, 1882, says that Schofield

was three miles away from the battle. on Gen. J. D. Cox, commander of the Twenty-third corps, fell the work of arranging the troops. The lines were formed so as to make with the course of the river a square, one column lying almost north and south, the other following a general east and west di rection, with near its center an angle towards the southeast. Within this angle was the

With Schofield were 7,000 men already across the Harpeth, leaving only 10,000 on the south side. Both flanks of the battle line rested against the river, Stanley on the right, Cox with the Twenty-third corps on the left and center. Stanley commanded the Fourth

The lines being formed, the soldiers employed the moments while they waited for attack in throwing up breastworks of earth, brush, rails, and whatever they could find. Every minute thus gained meant life and protection. Then, after their thrilling night march, they waited for the enemy.

PUSSY CAT, PUSSY CAT.

FACTS AND FANCIES CONNECTED WITH OUR FELINE FRIENDS.

When the Cat First Became a Household Pet-Its High Place in Ancient Egypt. Kitty as a Retriever-Her Place in Nursery Blymes-Curious Superstitions.

Common house cats seem to have first taken up their abode in human habitations so long ago as to be almost beyond the calculation of naturalists Its first known domestication was in Egypt, about the beginning of the new empire, 4,000 years ago; beyond that period we have no knowledge. Tabby occupied at that ancient day the same comfortable relations to the household as at present. The Egyptians brought the cat to a more use ful state of domestication than any other people, and the utilitarians were more numer ous throughout the past than at present Pussy in Egypt occupied a diversity of positions, ranging from the novel height of a deity to the more humble occupation of retriever for the poor Nile hunters. Egyptolo gists have given us a rare collection of cat mummies, much resembling some curious bottles in shape, together with odd wooden eat coffins with painted faces; they have desiphered inscriptions on monuments and tombs, and brought to light many interesting paintings appertaining to and supposed to be fair representations of cats during the days of the Pharaohs. Thus we find them worshiped in the Temple of Heliopolis, sacred to the sun, because the size of the pupils of the eat's eye is regulated by that orb, becoming a vertical line at midday.

COMPANIONS OF KINGS.

Cats were the companions of kings, for on the tomb of King Hanma is a statue repre senting him with his favorite cat, Bouhaki, at his feet. But the most interesting records
of the past that relate to our four-footed friends are those which inform us that kitty went into the water and retrieved wild game for its master, or pointed it on land as a setter or pointer dog of today would do. In the ancient city of Bubastis stood a temple sacred to cats, in fact, the city itself was devoted to this animal. The cats made their headquarters in the temple, however. Here they were carefully fed and attended, and so great was the veneration in which they were held by the Egyptians, that to kill one was punishable by death. When the cats died, their bodies were embalmed and carried with great pomp and ceremony outside the town so repose in the sepulchers.

In the eastern lands the domestic cat reseived as great attention as elsewhere, for in 1260 A. D., El Daher Beybars, at his death, established a cat's orchard called Gheyh-el-Quottah. near Cairo, for the support of homeless and needy cats. This orchard has changed hands often since then and has fallen into great dilapidation, but to this day, at an hour between noon and sunset. the Xadi has distributed here a quantity of butchers' refuse in sad disproportion to the large number of cats that fight over it. It is said to be a very interesting sight to behold hundreds of cats of all kinds and ages hastening to the orchard, jumping from house to house across the narrow streets, sliding down walls or gliding in the court from all directions. Similar customs exist in Italy and Switzerland. At Florence there is a place, situated near the Church of St. Lorenzo, which serves as a refuge for cats. Hore homeless cets are for and kindly treated and any one desiring a cat may have his choice from the collection. At Geneva cats abound in great numbers. They are respected by the people, who at a certain hour each day feed them from their doorsteps.

In Greece and Rome cats were ill used. They were despised and not admitted into the domestic circle.

RHYMES AND SUPERSTITIONS. In traditions and nursery rhymes pussy holds an exalted position. From the French, German, Norwegian and English sources a large collection of curious tales have come down, such as "Puss in Boots," "Master Peter and His Cat," "Whittington and His Cat,"
"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You
Been?" and many more. Such stories are the first impressed on the infant mind, and they cling to the memory, and to their influence may be attributed that fondness for cats so often manifested by older people. Besides being prominent in the nursery, kitty has become involved in many superstitions, some of which have proved both fortunate and most unfortunate. It is a very common superstition that cats are fond of sucking the breath of infants, while the child sleeps. There is

certainly no greater fallacy than this. To Tabbie's great misfortune, ignorant people in the middle ages, as well as at present, associated her with the devil, partly be cause of her nocturnal habits and partly because of her large fixed eyes that glow so strangely in the dark. For this reason it was an aged custom in France on the festival of St. John to burn in some public place twenty four cats, as they were regarded as emblems of the devil. You have often heard it said that a cat has nine lives; this old saying is a great bugbear to our domestic pets, for it gives the small boy an excuse to knock one or two of them out of her. The tradition originated in Gray's fable, "The Old Woman and Her Cats," wherein the cat upbraids the witch as follows:

'Tis infamy to serve a hag, Cats are thought imps, her broom a nag; And boys against our lives combine, Because 'tis said you cats have nine

Of course every one knows it is bad luck to kill a cat, while should a stray cat come to your home it brings good luck, and more especially should it chance to be black. But you must care for the cat, for should you drive it off sickness and death are sure to fol-

In Russia the cat is not associated with evil. as in other lands, but it is held in high esteem, while the dog is said to be the imp of the devil.

The Russians account for that universal hatred which exists between dogs and cats as follows: "When the dog was created he had neither fur nor hair. He lost patience, and instead of waiting to be covered with the necessary article he ran after the first passer by who called him. Now, the passer by was the devil, and he made the animal his emissary, and, indeed, sometimes assumes its appearance. The fur which was destined to the dor was given to the cat. This probably explains the antipathy which exists between the two animals: the one believes that the other has stolen his property.-St. Louis Post-

The Deacon Made It. Two very ingenious mechanics of the older

generation were Joseph Stuart, of Harrison e., and Deacon Simeon Lovell, of Otisfield. Uncle Peter Nutting, of the last named town, was something of a wag, and was wont to relate curious "dreams" pertaining to the peculiarities of various citizens. Said Uncle Peter: "I dreamed I was up to Jo Stuart's, and found him in his shop working away at some kind of a fussy job. 'Jo,' says I, 'what in the world are you trying to do? 'Why, I am making a lot of mosquitoes' bills,' says 'Woll, well, bless me,' says I. where'd you get your auger to bore 'em with!' says I. 'Ob,' says Jo, 'Deacon Lovell made it."-Lewis on Journal.

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contract certainly the husband should never be " 'eased, unless the wife has broken the ons of that contract. Divorces should leg ated publicly, precisely as the marriago should be solemnized. Every marriage should be known, and there should be witnesses, to the end that the character of the contract entered into should be understood; the record should be open and public, And the same is true of divorces. The conditons should be determined, the property should be devided by a court of equity and he custody of the children under regulations prescribed. Men and women are not virtuous by law. Law does not of itself create virtue, nor is it the foundation or fountain of love. Law should protect virtue, and law should protect the wife, if she has kept her contract, and the husband if he has fulfilled

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from the office of EARLE & SEYMOUR, Solicitor of Patents, New Haven, Conu.

of Patents, New Haven, Coun.
C. Baldwin, Willimantic, wall pocket.
W. A. Church, assignor to M. E. Church,
Waterbury, stove grate.
J. Dennis, Newington, rack for drying brick
F. Egge, Bridgeport, assignor to Beasley
Supply Co., indicator lock.
C. J. Ebblits, assignor to Colt's Arms Co.,
Hartford, breech loading fire-arm.
J. M. Merrow, Merrow, hooked or throated
needle.

needle
L. C. Palmer, assignor to E. M. Palmer and
A. Solmans, South Norwalk, hat forming ma-

A. Sofinans, South A. Sofinans, South Schine.

J. J. Peard, Hartford, counter rest for lathes F. W. Quitman, South Norwalk, assignor to H. B. Ives & Co., window or door button.

H. V. Smith, assignor to F. B. Bradley. Bridgeport, caster.

A. Taplin, assignor to Bristol Brass & Clock Co., Forestville, wick raiser for lamps.

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Advice to Mothers.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is calculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhear regulates the stom ach and bowels, cures wind colic. softens the gums reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of Some of the others and best lemale nurses and physicals in the United States, and is for sa e by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Tinslow's thing is a properties of the late Abijah Betts, situated at South Wilton, one mile from depot. Dwelling has eleven rooms, good well of water, barn an isheds, eighteen acres of land, abundance of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of the world.

1152

THE Homestead of the late Abijah Betts, situated at South Wilton, one mile from depot. Dwelling has eleven rooms, good well of water, barn an isheds, eighteen acres of land, abundance of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of the late Abijah Betts, situated at South Wilton, one mile from depot. Dwelling has eleven rooms.

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20 ps. Merino Compure at 85c.

Black Lenox Broad Cloth, 56-in. 75c.

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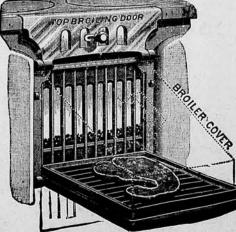
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A Jump-eat Carriage, one of Stivers' best city-make, made to order Strong enough for four and light enough for two. A neat and very handy vehicle

COST \$500

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Would announce to his friends and the public that he has a force of Superior Workmen, and is prepared to execute all orders of Painting, Papering or Glazing,

in the best style of the art, and at the shortest notice. As he works with his men himself and thus
personally oversees all the details of their labor,
he can pledge the very best execution, and an assurance that none but the best of honest materia
will ever be used by him.

He is ready to contract for any and all work in
his line and guarantee satisfaction. Or he will
work by the day or hour, and at prices that defy
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Orders received by mai' or at his residence, over

Orders received by mail or at his residence, over Mrs. Fawcett's Millinery Store. 34

HENRY TILLY CARRIAGE MAKER.

SOUTH NORWALK,

Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Repairing.



A Cough Remedy, not a Cure-Alf.

Sure to relieve

CONSUMPTION

in every stage, and will certainly cure at

in every stage, and will certainly cure Averginet Consumption.

Excellent for Pneumonia, Coughs, Celds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarsness, Asthma, Blood Spitting, Bronchitis, Influenza, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Probably a large number of those who read this advertisement will say "another humbug, we will have nothing to do with it." But before you utterly

CONDEMN

Let us appeal to your

REASON

Let us give you the history of this medicine. It was originally a prescription of a country physician with a large practice, across the water. One of those men who get to know certain things well, and he evidently knew

COUGHS

from their A B C.

A patient of his coming to this country brought the prescription for family use, and it came to our attention. We found it good but knowing how much money could be thrown away, unless it proved to be more

GOOD

we experimented with and tested it for over a year. We

it away to everybody who would take it. We were more than convinced. Requests came to us from all sides to put it on the market, and we have started it on a SUCCESSFUL CAREER. We have only began to advertise it, and it is already placed in towns all over the Eastern and Middle States, and in some lo-

calities in the West. Some people think that because a medicine is what they call

PATENT

it cannot be good.

No, the

But is this not prejudice? Undoubtedly there are poor remedies Cheaply adver-tised, but in most cases do not Proprietary Articles, spring from prescriptions which have been found

EFFICIENT

in private, practice, and are they not com-pounded by bright men whose constant aim is to improve them?

If our remedy was not what we claim, who would be the greater looser?

who only spend 25 cents, 50 cents or 75

cents for a bottle, and then throw it away

who pay ADVERTISING BILLS

that cost more than hundreds of bottles.

SECRET

is, we know we have a good thing, come to stay, and that if you try it, it will become a

STANDARD REMEDY

in your home, and be recommended by you to your neighbors.

SUCCESS

will be in a firmly established business, built up and founded on MERIT

We ask you then to lay aside all PREJUDICE

for your own good, and try it. Our remedy is compounded from eight distinct specifics and herbs, is pleasant to the taste, quick in its action and is absolutely

HARMLESS.

It does not check a cough merely for the time, but heals the lungs.

Follow the directions closely, using in-moderate doses. as long as there is irritation and always keep it well corked when not in

We wish to say one word more about

CONSUMPTION

We cannot cure it in its last stages, but we can Relieve it, and we can cure

It is prepared in three sizes, price 25c., 50c. and 75c. per bottle. If the cold is slight, in most cases the 25c. size will effect a cure. But in more obstinate cases your will need the larger sizes. The 75c size is the most economical as it contains twice the quantity of the 50c. bottle.

We have placed the remedy on sale at

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