# NORWALK



# GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1800

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

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

VOLUME XC.

NORWALK, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1890.

NUMBER 2.

# 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., 1 inch, 1 week, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, up to 4 times, 50
Haif inch, half of above rates.
One column, ordinary adv., one time, 25.00
Column, ordinary adv., one time, 25.00
LoCals in reading matter columns, per line, 20
Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.
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### LOCAL ITEMS.

Uncle John Collins is wrestling with the "grippe."

George C. Lockwood contemplates a trip to Europe.

Mr. E. DeKlyn, of Danbury, was in town on Monday.

The annual election of St. Mary's T. A. B. society was held Monday evening.

Read the announcement of the Fairfield County Savings Bank in another column. Conductor Bowe resumed work on the

horse cars last Sunday, after an enforced vacation of a week.

Mr. John P. Treadwell and Miss Mary E. Treadwell, of Norwalk, have been visiting in New Milford.

The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution will meet in Hartford on Washington's birthday.

Mrs. Dr Lynes is cutting down those grand old forest trees from her land, on the bluff of the amphitheatre.

That new rotary street sweeper for the horse railway does effective work. Too bad it doesn't reach from curb to curb.

Mr. John Arnold, foreman in Silver's shoe manufactory in Tarrytown, N. Y., formerly of Norwalk, is visiting in town.

The resignations of Colonel Cone and the other officers of the First regiment have now been forwarded for the third

Letter carrier John Healey's infant daughter, aged about three years, died Sunday night, of inflammation of the

In another column the Merrill Business College has an advertisement which all who are looking for a business education should read.

There will be a pleasant time at the public installation of the new officers of Buckingham Post, G. A. R., in the Athenæum this evening.

Dr. W. A. Lockwood has recovered from a severe illness, and is now indefatigably engaged in alleviating the distress of other grippers.

Secretary Simmons, lately placed in charge of the Norwalk Y. M. C. A., was formerly proprietor of a butter and egg store in Danbury .- News.

Miss Susie L. Golden, of South Norwalk, Conn., has been in town during the past week as the guest of Miss Maud Shores .- Great Barrington News.

Last Wednesday evening the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Osterbanks was celebrated at their residence on Chestnut street.

Harry Hubbell, of South Norwalk, and Miss Sophie Jones, of Bridgeport, were married in Trinity church last Thursday

evening, by the Rev. Olin Hallock. Our physicians are all kept busy attending "grippe" patients. The number of cases in tewn is appalling, but no fatal

results are reported or apprehended. Victor Selleck is to be cashier in the Norwalk savings bank, to succeed Mr. E. H. Parker, who will devote his entire

time to his duties with the gas company. Rev. F. B. Cunz is in Pittsburg attendng to the re-interment of his wife and amily who were lost in the Johnstown flood. He will return to Norwalk on

Monday next. This evening Miss Jennie E. Stanton, residing on Orchard street, and Mr. Frederick W. Wood, of Danbury, will be married in the Methodist church, by Rev. Dr. VanAlstyne.

Efforts are being made to stop the leaks in the tower of the new Baptist church in South Norwalk, which have bothered the cold-water brethren ever since their pretty church was built.

Greetings to the new police force, Chief Buttery, and Patrolmen Gormley and Adams! and Godspeeds to the old, Chief Lockwood, and Patrolmen DeForest and Morehouse!

Mr. Stephen Comstock and John Treadwell had arranged for a spin over to Stamford on their wheels, New Year's day, but the grippe suddenly seized friend Treadwell and the race was declared off. into consideration.

Company F minstrels will start from the Opera House in a big carryall at about they give their entertainment to-night. They will take a drum corps along and make a street parade.

The venerable Horace Staples, president of the National Bank of Westport, and financial history.

Confectioner Mead, who was injured some time ago, by being thrown out of a wagon, is still hobbling about on crutches. Not because he thinks he looks better they are visible.

The Stamford Advocate says some Norwalk toughs had a fight on Main street Tuesday night with some Stamford boys, in which the boys were badly beaten, one of whom now lies at his home very sick. It will be well for the toughs to keep away from there.

A daughter of Captain S. C. Kingman, iuspector of rifle practice of the Fourth regiment, was married in Bridgeport last week to Prof. Hiram Loomis, of Bridgeport. One of the features of the wedding reception was a target shoot in the basement of the Captain's house.

-Read the adv. of E. Gusowski, in an another column of to-days paper. Mr. G. is one of the best and most honest and reasonable merchant tailors in Norwalk. Give him a trial and you will never regret it, for there is nothing the matter with Gusowski, but his politics.

William Hallock, of South Norwalk, employed by the Consolidated road, died on Monday morning, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was injured some years ago in a railway accident at Rye, and had been employed in an easy position by the road ever since.

Charles Fox, of Stamford, has invented and patented a "cut-off and reverse gear" for steam engines, for which a great success is predicted. It is said that by Mr. Fox's patent an engine can be run sixty miles an hour with the same amount of fuel now required to run forty miles, thus making a great saving in the matter

A neatly printed copy of the proceedings of the fourth annual "Gaudeamus" of the Yale Alumni Association of Fairfield County, which was given by Messrs. Ketchum and Euo, of Westport, has been mailed to all the members of the association. It contains the new constitution, by-laws, and the speeches of thos addressed the meeting.

Mr. Van Buren's reconstructed and renovated mansion on West avenue is now one of the most attractive residences on that lively thoroughfare. It is vastly improved in the matter of coloring also, and wears the breezy and gay tone of so many of the Lenox cottages nestled in the Berlshire Hills of grand old Massachusetts.

George Raymond's new furniture store is a new departure for Norwalk, which all our people who feel an interest in all that tends to advance Norwalk, must rejoice to sec. As choice and fine qualities of all the newer designs of plain and artistic furniture may now be found there in as great varieties as anywhere outside of the great cities. Do not fail to visit his magnificent emporium.

The Zeffle Tilbury company opened a week's engagement at popular prices in Music Hall, Monday evening, with Romeo and Juliet, to a good house. The performance was of a high order of merit and was pronounced by good judges, equal to the productions of most high priced companies. They will do a big business in Music Hall this week.

The new Council of the city of South Norwalk met and organized on Monday evening. E. E. Crowe was re-elected clerk; John H. Light, city attorney; Fred. S. Lyon, city assessor; John W. Dake and Matthew Corbett, board of relief : John A. Watkins, fire marshal; Samuel McGowan, chief engineer; Edwin V. Baker 1st assist ant, and Wm. M. Raymond second assist-

The semi-annual election of officers of Our Brothers's Lodge, I. O. O. F., Monday evening, resulted as follows: N. G., H. W. Kemp; V. G., Franklin B. Gregory; recording secretary, B. S. Keith; P. S., St. John Merrill; treasurer, A. H. Camp; trustees, Platt Price, C. H. Wheeler and C. L. Glover. District Deputy, Howard Mead, of Ridgefield, will install the officers next Monday even-

Owing to a rush of matter and the fact that the "grippe" is afflicting some of the GAZETTE's compositors, we are unavoidably compelled to cut down some of our correspondence, and omit several communications entirely. Our esteemed contributors who may observe that their communications are boiled down or left out, will kindly take the circumstances walk at the song service next Sunday

The Portchester Journal says :- "The average editor does not mind anything 2.30 this afternoon for New Canaan, where like the grippe, because no matter whether he is snowed under a blizzard or struggling miserably with the influenza, he is supposed to make his paper lively, funny and interesting. So we do it."

A pretty poem on the death of the old entered upon his ninetieth year, the last year, is going the rounds of the papers, day of the present month. Mr. Staples is a perfect encyclopedia of ancient political The poem shows rare ability, and if it is the work of Al. Austin, the star of the Co. F minstrels, it is difficult to conjecture why he should ask John Wade to write his nigger show songs for him.

That was a tender and delicate expresthat way, but because his other visible sion of the popular sympathy felt by our means of support are not so supporting na Borough merchants, who on the occasion of Miss Edith Ambler's funeral, without solicitation and as if moved by a common impulse, drew down their curtains, and closed their stores, as the funeral cortege passed by on its way to the cemetery.

> Prof. R. G. Hibbard, the eloquent reader and elocutionist, will entertain the people of Norwalk at the Opera House, on Friday evening, Jan. 17, under the auspices of St. Paul's Sunday school. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents; children, 15 cents. Reserved seats can be obtained at Hale's drug store on and after Saturday next. Tickets can also be had at Jackson's, George Ward Selleck's and Miss Agnes Fitch's.

> The way to advertise, is to put your announcement where it will be seen by the people you want to reach. The GAZETTE reaches about every leading family in Norwalk and the adjoining towns, and its columns are regularly and carefully read by the house. It is a strictly family journal, and upon a fair basis of estimate, a constituency of not less than five thousand persons scan its pages each and every week. Further comment is unnecessary, for "a word to the wise is sufficient."

James B. Wood, formerly of the Sentinel and GAZETTE, and subsequently connected with the Bridgeport News, is thought to be the James Wood reported killed in a mill explosion in Pennsylvania. His brother, Editor Thomas W. Wood, of the Bridgeport Post, in writing of the missing man, says "he was always of a roving disposition and had traveled through a whole-hearted fellow, and lacked only application, to become a thorough and expert newspaper man.

W. A. Royce, of Bridgeport, formerly editor of the defunct Stamford Comet, has brought criminal prosecution against O. E. Raymond, foreman of the Bridgeport Post, for libel, alleging that Raymond instigated the posting of libelous circulars on telephone poles, etc., in the city, warning business men against trusting Royce. The affair is said to be the result of Raymond's ineffectual efforts to recover \$20 wages due him from Royce for work done in the Comet office some years ago. Both parties are well-known in Norwalk.

During the past year Connecticut has lost one of her national banks, the number now being 84 with an aggregate capital of \$23,924,370-a reduction of \$100,000 since the last report. Their present surplus fund amounts to \$6,871,379, and the undivided profits are in the sum of \$2,190, 547. So far as their outstanding is concerned, there has been a reduction of considerable over \$1,000,000 within the year. On the other hand, there has been an increase of individual deposits of over \$2,-500,000. Their total resources amount to \$77,072,426, an addition of about \$2,000,-000.

Ex-Senator Hill, now largely of the Norwalk Gas Co., (as we are glad to know), assures us that his company intends to introduce gas into houses for heating and cooking purposes, and at such special rates that our citizens will be glad to exchange the labor and soil of carting in coal and taking out ashes for the new and modern method of using gas in our stoves, ranges and furnaces, so popular in other places. The gas company cannot do this too soon, and it ought to prove as largely remunerative here as it has elsewhere. Nothing would prove a greater accommodation to our citizens.

The Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. held a special meeting Monday evening, and discussed the various departments of the association work with the new general secretary. The new committees were appointed as follows:-Educational, H. B. Wigham, Jesse Johnson and C. A. Tucker; Gymnasium, Nelson W. Benedict, James E. Hubbell and George Merritt. The German class will have its first lesson next Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Twelve names have already been received and it is hoped that the number will reach 20 before next Monday. The entertainment and reception committees will hold meetings Wednesday evening, to arrange for the social events of the association during the rest of the season. Rev. C. J. North, of the South Norwalk Methodist church, will give an address to the young men of Norafternoon at 4 o'clock.

The man's jiends of Mr. William B. E. Lockwood will be glad to know that he has entire recovered from his recent severe ailn ints. He was seen escorting one of his West avenue friends through the bridge a few evenings since, and stepped along as briskly and buoyantly as a boy of twenty.

Considerable notoriety has given through state papers, to an alleged "abduction" by Clifford and Munson Pardee, sons of Dr. Pardee, of South Norwalk, of a child in Madison, Conn. As usual the facts are contorted out of all semblance of truth, and the details grossly exaggerated. The GAZETTE is credibly informed that so far from being an abduction, it was simply the restoration of a child that had been abducted, to its rightful guardians.

We are not to have a late train west on the Consolidated road just yet, but the Washington express will soon be put on, on its old time, which will fill the bill. In reply to a petition from Bridgeport for a late train west, Gen, Supt. Shepard wrote: While we can understand that a train of this kind would accomodate a few people one or two evenings in a week, it would necessitate the incurring of considerable expense for little accommodation. The matter has been carefully considered by all of us, and, while we should be very glad to accommodate the people at stations between Bridgeport and South Norwalk, we do not think we can, consistent with our duties, incur the expense of running the train as requested. We hope to soon restore the Washington express train about on its old time, when the train now leaving New Haven at 10.50 will be discontinued, and arrangements made to stop the Washington express at Fairfield, Southport and Westport for the accommodation of theatre parties.

Bridgeport had a sensation last Sunday night in the anticipation of a riot between workmen on the Housatonic road and others on the Consolidated. It appears that the Housatonic people, who own land over which the Consolidated road runs, had arranged to build a "spur" across the Consolidated tracks to a side track of their own, which has not been used for some time. A large force of men were on hand to expedite the work, nearly every state in the Union." He was and an hour was appointed when no interference with trains would result The Consolidated folks, however, got wind of the plan; President Clark came to Bridgeport to swear out an injunction, and just before the work was to begin a long freight train on the Consolidated road hauled up and stopped directly upon the spot where the "spur" was to be laid, thus effectually blocking things until the injunction could be prepared. Hundreds of people gathered at the spot expecting a riot between the workmen but there was no trouble. Mayor DeForest, counsel for the Housatonic, will endeavor to get an early hearing on the injunction.

> The annual missionary meeting of the ladies of the South Norwalk Congregational church was held in the beautiful parlors of the church Friday afternoon. A large delegation of ladies from uptown were present. Darien and other towns about were represented. The meeting proved to be one of unusual interest. It was conducted by Mrs. Biddle, wife of the pastor. A most admirable report of the Society's work during the past year was read by the secretary, Miss Platt, and the removal, by death, of two of its most valued members, was very touchingly alluded to. Mrs. Gleason, of the New Haven branch, was present and made a brief address; also Miss Emerson, who is laboring among the colored people of the South. She gave an interesting account of her work. Recitations by the children's branch of the Society and music added to the pleasure of the occasion. The meeting closed with prayer offered by Mrs. T. K. Noble.

Rufe Adams, the veteran tar roofer, tar walker and clammer, went down the creek in a boat for clams the other day, and returned about night-fall with two large baskets full. He rowed up to the rocky bank in the rear of Ayers' market, ran the nose of his boat up onto a flat rock, picked up his baskets, one in each hand, and prepared to alight. The boat was a rocking shell, and as Rufe placed one of his delicate little hoofs on the gunwale, she dipped suddenly, and down went Rufe, like McGinty, "to the bottom of the sea." clams and all. The water was up to his ears, and Rufe was encumbered in a heavy overcoat. Notwithstanding his difficulties, however, he worked himself ashore, still clutching his clam baskets, and his first move was to look around to see whether he was observed. Then he set his baskets down, bailed out the pockets of his overcoat with his hands and wended his way to the street dripping like a drowned rat. To cap the climax of his woes, his overcoat, which he hung up in a yard to dry, was stolen, and with it a new pair of mittens. He says now that the days when have gone by.

The [promenade concert and reception given by Catholic Union Council, at the Opera House, Tuesday evening, was a brilliantly successful affair, and an occasion that will ever be happily remembered by all who participated in the enjoyment of the evening. The Council and management are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

Common sense, if nothing else, would suggest the probable truth of the report that the Consolidated road will soon extend the New Canaan branch to Danbury. The cost would be trifling, and the gain to the road and to towns along the proposed line immense. No one doubts the ability of the Consolidated road to extend its line if it so desires. It would shorten the running time between Danbury and New York at least thirty minutes and so act adversely to the interests of towns east of the line. But Norwalk's loss would be Stamford's gain.

The almost universal prevalence of the "grippe" epidemic, and the multiplicity of gratuitous prescriptions promulgated in the newspapers, prompts a French gentleman who is one of the GAZETTE's subscribers, to send us the following, which, he imforms us, is the chorus of a song that sprurg into instant popularity in France about 47 years ago, when "la grippe" was epidemic there. Among the peasantry it was sung as an incantation or charm to keep the plague off:

"Jeune fileset jeune garcons, Prenez garde a la grippe, Car si elle vous atrappe par les talons Ce sera pour tout de bon.'

Our French compositor interprets the above to mean: "Young ladies and young fellows, look out the grippe, for if it takes you by the heel, it will be for good," Undoubtly if our grippe-stricken readers will chant this charm in the right air and the right spirit, it will be fully as efficacious in warding off the epidemic as nine-tenths of the newspaper recipes we read every day. The air is a sort of "fugue tune." which will be taught to those who may be desirous of learning it if they will call at this office at any time when the "devil" has one of his irrepressible whistling spells on.

The new quarters of the Fairfield County

Savings Bank, provided for this safe and solid institution by the National Bank of Norwalk, are certainly very rich and attractive. The desks, counters and railings are of quartered, polished oak, while on top of the counter and desk railings an ornamental scroll of polished brass serves as a finishing crest. The directors' room, the vault and toilet rooms are all richly furnished, well lighted and ventilated. good taste of both banking institutions, and is such an advance on anything yet produced in Norwalk that the whole public should feel proud of these new and attractive features. But better than this substantial and ornate decoration of the banking room and parlor is the phenomenal growth of this, the youngest of our Norwalk savings institutions. Its management has been exceptionally careful and conservative, and the interests of depositors are looked after in detail with a fidelity worthy of all praise. Its officers. one and all, are among our best citizens, who have no selfish or personal ends to serve by their connection with the bank as is too often the case. Its treasurer, Mr. James H. Bailey, is an exceedingly popular young gentleman, and deservedly so. who has been thoroughly educated to the business entrusted to his care. May this bank's prosperity continue to increase.

He demonstrated that fact a few days ago. to the complete satisfaction of the beholders, but to the intense disgust of the horse. He mounted a saddle pony near his residence on Maple street, at the invitation of the owner, who assured him that the animal wasn't loaded; placed his feet securely in the stirrups, grasped the bridle rein firmly, gave the pony a vigorous tap with the riding whip, and was off-almost, for as the horse started on a gait that was a sort of combination of the hop-skip-and-jump and a decanter, John bounced into the air and when he came down he landed just in front of the saddle-horn on the horse's neck; his feet slipped out of the stirrups and he hugged the horse tightly with his legs, clinching his feet together under the boiler; dropped his rein, grasped the horse by the ears and while the astonished spectators looked on in wonder and admiration at the exhibition of horsemanship which even John Gilpin could not equal, he brought all his persuasive eloquence to bear upon the pony, imploring him to "Whoa, Dobbin! I say whoa, d- d- dobbin! whoa! I want to get off at the corner !" etc. A friendly pedestrian ran out and stopped the astonished animal; John let himself down, handed his preserver his gold watch and led the pony back, and as he placed the bridle in the hands of its owner he remarked that he'd try that over again after he had practiced a spell riding a buzz-saw or the driving-rod of a locomo. tive. Whenever that pony gets anywhere there was any fun or money in clamming in the neighborhood of Maple street now he runs away.

On Friday last, (January 3d,) Fred Hodshon picked a dandelion in his yard on Orchard street. This is no doubt remarkable, and dandelions are very pretty at any season of the year, but when they are picked in full bloom at a season when snowballs ought to ripe and crisp, it isn't to be wondered at that the "grippe," influenza and other negative blessings of that nature abound.

Duncan Clarke's female minstrels, who "showed" in the Norwalk Opera House two or three years ago, giving the vilest entertainment perhaps ever put on the local stage, were arrested in Steubenville, Ohio, last Friday, on a warrant sworn out by the local Social Purity Society, charging them with "unlawfully violating ordinance No. 272 by an exposure of person." The whole company was found guilty and

Curtiss, of the Berkshire News prints an amusing description of a New Year's trip through Berkshire county in 24 hours, an ingenious satire on Nellie Bly's tour of the world. Curtiss essayed to "do" the trip in a given time, and accomplished it "with a quarter of a minute to spare." A noteworthy feature of the teat was the statement that, as he wanted to go through Berkshire all flying, he came to Norwalk to get a good start. He writes: "A telephone message had been sent from the News office to request the prominent citizens of Norwalk to be on hand, and a brass band to be on foot at the depot to receive the daring voyager. But the message was side-tracked at Canaan by editor Beckley, and arrived to late to be of use. Editor Rodemeyer greeted the Saunterer warmly, asking how soon he would be ready to get under way again; seemed relieved when he heard that the stay was to be brief, and excused himself." There is palpably a mistake here As a matter of fact a rural vigilance committee on the lookout for a Redding horse-thief, happened to be stationed at the depot on that day, who took possession of every suspicious character that showed up, with the exception of one, who escaped and streaked it for dear life in the direction of Berkshire with a velocity that made the. wind whistle and moan through his whiskers like the wail of the damned. This may be simply a coincidence, but if it isn't it is easy to determine at which end of the trip that "quarter of a minute to spare" was gained.

For a man who is the whole year bending

over a labyrinth of cold water rent figures,

it is the most natural thing in the world that our friend A. H. Camp should, at the end of the old year, crave a little something warmer, thicker and of even a deeper color The whole affair is creditable alike to the than our public water with which to fortify for the long cold water vista ahead of him for 1890. A mutual friend, as he supposed him to be, (but who must have been an enemy in disguise), seems to have "got on to" this idea and gave him as a New Year's present a seductive looking black bottle, gaily decorated with an attractive label and graceful lines of corkage, which Camp gratefully accepted and bore home in all the joy and innocence of a boy with his first New Year's sled painted red. On arriving home a warm friend chanced to be present, and it was but the work of a moment and the natural instinct of his nature to draw that cork, and stop the fearful interest account on the contents, which the donor said had been running almost as many years as the old GAZETTE. The friend took one sip before Camp could get the supposed nectar to his lips, when agony, consternation and epileptic fits seemed to be struggling for the mastery in the victim's epiglotis. Black in the face from strangulation he finally John Wade can ride a horse, after all shouted: "Great Cæsar's ghost aud all ye gods and little fishes, Camp, what is this?" The now thoroughly terrified Camp could only mildly respond: "Why! why! isn't it all right? A dear friend gave it me for a New Year's present and said it was the oldest and best bourbon in town. Why. what does it taste like?" "Taste like!" replied the victim, "try it yourself." "No," said Camp, "Pll take your word for it." "Why," continued the victim, "it tastes like forty-horse-power pepper sauce, or maybe compound extract of Jamaca ginger reduced with oil of vitrol. Why, my throat and mouth are all peeling off now. Some enemy hath done this, Camp." Camp still persists that the donor really had no designs on his life, but by mistake took it off the wrong shelf. Camp's faith in his friend, the giver. is a thing beautiful to see. Such was the innocence of Eden when the serpent sneaked into its bowers and ruined our unsuspecting mother Eve. The next quandary was what to do with it. He dare not throw it in the fire for fear it would blow the house up. and if he poured it out on the walk it would break the paving stones like so much dynamite. By a lucky chance Mayor Roddy McGinnis came shuffling up the street. Camp's intellect always works quick in great emergencies. He called the mayor in Said he: "Roddy, I've a bottle of some newly patented resurrection bitters, which I will give you if you will promise never to take more than five drops at a time." Roddy promised and bore off the bottle in triumph, but Camp is in mortal fear of hearing that they have found a petrified man at Cobble

THE GOLD ITLY WOMAN. Descrition examith's shop she waits, In her che country wagon sitting, While the coll smile, with friendly haste lies here is clamsy shoe is fitting.

He pares and measures, stirs his fire; His hanner move ring out with shrillness Into the August afternoon. Steeped in its weary twilight stillness.

With anxious eye she watches him, Her busy thoughts are homeward straying; Shadows; row long o'er field and road, And weary farmers leave their haying.

High in the elm tree o'er the way, On sundight boughts the birds are singing Their cracle sough above their nests, Within the whispering sweetness swinging.

She knows at home the patient cows Stand lowing at the bars to greet her.
And anxious goodman scans the road
And sends the children out to meet her.

She knows the supper fire is lit, The hearth swept clean, the kettle singing, The kitchen table cleared to hold The things from town that she is bringing.

And smiles in honest rustic pride, At shrewd hard bargains she's been making Of snowy eggs and creamy cheese, For cloth and shoes and "things for bakin"."

The setting sun lights up her face, Turning its harshness into beauty-Picture of rustic peace and pride.

Of homely happiness and beauty.

L. E. Kirk in Boston Transcript

### A MOTHER SAVAGE.

The story begins with the author hunting at Virelogne with his friend Serval. They came upon a deserted cottage, and Serval told this story:

When war was declared, the son, then 33 years old, enlisted, leaving the mother alone in the house. The old woman did not receive too much sympathy, because she was known to have money.

So she stayed all alone in this isolated house, far from the village, on the outskirts of the wood. But she was not afraid, for she belonged to the same race as her husband and son-a rough old woman, tall and thin, who did not often laugh, and with whom no one ever joked. Women who work in the fields seldom laugh, for that matter. Laughter is for the men. The women have dreary and restricted souls, living dull and gloomy lives. The man learns to indulge in a liftle noisy gayety at the wine shop, but his companion remains serious, with a countenance constantly severe. The muscles of her face

have not learned how to laugh.

Mother Savage continued her every day
life in her cottage, which was soon covered with snow. She visited the village once a week to get some bread and a little meat; then she returned to her hut. As there were rumors of wolves, she carried a gun on her back—her son's gun. It was rusty and the stock worn from constant handling. She was a curious sight, this tall Mother Savage, a little bent, going with slow strides through the snow, the gun barrel projecting above the black cap which so effectually impris-oned her white hairs that no one had ever

One day the Prussians came. They were distributed among the inhabitants according to the forture and re- trees of each. With

ey were four big, light haired, blue eved fellows, who had kept their flesh in spite of the fatigue which they had already endured, and their good nature, although in a conquered country. Alone at this aged woman's house, they were thoughtful of her, saving ber all the fatigue and expense that the could. All four were to be seen making their toilets around the well in the morning in their shirt sleeves, wetting their pink white flesh, characteristic of the men of the north with an abundance of water, in the raw, snowy air, while Mother Savage came and went, preparing the soup. Then they were seen cleaning the kitchen, scouring the floors, linen, fulfilling all the household duties like

four sons around their mother.
But the old weman thought continually of her own boy with his tall, thin figure, hooked nose, brown eyes and big mustache. Every day she asked each of the soldiers installed at

"Do you know which way the Twentythird French regiment went? My boy be-

They answered, "No, not at all." And, understanding her pain and anxiety, because they had mothers of their own, they bestowed upon her a thousand little cares. Besides, she was very fond of her four enemies, for peasants seldom feel the patriqtic hatred; that is monopolized by the upper classes. humble, those who pay the most because they are the poorest, and whom every new burden overwhelms; those who are killed in masses, forming, because of their numbers, real food for the cannon; those, in short, who suffer most cruelly from the atrocious miseries of war because they are the weakest and least able to resist, soldom understand the bellicose ardor, the excitable feeling of bonor and the pretended political combinations which in six months exhausts two nations, the victors as

well as the vanquished.

The neighbors said, speaking of Mother

Savage's Germans: "There are four who have found a home." But one morning, while the old woman was alone in her cottage, she saw at a distance over the plain a man coming toward her dwelling. Soon she recognized him as the letter carrier. He handed her a folded paper, and she drew from their case the spectacles which she used in sewing; then she read:

MME. SAVAGE: This brings you sad news. Your boy Victor was killed yesterday by a cannon ball, which cut him in two. I was standing near, for we marched side by side in the company, and he had asked me to notify you in case any misfortune should befall him.

I have taken possession of his watch in order to restore it to you at the end of the war.

I salute you as a friend. / C.ESAR RIVOT, Soldier of the 2d class, in the 23d of the l

The letter bore date of three weeks before. She did not weep. She remained motion-less, so struck and stupefied that as yet she did not even suffer. She thought: "There's Victor killed now." Then gradually the Then gradually the tears rose to her eyes, and grief invaded her heart. One by one ideas came to her, frightening and torturing her. Never more would she embrace her big child, her big boynever more! The gendarmes had killed the father, the Prussians had killed the son. He had been cut in two by a cannon ball. And it seemed to her that she saw the horrible sight-the head falling, the eyes open, while he bit the corner of his big mustache, as he had been wont to do when angry.

But what had they done with his body? If

they had only restored her her child, as they had restored her her husband, with the bullet in the middle of his forehead.

But she heard the sound of voices. It was the Prussians returning from the village. She quietly hid the letter in her pocket, and received them tranquilly with her usual face, having had time to wipe her eye All four were laughing with delight, for

they brought with them a fine rabbit, stolen, doubtless, and they made signs to the old woman that they were going to have a feast. She began directly the preparation of the breakfast, but when it came to the killing of the rabbit her heart failed her. One of the

soldiers hit it a blow behind the ears with his fist.

Once the animal was dead, she succeeded in skinning the red body, but the sight of the blood that covered her hands, the warm blood that she felt cooling and clotting, made her tremble from head to foot, and always she saw her big boy cut in two, his body red

also like that of this still palpitating animal. She sat down at the table with her Prussians, but she could not eat a single mouthful. They did not heed, but devoured the rabbit. She looked at them sidewise, saying not a word, maturing an idea, her face so ex-

pressionless that they noticed nothing.
Suddenly she asked: "Here we have lived a month together, and I do not even know your names." They understood, not without difficulty, what she wanted, and told their That did not satisfy her; she made them write them down on a piece of paper, with the addresses of their families; then, resting her spectacles on her nose, she considered this unknown, after which she folded the paper and put it in her pocket, on top of the letter which told of her son's death. When the meal was over she said to the

"I am going to work for you."

And she began to carry hay into the garret where they slept.

They were astonished at this work. She

explained to them that they would not be so cold, and they helped her. They piled up the bundles till they touched the thatched roof, and thus they made a sort of chamber with four grass walls, warm and perfumed, in which they would sleep marvelously well.

At dinner one of them became anxious on eeing that Mother Savage still ate nothing. Then she lighted a good fire to warm herself, and the four Germans went up to their lodging by the ladder which they used every

As soon as the trap door was closed the old woman took away the ladder, then noiselessly opened the outside door and went to get some bundles of straw, with which she filled her kitchen. She went barefooted in the snow, so softly that they heard nothing. From time to time she listened to the unequal snoring of the four sleeping soldiers.

When she judged her preparations suffi-cient she threw one of the bundles into the fire, and when it was well affame she scattered it over the others, and went out and

watched. In a few seconds the entire interior of the cottage was illuminated with a raging light; then it became a frightful bed of coals, a gigantic glowing oven, from which gleams shot through the narrow window and threw

dazzling rays upon the snow.

Then a loud cry came from the top of the house, followed by a chorus of human shricks, heartrending appeals of anguish and fear. Then, having burned through the trap door, a whirlwind of fire burst into the attic, pierced the thatched roof and rose to the kies like an immense torch, and the whole

cottage was wrapped in flame. Nothing more was heard within but the erackling of the fire and the crumbling of the beams. The roof suddenly fell in, and the cottage's glowing carcass shot a great shower of sparks into the air, amid a cloud

The fields, lighted by the fire, shone like a

sheet of silver tinted with red. A bell in the distance began to ring. Old Mother Savage remained standing be-fore her destroyed dwelling, armed with her gun, her son's gun, for fear that one of the men might escape.

When she saw that all was over she threw her weapon into the embers. A loud report People came hurrying up-peasants, Prus

They found the woman sitting on a tree trunk, tranquil and serene.

A German officer, who spoke French like a son of France, asked her: on of France, asked not:
"Where are your soldiers?"
She stretched out her thin arm toward the

red mass of dying fire, and answered in a strong voice:
"In there."

They pressed around her. The Prussia

"How did it take fire?"

She answered: "I set it on fire.

They did not believe her. They thought that he disaster and suddenly made her crazy. Then, as all surrounded and listened to her she told the story from one end to the other from the arrival of the letter to the last cry of the men burned up with her house. She did not forget a single detail of what she had t, or of what she had done.

When she had finished she took from her ocket two papers, and, in order to distinguish them by the dying gleams of the fire, she again adjusted her spectacles and then said, pointing to one of them: "That is the death of Victor." Pointing to the other she added, at the same time designating the red ruins with an inclination of the head: "These are their names, that their relatives may be informed." She quietly handed the white sheet of paper to the officer, who took her by the shoulders, and she continued:

You will write them how it happened, and you will say to the parents that I did it, Victoire Simon, the Savage! Don't forget.' The officer shouted some orders in German. They seized her and hurled her against the still hot walls of the dwelling. Then twelve men arranged themselves in front of her at a distance of twenty yards. She did not budge. She had understood; she waited.

An order rang out, followed immediately by a long report. One tardy shot was heard

lone after the others.

The old woman did not fall. She sank, as if her legs had been moved from under her. The Prussian officer approached. She was almost cut in two, and in her clinched hand

she held a letter, bathed in blood. My friend Serval added: ·By way of reprisal the Germans destroyed

my neighboring cottage."
As for me, I thought of the mothers of those four kind hearted fellows burned in this house, and of the atrocious heroism of this other mother shot against the wall.

And I picked up a little stone still black-ened by the fire.—Guy de Maupassant in La

### Left His Bride Behind.

Windham folks are laughing at a newly married man of that town who went to Portland shopping, taking his bride with him, but who forgot her when he started for home, and had nearly reached Windham before the uneasy consciousness that he had forgotten something finally resolved itself into the real-ization of the fact that it was his wife who was left behind. An absent minded Lewiston youth had a similar experience a few years ago, only he didn't remember the missing lady until somebody at home asked why she hadn't returned.-Lewiston Journal.

### Fame and Poverty.

Riches are not necessary to fame. Louisa M. Alcott was so poor that she had to make her own bonnets, of the cheapest materials, too, when all the world was reading "Little Women." S. S. Cox, whose name is known all over the United States, left only \$5,000 when he died. People are accustomed to envy famous people their reputation. In many cases they would refuse the fame if it were offered them together with the struggle and poverty that go with it.-Somerville

### ALL ABOUT THE NOSE.

HOW AN ORGAN MARKS THE PE-CULIARITIES OF RACES.

Some of the Great Men Who Have Been Remarkable for Their Noses-Mohammed's Beak-Napoleon's Views on Nasal Organs-Cutting Off Noses as Punishment.

The nose forms one of the characteristic features of the human face; and the more one studies it the more he will appreciate its importance. There are fourteen bones in the nose and a mass of cartilages which are ossified into immovable rigidity. It is an unbending nose; it will domineer; it will dictate: it will subdue. There are no two noses alike, but all noses have many things in common. For example, all noses sneez, snarl, snuff, snore, snort, sneer, sniff, snuffle, snigger and snivel. Noses mark the peculiarities of races and the graduations of society. The noses of Australians, the Esquimaux and the negroes-broad, flat and weak-mark their mental and moral characteristics. The striking difference between the African negro and the North American Indian is sculptured on their noses. The Caucasian has a prominent and well defined nose, and he leads in subduing the world.

The Chinese have bad noses, and they are intellectually a superior race, but they are not really a proper exception, for they flatten the noses of their children in infancy. They have cultivated small and flat noses for generations upon some absurd notion that the eyes are the more important, and should not be obscured by the nose. You can also see how the nose marks some of the gradations of society around you. Look at the concave faces of the low and ignorant, those whom you are sure to find of mornings in the police courts, and who adorn the cells of our prisons. You cannot for a moment associate beauty, valor, genius or intellectual power with such nos

If you look at the progress of the individual life, the contour of the nose marks all its stages. Who ever saw a baby with a Roman or aquiline nose, or even a Grecian? The baby nose is a little snub, the nose of weakness and undevelopment. The child's nose keeps its inward curve; in youth it straightens, and then comes, in certain characters and races, the bold outward curve of the aquiline or the stronger prominence of the Roman. It may stop at any point in this march of progress and present a case of arrested development. And we all feel instinctively that a certain shaped nose is the proper index of a certain character.

AMONG THE ANCIENTS.
Almost all great men have been remarkable for their noses, either as to shape, or size or color. Scipio Nasica derived his name from the prominent share of this feature possessed by him; the immortal Ovid, surnamed Naso, was Mr. Nosey, or bottle nose. Socrates had a snub, but he was frank enough to admit that in his heart he was a very bad man. Training did much for him, as it does for anybody; but a man who enters life with a snub is seriously handicapped. In the med-als of Cyrus and Artaxerxes the tips of their noses come clear out to the rim of the coin. Antiochus VIII was an imposing prince. They called him "Grypus," because his nose as big and hooked as a vulture's beak. But then the ancient Persians permitted only the owners of large noses to enjoy royal honors. Numa's nose was six inches in length, whence he obtained his surname of Pompilius, as being the owner of a superlative nose. Lycurgus and Solon, according to Plutarch, were distinguished in the same manner.

Mohammed's nose must have been a curi-osity. It was so curved the point seemed to be endeavoring to insert itself between his lips. A later time and phenomenal nose must have been that of the Great Frederick. Lavater offered to wager his reputation that blindfolded he could tell it out of 10,000 other noses by simply taking it between his thumb and forefinger. The nose of the Emperor Ludolph of Austria saved his life in an odd kind of way. During one of his campaigns a troop of knights entered into a conspiracy to kill him. A peasant who was employed about the tents of the conspirators one evening overheard them say: "Fomorrow evening overheard them say: we'll surprise old big nose and cut him to pieces." After his work was over the peasant started out to visit some friends in another part of the camp. The emperor, who was going about with some of his knights, meeting the man, asked who he was and what was going on in his part of the camp. He innocently told that there would be fun next morning, as they were going to cut a

big nose in pieces. But they had not even a chance to get out of bed "next morning." The French and, indeed, all the other Latin races, are remarkably "nesy." Napoleon I's nose was exquisitely chiseled, sculpturesque in mold, form and expression. He was wont to say, "Give me a man with plenty of He little dreamed that he was destined to to be baffled by a people—the Russians—whose noses were well nigh level with their faces, and that his ultimate victor was to be a man with the most prominent nose in Europe-Arthur, Duke of Wellington. The Parisians called Napoleon III "Grosbec" Nosey. Alexander the Great had a large nose, so had Richelieu and Cardinal Wolsey. Look at the portrait of Washington. All that is great in firmness, patience and heroism is stamped upon his nose, which is the true aquiline. Julius Cæsar's nose was of the same type, and he possessed the same characteristics of patient courage and heroic firmness that belonged to Washington.

The wide nostriled nose betokens strong power of thought and love for serious medi-tation, and these you see in the portraits of Shakespeare, Bacon, Franklin and Dr. Johnson, and others of our great students and writers. Gibbon had hardly any nose at all. He had a wee, little protuberance in the middle of his face which, by courtesy, was called a nose, but it was hardly discernible, set in between two enormous cheeks. Tycho Brahe lost his nose in a duel and wore a golden one, which he attached to his face with a cement which he always carried about. Rameses II used to cut off the nose of any subject accused of talking treason against him. Actisanes, another ruler of Egypt, had a novel way of punishing robbers. He cut off their noses and colonized them—the rob-bers—in a desert place, which he called Rhinoconun, from the nature of the punishment of its citizens. On the other hand, and more humane, perhaps, was his punishment of dishonest butchers. It was unique. A hook was put through their nose and a piece

of meat was hung upon it. In 1671 Charles II had the nose of Lord Coventry, keeper of the seal of England, out off, because he dared to ask in parliament an inquisitive question about some actresses of the day. Later, Frederick the Great had a nobleman's nose cut off because he protested openly that he had been enrolled in the army through fraud. Criminals have been known to cut off their noses to escape detection. Making a new nose has often been performed in America since Dr. J. Mason Warren, of

-Troy Times. To restore the polish to tortoise shell, rub well with a mixture of rotten stone and sweet oil, and polish with chamois and any good silver powder.

Mormon Tithing Scrip.

A Salt Lake correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes: "If you go into the principal office of the tithing house you will see a tall young man handling what looks like money. He is behind a counter, and the counter is protected by a high railing. The man glances through the window, then looks down at the bills, and then goes on thumbing them like a bank teller. He goes to and from a big safe, carrying bundles done up just as bills are, with little bands of brown paper pinned about them. Sometimes the young man doesn't stop to count, but takes the amount on the brown slip as correct and passes out the money. This is Mormon money. It is the tithing scrip. It is used to facilitate the handling of the grain and bay and live stock and produce which come in. If you pick up one of these bills you will find it very much like a bank note in appearance. In one upper corner is the number of the bill. In the lower left hand corner is the in hoc signo of Mormonism, a bee hive.

"The face of the bill reads: 'General Tithing Storehouse. Good Only for Merchandise and Produce at the General Tithing Storehouse, Salt Lake City, Utah.' Each note bears the signature of the presiding bishop. On the back is the denomination again, and a vignette of the new temple at Salt Lake City. The back also bears the wording: This note is not current except in the merchandise and produce departments of the General Tithing Storehouse. The engraving is well executed and the printing is well done. The bl.ls vary in color. There are greenbacks for one department of the tithing house, brownbacks for another, and so on. By using this scrip the church is able to create a market for considerable quantities of the tithing. This scrip is given out in dispensing charity. It is used in paying for work on the temple so far as the workmen can make use of it. Employes of the tithing house receive their salaries or allowances partly in scrip. In numerous ways the Mor-men money gets into circulation."

### Gas a Wild Mineral.

The question was involved in the case of the Westmoreland Natural Gas company vs. De Witt et al., decided recently by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, whether the on of certain gas on leased land went with the possession of the land. The com-plainants had put down a well which had tapped the gas bearing strata, and it was the only one on the land. They had it in their control, having only to turn on a valve to have it flow into their pipes for ready use. The court held that the fact that they did not keep it flowing, but held it generally in reserve, did not affect their possession any more than a mill owner affects the continuance of his water rights when he shuts down sluice gates. The court said: Water, oil and still more strongly gas, may be classed by themselves, if the analogy be not too fanciful, as mineral feræ naturæ. In common with animals and unlike other minerals, they have the power and the tendency to escape without the volition of the owner. long to the owner of the land and are part of it so long as they are in it, and are subject to his control, but when they escape and go into other land or come under another's control the title of the former owner is gone. Possession is not necessarily possession of the as. If an adjoining or even a distant owner rills his own land and taps your gas so that t comes into his well and under his control, it is no longer yours, but his. And equally o between lessor and lessee in the p case—the one who controls the gas, has it in his grasp, so to speak, is the one who has posses-sion, in the legal as well as the ordinary sense of the word.—Bradstreet's.

Dogs do sometimes perform astonishing feats, it is true; but as the common saying is, there is reason in all things, and one's creduity should not be too heavily drawn upon, even in favor of a canine pet. Dinah, a black woman, lived alone in a small cabin with a little yellow dog, of which she was very fond. One day she left a pot of soup to simmer on the fire while she walked to town to make some purchases. She returned a little late and, to her dismay, found that the soup meat had been "lifted clar out de pot," as she announced in thrilling tones to her neighbor

just over the way.
"Come see; jes' look in dat soup pot, de laws a massy! What dat er meat? What you t'ink, Sis Green? Dat meat clean gone: An' what I wants to know right now," she eried, wheeling about defautly, "is who done

oin took dat meat?"

"Wha' dat you say, Sis Dinah? De meat nin' in de soup pot!" said Sister Green, rub-bing her hands together. "Clar to grasus, dat is curus; for dey nin't ben nobody roun' here s I seed, 'ceptin' 'twas dat er dorg. I jes' lieve, shor's you borned to die, honey, dat dat ar dorg jes' crip' in here an' tuk dat meat; dat's what my min' tell me, Sis Di-

"Wal, of dat dorg was dat smart, dat he come in here an' lif' off dat lid, an' tek out dat meat, an' den kiver up dat pot again, an' len walk off an' shet dat door-ef dat dorg kin do all dat, I woulden take no tousend dollars for him, dat I woulden. But, Sis Green, I done doubt he done it."—Youth's

### The Zither.

It is some satisfaction to me to see that the zither is becoming more popular right along, for it is only a few years since that this sweet toned instrument was entirely unknown to any save Germans. But now it is quite different, as a large number of people have taken up the zither, and I am convinced that when it once gets a foothold it will not be given up again quickly, as it is an instrument of decided merit, its only drawback being that it is very difficult to learn to play. A great advantage this instrument has over a majority of its class is that melody and accompaniment are complete, making it far superior to the banjo, mandolin and guitar, and it would hardly be thought, judging from the size of the zither, that it has a com pass of over five octaves. Musicians of note are now composing and arranging music for the zither, some of it in the quartet form, thus enabling zither clubs to perform the better class of music, and a number of the large sheet music publishing houses turn out a great deal of zither music. There are now a large number of zither clubs in this country, this city having one which is in the eleventh year of its existence, and in a most flourishing condition.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Feline Intelligence.

In a locked attic room is some catnip—herb so exhilarating to pussy. "Mittens" knows it is there, and he is occasionally treated to a little dissipation in it. Mrs. Blank recently took up her bunch of keys, intending to go to the attic after something. Mittens asleep, but the rattle of the keys awoke him, and he bounded to the feet of his mistress, mewing excitedly and pulling her skirts,
"I declare," said Mrs. Blank to her daughter, "I believe the cat knows I'm going up to

Boston, made the first successful one in 1837. the attic." As soon as the word "attic" was pronounced the cat rushed away, whisked around the corners, shot upstairs, and when the lady reached the door of the room containing the catnip and other attic treasures Mittens was there, waiting to be let in. - Lewiston Journal,

FARM BARN AND HENNERY. This Will Be of Interest to the Agricul-

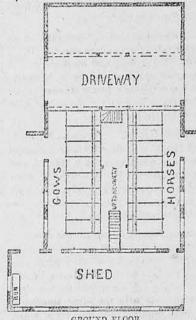
turist. This illustration gives a correct idea of a country farm barn, from Palliser & Pallis er, New York, which will interest those who are agriculturally inclined. To the farmer it is one of the most important things how he shall house his stock and provide storage for his grain, fodder, etc., and yet do it in an economical manuer, and the many farm barns that are to be seen, with their chopped up and checkered appearance, indicate that

this matter has not had a proper amount of

study and forethought. 

VIEW. Let your barns look like barns, your houses like houses. We would not for anything have your barns be mistaken for houses or your houses for barns; for such things we have seen, and it makes us feel as if there was a screw loose somewhere. Barns should not be built for show. They should, of course, be made to look well, and be pleasant spots in the landscape, and built in the most substantial manner possible—should be arranged to save as much labor as possible in the care of the animals that are to be housed and fed in them. Let them be well ventilated and lighted, properly floored; the stonework of the foundation thoroughly built, not dry, but laid up in good cement mortar. Don't invite the rats, as they will come without.

It has always been a mystery to the writer why the farmers have not, in a general way, been wide awake enough to their own interests to properly house their fowls, instead of letting them run wild over the whole place, and roost on wagons, carts and agricultural implements when not in use and stored; to



GROUND FLOOR.

let them lay their eggs where they please, and then have pleasure of hunting for them, and often finding them at a late day—such certainly must be the case, else why so many bad eggs amongst those "nice fresh country eggs?" Chickens are one of the most profitable adjuncts to any farm, and it is a very easy matter to keep them where there is a number of cattle to feed.

The hennery here shown was carried out as an addition to barn at hillside farm, New Milford, Conn. As the shed below is a necessity in connection with barn, and a roof indispensable, the only additional expense is the floor, one side and ends, with the interior fittings, to make a hennery which will accommodate easily 100 to 200. The floor should be tightly boarded, then covered with a coat of boiled pitch and tar, on which spread soil two or three inches in depth. This will give an elegant scratching and wallowing ground. THE PARTY OF THE P



The windows all arranged to slide sideways, the openings on outside being covered with wire netting; the feed bin built so as to hold several bushels, and arranged to take care of itself, by constructing the bottom so as to empty into a small trough into hennery, in front of which is placed a perch; the chicks to feed in space adjoining marked chickens, which is inclosed by pickets, open enough for them to run through. Nest boxes are arranged in tiers, one above another, and loose, so that they can be taken through into nest room and emptied, and for setting hens, turned around and fed from nest room.

The windows of the kitchen should be placed three feet from the floor, so that a sufficiency of wall space may be provided. Such height permits a table to be placed under the win-

Speaking tubes save more steps in a house than anything of small cost which may be added to it. The amount of running up and down stairs which they save is hardly to be estimated. There should be a tube from the family bedroom to the kitchen, one from the sitting room to the family room and one from the sitting room to the servants' room, and, possibly, one from the family room to the servants' room.

Showing John Bull Around. "Ard what is this?" asked the visitor. "This is Wall street. It is the most celebrated of all our American watering places."

"Fawncy!"-Epoch.



There was a frog who lived in a spring.

He caught such a cold he could not sing. He caught such a cold he could not sing."

Poor, unfortunate Batrachian! In what a sad plight he must have been. And yet his misfortune was one that often befalls singers. Many a once tuneful voice among those who belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled by "cold in the head," or on the lungs, or both combined. For the above mentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was ever devised; but we rejoice to know that all buman singers may keep their heads clear and throats in tune by the timely use of Dr. Snge's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, both of which are sold by druggists.

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# OF FORT FISHER.

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BUTLER'S FUTILE ATTEMPT

This Was in December, 1864—The Powder Ship Fiasco-Account of the Grand Naval Bombardment-Admiral Porter's Faith in the Power of His Fleet.

Dec. 23 to 26, 1864, was the date of the first attack on Fort Fisher, N. C. This famous stronghold was located on the peninsula of Federal Point, and was the largest earthwork in the Confederacy. Previous to July, 1862, the defenses of



the Confederacy at this place had consisted of some small, detached breastworks and one inclosed battery, where four guns were mounted. A new com-mandant, Col. William Lamb, was appointed in 1802, and

COL. WILLIAM LAMB. he at once set to work to construct an elaborate system di parapets and casements to shelter soldiers and cannon during battle. When completed according to plan, the defenses would extend four thousand feet along the sea front and about fifteen hundred feet across the peninsula. The long sea face was intended to guard against an attack from the beach by columns approaching in boats, and the land face would defend against a column approaching from the main land.

There was also a detached battery, Fort Buchanan, located down at the point and commanding New Inlet, the channel to Cape Fear river and the port of Wilmington. The main parapet of Fort Fisher was twenty-five feet thick and was sodded at the outside with marsh grass. The positions for the cannon were protected by traverses, or side walls, extending twelve feet above the parapet and thirteen feet back from it, thus forming a series of inclosed chambers having the three exposed sides guarded. The traverses were made of logs and bags of sand and were proof against bombs. The interiors were fitted up for magazines, and for quarters for the soldiers of the garrison.

The land face had twenty guns in position, and some distance out from the parapet there was a line of torpedoes buried in the sand, with electric wires to the commander's quar-ters, to enable him to explode the murderous machines whenever a hostile force should venture to the works. On the sea face there were twenty-four cannon in strong batteries, and off shore was a system of sub-marine torpedoes, connected with the fort by electric wires. [The use of torpedoes as a means of defense for any position threatened with assault is admissible by the rules of warfare.]

The space between the fort and the point of the peninsula was a low, wide plain, submerged during gales, and an assault from that quarter was not seriously dreaded.

The fort had not been completed when, in 1864, the Union authorities determined that its capture was a pressing military necessity. After the closing of the port of Mobile by Farragut in August of that year, Wilming ton, on Cape Fear river, just above Fort Fisher, was almost the sole depot for traffic between the Confederacy and the outside world. During the fifteen months from Oc tober, 1863, to December, 1864, nearly 400 blockade running attempts at this point were successful, and only about fifty attempts failed. There are two entrances from the ocean to Cape Fear river, formed by Smith Island, in the mouth of the river about seven miles below Fort Fisher. The principal entrance for vessels of heavy draught is through New Inlet, a channel along the shore of the peninsula of Federal Point. The other channel, called the Old Inlet, is shall low and heavy gunboats could not enter it, and this made it easy for light draught block-ade runners to dart past the blockading fleet off the mouth of the river and escape. The old channel was stated by two forts, near the mouth, Fort Caswell and Fort Johnson. Fort Fisher was on the east side of Cape Fear river, and on the west side there was a work known as Fort Anderson, designed to fire at passing vessels should the Union fleet



THE NEW IRONSIDES. Some Confederates considered Wilmington

more important than any other port, not excepting Charleston, and even of more value to the life of the Confederacy than the pos-session of Richmond. With Wilmington and the Cape Fear river open, the supplies that would have reached the Confederate armies would have enabled them to maintain the contest for years. The blockade was a failure, and Fort Fisher, by its commanding position and great strength, effectually barred the way against the Union navy, and without a naval armament in the harbor Wil-mington, if taken by Union forces, could not have been held. Fort Fisher was the key, for it guarded Wilmington both from land and naval attacks, and up to December, 1864, the north made no serious attempt to close the famous port by seizing the land defenses and occupying the harbor. When, however, Lee's army was at bay on James river, and it was seen that a nearby port was essential to him to supply the munitions of war, Wilmington became an object, and the active military and naval as well as the administrative authorities began to plan for an attack.

Finally an idea, adopted by Gen. B. F. Butler and approved by the war and navy departments, for a combined movement of naval and land forces was authorized by Gen. Grant, and Butler and Admiral D. D. Porter were selected to lead. A feature of the attack was the explosion of a floating mine of a couple of hundred tons of powder near the walls of the fort, the expectation being that the walls of sand and logs would be jarred down by concussion, and the alarm and confusion to follow would paralyze the garrison, and a prompt advance from all points would enable the assailants to secure

The floating mine consisted of an iron hull propeller of 295 tons, the Louisiana, with a light upper deck specially prepared for the work. The powder, amounting to 430,000 pounds, was placed in barrels and canvass pounds, was placed in barrels and canvass bags, through each of which passed a fuse ar-ranged in four separate threads and terminating at the stern in a pile of combustibles.

The combustibles were to be fired by a percussion cap set off by clockwork, by sperma-

ceti candles, and a slow match.

The naval preparations were on the grandest scale, and it was intended to open on the fort with hundreds of cannon, in case the explosion did not accomplish the destruction, so that the land columns could advance with prospect of success. The largest fleet that had ever sailed under the American flag assembled off the coast, led by the New Ironsides, a powerful ironclad, with sixteen guns in broadside. There were four other ironclads, the Canonicus, the Mahopac, the Monadnock and the Saugus, and the screw frigates Minnesota, Colorado and Wabash. The remainder, to the number of fifty, consisted of gunboats, sidewheelers, double-enders and other steamers converted into warships. The total amount was 619-guns. The land column consisted of several thousand men, commanded by Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. They were brought up in transports and were to effect a landing under cover of the guns of the ships, The garrison of Fort Fisher at this time numbered 1,500 men, 450 of them being junior

reserves, or local troops.

A FAILURE ALL AROUND. Much was expected of the navy, because it was found that there was seven feet of water right on the beach. After several attempts to have the transports with the troops and the war vessels rendezvous at some point off the fort, the navy alone weathered the gales that blew for several days, and reached the position on the night of the 23d of December. About midnight the powder boat was placed at anchor 300 vards from the beach, opposite the fort, and the match was applied. At 1:40 the explosions occurred, four in number. At daylight the vessels stood in for the scene. The fort was still there, grim and defiant, its fing floating proudly and no evidence of injury visible. The transports with troops were not up, and Porter ordered the bom-bardment to begin. The New Ironsides led, taking position in gallant style under fire from several guns of the fort. The entire fleet drew up in lines as detailed, and the fire was directed with great deliberation upon particular guns in the huge work. The fort answered and fired 672 shots at the fleet. The commander ordered the firing to cease, because his supply of ammunition was limited. The navy, believing the enemy had been silenced, withdrew. Many Confederate shells struck the vessels, the Mackinaw having her boiler exploded by one, and the Osceola receiving one near her magazine that nearly



INTERIOR OF FORT FISHER.

During the night of the 24th the transports brought up the troops, and arrangements were made to continue the bombardment on the 25th and follow it up by a land assault. A column under Gen. Adelbert Ames was formed on the sea coast, and advanced to within half a mile of the fort, capturing an outwork and some men. Gen. Weitzel went to the front in person and saw that the fort hadnot been seriously injured, and reported it impregnable. The navy kept up a steady fire, and it was observed that the garrison left the parapets where the shots struck, but were out in full force at other points. Wherever the fire took effect the sand walls were scooped out, leaving great gaps, so that there was no longer a continuous line of shelter for troops. Admiral Porter says in his report: "I suppose about 3,000 men (Union) landed, when I was notified that they were re-embarking. I could see our soldiers near the forts, reconnoitering and sharpshooting, and was in hopes the assault was deemed practic-

"Gen. Weitzel was making observations about 600 yards off, and the troops were in and around the works. One gallant officer, whose name I do not know [Lieut. Walling, One Hundred and Forty-second New York], went on the parapet and brought off a flag that we had knocked down. dier went into the works (lines) and led out a horse, killing the orderly who was mounted on him and taking the dispatches from his body. Another soldier fired his musket into the bomb proof among the rebels, and eight or ten others who had ventured near the forts were wounded by our shells. As the ammunition gave out, the vessels retired from action, and the ironclads and Minnesota, Colorado and Susquehanna were or dered to open rapidly, which they did with such effect that it seemed to tear the works to pieces. We drew off at sunset, leaving the ironclads to fire through the night, experting the troops would attack again in the morning, when we would commence again."

The bombardment on the 25th lasted seven

hours, and the fire was returned at intervals by the guns of the fort., The Confederates fired six hundred shots at the fleet and used some grape and canister on the troops. Five guns on the works were disabled by the naval fire on the 25th. Three had been disabled on the 24th and one had burst, leaving thirtyfour yet in position. The fort gave the parting shots as the vessels were retiring. In the two days' bombardment the Confederates lost six killed and fifty-five wounded.

Gen. Butler had learned from the prisoners taken that there was a large land force of Confederates, the division of Gen. Hoke from Petersburg, on the peninsula in rear of his land column. On the night of the 25th he notified Admiral Porter that he would sail with his transport fleet to Hampton Roads. Butler's decision was final, although the admiral stated that he was about to receive fresh ammunition and would fire much faster than he had done, and hoped that Gen. Butler would leave a force on land to press the

The abandonment of the expedition was a great blow to the hopes of the authorities. In his memoirs Gen. Grant says: "Butler was unchangeable. He got all his troops aboard except Curtis' brigade, and started back. In doing this Butler made a fearful mistake. My instructions to him or to the officer who went in command of the expedi-tion were explicit in the statement that to effect a landing would in itself be a great victory, and if one should be effected, the foothold must not be relinquished; on the contrary, a regular siege of the fort must be commenced, and, to guard against interference by reason of storms, supplies of provisions must be laid in as soon as they could be got on shore. But Gen. Butler seems to have lost sight of this part of his instruc-tions, and was back at Fort Monroe on the

To the president Gen. Grant announced: "The Wilmington expedition has proven a gross and culpable failure. \* \* \* Delays and free talk of the expedition enabled the enemy to move troops to Wilmington to defeat it. After the expedition sailed from Fort Monroe three days of fine weather were squandered, during which the enemy was without a force to protect himself."

Admiral Porter complained in his dispatches to the navy department that he had been abandoned by the army just as the fort was in his possession, and asked that the troops be sent back, but under a different commander. The Confederate commander in Fort Fisher,

however, holds the opinion that Butler could not have succeeded. He says he would "have opened a fire of grape and canister on the narrow beach which no troops could have

Gen. Whiting, the Confederate commander of the forces at Wilmington, who paid a visit to the fort on the night of the 24th, has alsostated that the success of assault was doubtful. He thought that the weather, which delayed the attack, was a godsend, because the fort alone could not have beaten off both the army and navy. Hoke's timely presence, within striking distance of the land assailants,



SECTION OF POWDER SHIP. gave the defenders the advantage. In issuing his orders for the expedition against Fort Fisher, Gen. Grant had been confident of getting his force there while the Confederate army of Wilmington, commanded by Gen. Bragg, was absent in Georgia, whither it had been sent, as was supposed, to help oppose Sherman's march towards North Carolina. Only a part of Bragg's army had gone south, however, and the presence of Hoke's division, which had been dispatched from Lee's army at Petersburg, made the place as strong as it had ever been. Hoke left Petersburg Dec. 20, several days after the expedition under Butler and Porter sailed.

Historians of the union navy, among them Admiral Porter himself, assert that the navy would have taken the position at this time had the land force remained on shore to seize the guns when the fleet had driven the garrison to its underground shelter by the

The New Ironsides, which was distinguished in this attack, was one of the first ironclads of the war, and on account of the rapidity of her construction was called a "ninety day gunboat." She had a wooden hull covered with iron plating four inches thick. She had sixteen guns in broadside and two pivot guns, and was provided with a wrought iron beak for ramming

The naval display as it appeared to the Confederates was most formidable. The waters on two sides of the peninsula were alive with swaying masts and sails, and the bristling armament on board gave warning of the desperate work that was at hand. This continent had never before had so large a fleet brought up for one attack. The Confederates, however, were confident that Cape Fear river was secure so long as the land defenses held out, for the channels were well obstructed with sunken hulks and chains. One of the obstructions placed here was the old Arctic that Dr. Kane used in the Polar seas while searching for Sir John Franklin.

The Confederate navy did not perform any efficient service in the defense of Cape Fear river. The famous cruiser, Tallahassee, was in the harbor of Wilmington when Porter was bombarding the fort, and during the fire she ran out of the river past the blockade on an errand for supplies for Lee's army. The cruiser Chickamauga put into Wilming ton just before Butler's attack, and got a load of coal. During the fighting her crew vent on shore and served batteries comnanding the channel, and the vessel was on duty as a river picket.

As in the case of other important points, the Union government had many plans volun-

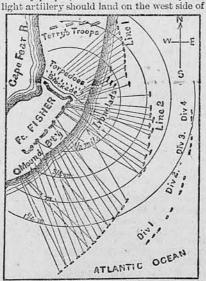
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teered for the capture of the port of Wilmington, Early Boston, Mr. Fred-erick Kidder, who had lived in Wilmington before the war, presented to Gen. Burnside a plan for surprising, posed that a fleet of

flat vessels, pro-GEN. W. H. C. WHITING. pelled by steam, should be moved over the shallow sound east of Wilmington, where the distance is only lyo miles by land, to land an armed force, which should march rapidly upon the city. A column of cavalry was to move at the same time from New Berne and come up on the rear of Wilmington. In this way the works at Federal Point and at the mouth of Cape Fear river would be avoided, and if the city should fall these would become use less and the Confederates would abandon them. Gen. Burnside was at the time re cruiting in the east to fill up his Ninth corps, and it was believed that the intention was to send him to North Carolina with this force. But when the Wilderness campaign was be gun by Gen. Grant, Burnside united his

the Kidder plan was abandoned. During the summer of 1864, Gen. Charles K. Graham volunteered a plan, which was, to move upon Wilmington with three columns from three different points at once. One body of picked cavalry was to go out from New Berne and cut all the railroads leading out of the city. Another, to be transported over the waters of the sounds on the east to within twelve miles, should strike the city proper, and a force of infantry and

troops with the Army of the Potomac, and



MAP OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Cape Fear river, at its mouth, and move up in the rear of the Confederate defenses on that side and attack the city in concert with the cavalry coming across from the sounds. This plan like that of Kidder aimed to avoid contact with the formidable Fort Fisher, and this, too, was abandoned for that of the combined land and naval attack on the great stronghold itself, a more difficult task, but destined to be accomplished shortly after the failure of December.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Public Benefactor. Jinks-What's become of young De Dude?

Blinks—He's in a hospital.
"You don't say so! Railroad accident?" "No. He carried his cane, point upward, under his arm one day, when the man behind him bappened to be John L. Sullivan."—New York Weekly. A Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for coughs and colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep ti on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

A Freehölder.

Once there was great difficulty in securing i jury in a newly laid out town in Nevada. lobody seemed willing to serve whom counsel on one side or the other had not serious obections to. Finally, a desirable looking tranger was called. "Your honor," said he, I am not qualified to serve; I am not a freeholder." "Where do you live?" said the judge. 'In my tent on Washington Boulevard," was the reply. "Married? "No." "Living all alone?" "Yes." "For how long?" "Six weeks." "You'll do," said the judge, decisively: "I never knew a tenderfoot yet to keep bachelor's hall in a tent for six weeks but he had accumulated enough dirt to become a freeholder. So the man served.—New York Tribune.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. A trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but most remedies in general use by physi-cians afford but temporary benefit. A cure cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasentness to the patient.

A Wise Young Man.

Wilbur Blair, a young man of Woodland, was returning home from a hop the other night, and as footpads were known to infest the town, he took \$20 which he pos-sessed from his pocket and carried it in his hand. He had not walked far when he was astonished to see a menacing figure emerge from the gloom and demand that he throw up his hands. As the man had a pistol pointed at his breast, Blair elevated his hands without parley. The footpad then searched his pockets, but was unable to find anything, so he allowed Blair to pass on .- San Francisco Argo-

If there ever was a specific for any on complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a speific for Sick Headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure prevent ive if taken when the approach is felt Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

Granger-So there ain't nothin' here fur me. Wal, stranger, is thar any other good postoffice in town?

When a woman promenades the street, leading a dog, it looks as if she couldn't get anything else on a string.

To my Friends .- As you are well aware hat I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good, reliable, family medicine, that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw .- REV. CEPHAS SOULE.

In the matter of speed there is a great similarity between a flash of lightning and

# PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

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

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Henis the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. HAY-FEVER TRY TH URE

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



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Nervous, Billious or Congestive Forms.

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

### TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

L. R. BROWN, M. D

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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ESTABLISHED, : 1800

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

### EDITORIAL LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, '90. DEAR GAZETTE: Congress recommenced business at the old stand to-day at high noon. "he committee on ways and means has held sessions throughout the recess,

woollen fabrics worn by men, and said that he did so not as a manufacturer, nor tary rigor. It is plain to be seen he will country was suffering under a popular nonsense, prejudice that better clothes could be got abroad than here at the same price. He declared that there was no country where a man could get as good a suit of clothes for as little money as in the United States.

Mr. Mills' greatest quandary now is to know how the witness Shepherd could live in Texas, be a democrat, and yet a prohibitionist and a protectionist.

### NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The great interest taken in naval affairs during the past two or three years seems likely to be eclipsed in 1890. The authorizing of eight new battle ships and five torpedo boats marks a distinct era in United States naval history. From sneers at our feebleness, foreign critics have recently become deeply interested in all that pertains to our naval progress. The new armored sea-going vessels will bring us in line as a naval power. At present we have no such ships, while England has seventy-six such craft, either built, building or projected; France, fifty-seven, Russia, forty-nine; Germany, forty; Italy, nineteen; Norway and Swenen; twenty; Austria, twelve; and even Turkey and China seven. These vessels are exclusive of unarmored cruisers, corresponding to the sort of ships we have been building re- is chairman of the police committee, which

### A GOOD STORY.

When the President's grandfather, Gen. William Henry Harrison was making his run for the presidency, the popular beverage adopted to meet a campaign fling of the democrats, was cider, and wherever a campaign log cabin was erected and a coon-skin exposed to the public gaze, there could be found the barrel or barrels of cider. To a man on foot the liquor was easy of access, and the pedestrians could ladle up all they wanted, but the horsemen were at a disadvantage. To effect gives spice to the routine. this the North Carolina horsemen armed themselves with gourds-long stemmed and capacious at the bulbous end. With this they could reach to the bottom of the barrel if necessary without getting out of the saddle. One of the president's North Carolina admirers has sent him one of these gourds of the vintage of 1840, and it now decorates the mantel in Secretary

PERSONALS. The most prominent personal is that about everybody here has the grippe.

General Hawley remained here with his family during the recess. Senator Platt came back from Connecticut on Saturday. Congressman Russell has appointed as clerk of the Printing Committee, of which he is chairman, Mr. Frank W. Scofield, of Killingly. Mr S. is a printer of clerkly abilities and has a hard worked commit-

Mrs. E. P. Weed and her son Edward, called on Mrs. Dr. Barbour, Thursday, while en-route to Atlanta, Georgia, where Mrs. W. goes to visit a niece

"Herb" Matthewson of the firm of Lounsbury, Matthewson & Co., was here last week looking after the shoe interests of that large and prosperous firm. Mr. Eugene Fancher, of Bridgeport, and formerly of Norwalk, was also here attending

to his large sale trade here. Judge Kelly and Ex-Speaker Randall, Judge Kelly and Ex-Speaker Randall, W. Thompson, balance, all of Pennsylvania, are both dangerously F. G. Betts, cleaning catch basins, 38.67 ill from cancer of the throat, somewhat similiar to Gen. Grant's malady, and may say induced by the same cause, excessive

smoking. The recovery of young Abraham Lincoln, son of Minister Lincoln, is of slow progress, but the doctors look upon it as a sure thing. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and their daughter will remain at Versailles

until the boy is able to be moved. Mr. and Mrs. A. Solmans arrived here last week. Mr. S. had to return to Nor-

walk, but Mrs. S. is to remain here until Wednesday.

Edward F. Ayres, of Connecticut was to-day appointed fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office at \$1,200.

The public parks of the city are all em-

bowered in the blooms of white and yellow jessamine and red flowing quince, as profusely as in May. As Ever, B.

No written tribute to the worth and character of Edith Ambler; no eloquence of funeral oratory; no tender words of sympathy or consolation, could so touchingly or so powerfully give expression to the high esteem in which she was affectionately held, as the eloquence of tears evoked by her sad and sudden death. When that bright and beautiful young life went out, a gloom settled over the community that saddened even those who knew her not. saddened even those who knew her not. She had nobly observed the rule of life so beautifully expressed in an ancient injunction—in effect: We come into the world weeping while those around us smile. Let us strive so to live that we may go out of it smiling while all around us weep .-

Edward Lines of Norwalk, who was arrested Saturday evening for refusing to pay for his supper at the Central House, was found when he arrived at police headquarters to have a fractured ankle, and he was taken to the hospital. The ankle is supposed to have been broken when Lines fell on the floor in the Central House previous to being arrested.—Palladium.

Edward Lines of Norwalk, who was arrested auditors.

The annual borough meeting was called to be held on the 23d inst., for the purpose of laying the tax, etc., and to consider the advisability of widening and repairing Main street in front of Captain Lamb's blacksmith shop.

The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, 20th inst.

would free wool enable wool manufactur-No. rwalk • Gazette ers to make an impression on the foreign

> Mr. T. C. Search, of Philadelphia, representing the Manufacturers' Club of that city, declared himself in harmony with the views expressed by the last witness, and argued to prove that the duty on yarns and woollen clothes should be just four times as great as the duty on unwashed wool, which was now ten cents per pound-with 50 and 50 per cent, addition-

as a wool grower, but as an enthusiast in circumscribe the latitude of digression favor of American wool products. The from business, and will countenance no

> Burgess Sloan, the senior of the board, brings to the court an experienc gained in service, which is valuable for having been acquired during the past year and in matters with which the present court will have more or less directly to deal. He says little excepting in the line of suggestion, and votes as he thinks.

General Couch, second burgess, is the oldest member at the table. He keeps a close watch upon all business passed upon and insists upon having light on all matters that come up which are not quite clear to him. He is conservative. and acts upon the motto of Davy Crockett: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Charles Glover, third burgess, is the quietest member of the board, but doesn't hesitate to speak out when he thinks it necessary to enjoin his associates to go slow and not do any knitting that will have to be raveled out and done over.

Isaac Bowe, fourth burgess, possesses, in a greater degree than any other member, the physical proportions of the ideal Alderman. He sits at the left of the Warden, watches closely the proceedings, volunteers an occasional suggestion and hits the bullseye every time he votes. He is a guaranty that our new peace guardians will be well looked after

A. J. Meeker, fifth burgess, will be, what the Sun called Congressman Holman, the "watch-dog" of the board. Retrenchment and economy in the administration of borough affairs, are his especial hobby, and he "speaks right out in meetin'" when he has anything to say.

Elbert S. Adams, youngest and last, but not least, takes an active part in the pro- most. He has biographized the city minisceedings, and backs up his position on ters, the lawyers, the factory belles, the fast any question with a peppery vigor that

### BURGESSES' MEETING.

Clean Sweep of the Police Force.

The new Warden and Court of Burgesses held their first business meeting in the burgesses' room on Monday evening, all the members being present. Warden Lee presided and rushed the business along with an expedition that allowed no lagging. Ex-Congressman Levi Warner was elected clerk, and the seniority of the burgesses was determined as follows: Sloan, 1; Couch, 2; Glover, 3; Bowe, 4, Meeker 5, and Adams 6.

Warden Lee read his message to the court, a brief statement of plain facts containing valuable suggestions and recommendations. He announced his appointment of the following committees:

Finance-Burgess Couch, chairman; Glover, Sloan.

Highways-Burgess Sloan, chairman; Bowe, Adams.

Sewers-Burges; Glover, chairman; Meeker, Couch.

Bowe, chairman; Police—Burgess Adams, Glover,

Fire-Burgess Meeker, Sloan, Bowe.

Light-Burgess Adams, chairman;

chairman:

Couch, Meeker. These bills, etc., were acted upon and

ordered paid: John H. Hoyt, salary,

Gaslight Co., (referred,) Electric Light Co., 74 lights, 29.05 462.50 J. Donovan, rent, 18.75 Empire City Electric Co., 50.50 Petition of C. W. Many for extension of

Isaacs street, referred to Highway com-Bond of Fred. Mead, as water commis-

sioner, approved and filed.

Bill of \$500 for Sheedy's borse killed by falling into a hole, referred to senior water Commissioner Moody, with power.

Here a motion to go into "executive Here a motion to go into "executive session," by Burgess Adams, was lost on a tie vote, the Warden voting against it.

The following "officials" were elected: Fire inspector, Patrick Slattery.

Health inspector, Frank McKeon.

Pound-keeper, Charles Gehebe.

Haywards, Charles Gehebe, Wm. Davis,

Abram Wright.

Applications for positions on the police force were read from John S. Lockwood, Albert DeForest, Charles E. Adams, David McKeever, Willard E. Bearse, Michael Murray, Maurice G. Buttery, Frank Moore, John H. Gormley, Robert N.

The application of Seymour Curtis for position of superintendent of sewers was

referred to the proper committee.

The fixing of salaries was, for the most part, left over to a later meeting, but the salary of health inspector was fixed at \$30 for the year; fire inspector, \$20; treas-

urer, \$75.
W. A. Curtis and Asa Smith were elected auditors.

The New Court of Burgesses.

The new borough board, in solemn conclave assembled, is a handsome, capable and dignified deliberative body, and as the members sat in session in the borough room for the first time on Monday evening, not one in the consider ble audience present but viewed them with admiration.

Warden John H. Lee sat, where Macgregor should, at the head of the table, and presided over the deliberations with that gentle, modest dignity that has always characterized him; his every

that in ancient history to find his own equal, and then he would find him in the

The Sunday newspaper business is now controlled by druggist Lemmon,—Thomaston Express.

The Sunday newspaper business of the present day is a big institution for one man to control. He should have Lemmon-aid.

Chief of Police Rylands is going to close up every disreputable den and house of ill fame in Bridgeport. The Chief is a farseeing patriot, and is evidently determined to induce Norwalk young men to visit and settle there, by purifying the moral atmosphere to make it congenial for them.

We may not admire the influenza, but all the same it is not to be sneezed at.—Berk-shire News.

It may be all very well to crack chokes on a serious matter, but if it should ca-cho-o-o in its "grippe" once you wouldn't find it so

wheezy to laugh.

\* \* \*

Onions are said to be a good remedy for influenza.—Hartfort Post. Ugh! Paris green is an effectual remedy

for all the heirs that flesh is ill to,

An old chestnut has just fell on our ltttle village, thusly, "Have you seen him?" "Who?" "Why, McGinty."—Portland Record, Jan. 4th Great Cæsar! Neighbor Bigelow; you're

behind the age, up there. Has the news of the surrender at Appomatox struck Port-

The versatility of the Bridgeport reporters of the New York Sunday papers, is something sublime, and our friend Sterling, of the World, is not a whit behind the fore\_ horses, the poodle dogs, Jim Jacques, etc., but his last Sunday's effort was his masterstroke, being a long and thrilling article devoted to Bridgeport night-gowns, brilliantly illuminated with illustrations depicting the diversified styles, shapes and proportions in that shapeless but comfortable garment as displayed upon the clothes-lines of the city on wash-day, including everything from the dainty frilled and fricasseed robe de nuit of the society belle, to the ponderous bag with sleeves and legs, blown full of wind and frozen stiff, belonging to the fat man in the

Editor Bolles, of the New Milford Gazette, in a long and elaborate editorial calculated to prove that farming docs not pay, concludes thus:

At present the farmers are not prosperous; and it is idle for superficial writers in their treatment of the matter to maintain that "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high" when hard facts prove the con-

trary. Ten to one that Bolles can't milk a cow, and eleven to one that he can't tell whether or not pickles are dug with the husks on; nor the difference between a shote and a hay tedder, nor which is the best season for

white washing birch trees. If all the reports of the case of Judge Kelley, the "father of the House," are reliable, we are to believe, first, the Judge is dying, as Gen. Grant died, from cancer caused by smoking; second, the Judge didn't smoke. Thus the evil of tobacco is demon-

strated. It kills those who do not use it, as well as those who do. The new borough court may look more solemn than the old board, but they won't

have so much fun.

Now that Burgess Sloan is chairman of the highway committee, it is to be hoped he will take his little broom in muddy weather and sweep the muddy crosswalks, which have been a disgrace, a by-word, a reproach and a prolifice source of profanity.

\*
The removal of Chief of Police John S.

Lockwood is simply one of the vicissitudes of politics. Not even one of the burgesses who voted to retire him would say aught against his integrity as a man or his efficiency as an officer, and the Chief retires with the consciousness of duty well performed and with the respect and esteem of the community in which for so many years he has maintained peace and order.

\* \* \*
The Sentinel did score a good joke on our Saturday papers which copied its misquotation. The circumstance, however, should impress the Sentinel all the more with the necessity of being correct itself.

### Advice to Mothers.

Advice to Mothers.

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

### The Omnibus.

The Ridgefield Press chronicles the recent death of a citizen of that town named Annanias. In death he's lying still.

Evolution of the "grippe:"







In the opinion of a mouthy Texas min-Mr. John F. Plummer, of New York, made some remarks on the subject of ingenuous and irresistible tact that happily and that was Jesus Christ. This Texas combines social etiquette with parliamentary rigor. It is plain to be seen the will be seen the will be seen the will be seen to be congratulated upon having inster, Jeff Davis never had but one equal, and that was Jesus Christ. This Texas combines social etiquette with parliamentary rigor. It is plain to be seen the will be seen to be congratulated upon having inster, Jeff Davis never had but one equal, and that was Jesus Christ. This Texas continued in the subject of instance of the subject of the subject of instance of the subject of instance of the subject of instance of the subject of the subject of instance of the subject of the subject of instance of the subject of the subje

The Norwalk GAZETTE celebrated its equal, and then he would find him in the long-eared individual who talked back to have ninety more, and may it never lack the spice that the spirit of Byington puts into it.—Hartford Post.

The staid old GAZETTE, of Norwalk, began its ninetieth year, this week, over forty of which have been passed under the editorial control of Brother Byington. The GAZETTE is a sterling journal—that is it is of the true metal. It is as newsy as its younger contemporaries and a great deal more reliable than some of them. Mr. Byington will always receive the admiration and honest regard of his brethren of the press in the state.—Ansonia Sentinel.

The Norwalk GAZETTE reached its ninetieth birthday last week. It is a reliable and aged friend, which we gladly welcome once a week .- New Canaan Messenger.

The Norwalk GAZETTE has began its ninetieth year of life and usefulness. It is one of the best weekly newspapers in Connecticut.—Portchester Enterprise.

The Norwalk GAZETTE is 90 years old. The Norwalk GAZETTE is 90 years old. The GAZETTE, while it is pushed hard by some of the Norwalk papers, holds its own, having the respect and confidence of the community in which it is published. What would Norwalk do without the GAZETTE?—Greenwich Graphic.

### Look Young!

Prevent tendency to wrinkles or ageing of the skin by using Leaurelle Oil. Preserves a youthful, plump, fresh condition of the leaures. Prevents withering of the skin, drying up of the flesh, develops the bust. Prevents chapping, cracking, keeps skin soft, smooth. \$1.00. Druggists, or prepaid by Express.

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

### 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 eruptions, and posi-tively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. R. Hale.

### Wanted. A T 112 East Avenue, a competent woman to cook, wash and iron.

Merrill Business College. CTAMFORD, CONN. An enterprising, practi-backers for business life in the shortest time con-sistent with thorong education. Terms reason-able. Location central and healthful. For cata-logue and desired information, address, PRESIDENT MERRILL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 3m2 STAMFORD, CONN.

To Executors, Administrators and Trustees. THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN. 2. The issue of these Bonds limited by law.
6m1 R. B. CRAUFURD, Agent.

# THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

WINFIELD S. MOODY, President. MARTIN S. CRAW, Vice-Prest. JAMES H. BAILEY, Sec'y & Treas.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. MOODY,
M. S. CRAW,
ASA B. WOODWARD,
J. THORNTON PROWITT, ELBERT CURTIS,
EDWARD MERRILL.

Having taken possession of our new Banking Rooms, adjoining the National Bank of Norwalk, we desire to announce to the public that this Bank will hereafter be open for business From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 3

P. M., Daily.

And from 6 to 8 P. M. Saturday Evenings. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public of Norwalk and adjoining towns, and shall endeavor by promptness in transaction of business and attention to the wants of costumers, to

deserve it.

Interest will be allowed from the first of each month on all deposits made on or before the fifth

of same month.
We invite an inspection of our new Banking JAMES H. BAILEY, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

### QUARTERLY 22 DIVIDEND. January 19th, 1890.

Property of the Action of Table 1999	
ASSETS,	\$7,808,722.02
Capital Subscribed	2,000,000 00
Capital Paid In	1,000,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits,	37,945.85
Guarantee Fund	26,871.80
YOU can certainly sleep Surplus, Undivided Profits a of this institution.	soundly on securities ntire Assets, Capital, and Guarantee Fund
PER CENT. 18 a good rat	e of interest and is as

6 high as is consistent with absolute safety in this class of investment. DON'T ask for a rate that implies a risk and that safety of your principal is the all important question.

CAREFULLY INVESTIGATE these ing your January dividends or Savings Bank account permanently, by calling upon or addressing,

R. B. CRAUFURD, Agent,

Room No. 2 Masonic Building,

2t2

### 100 AGENTS WANTED.

N EW subscription books. Big pay and exclusive territory. Bancroft's Utah, the most authentic account of the Mormons, by the History Co., of SanFrancisco. Also the Child's Life of Christ, and Happy Thoughts on Home Topics, by Cassel & Co., of New York. Address, A. M. Drummond, General Agent for Connecticut, Box 252, PortChester, New York.

### A PLEASANT HOME

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

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

A Few Gumdrops.

The Norwalk GAZETTE enters its 90th year of continuous publication, brighter and fresher than ever. Like all good newspapers and some wine age only improves it .- Hartford Courant.

The Norwalk Gazette enters upon the 90th year of its existence and is "just as young as it used to be." It deserves to live forever and prosper. It is always a clean newspaper.—Bridgeport Post.

The GAZETTE'S New Year issue began the ninetieth year of its existence. The old GAZETTE is a brighter and better paper to-day than ever. Brother Bying-ton is to be congratulated upon having

### NORWALK, CONN., DEC. 10th, 1889. Annual Meeting.

THIE Annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year wil be held at the Banking Rooms, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1890. Polls open from 1. a. m. to 12 m. WM. A. CURTIS, Casnier.

### Norwalk Savings Society, DECEMBER 12TH, 1889.

Interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, for the current six months, will be credited to depositors January 1st, 1890, and paid to them on and after January 10th.

2t1 GEO. E. MILLER, Treasurer. Central National Bank, NORWALK, CONN., DEC. 27TH, 1889. The Directors of this Bank have this day de-

### clared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per WM. A. CURTIS, Cashier.

REMOVAL

The Fairfield County Savings Bank will move into its new quarters in the United Bank Building, on Thursday, January 2d, 1890.

J. H. BAILEY, TREASUPER.

### The Atlanta Constitution, -FOR 1890.-The Great Southern Weekly.

EVERY NORTHERNER DUGHT TO READ IT. Send your name with five of your friends, giving addresses, for SAMPLE COPIES, or send ONE DOLLAR and get the paper for a year.

CIRCULATION, 125,000. The Largest of any American Weekly Newspaper

OUR SPECIAL FEATURES: JOEL CHANDLER HARRIN UNCLE REMUS, engaged and will do some of his best and brightest work this year.

BILL ARP the Quaint Southern Philosopher and Humorist, whose name is famillar throughout the country, will continue his inimitable work, DR, TALMAGE will furnish his weekly serletters on his Travels in Europe.

The FARMERS' DEPARTMENT will be tractive, and no expense will be spared to make it an encyclopedia of practical knowledge and a text book of information about the farm.

OUR SPECIAL SERVICE will abound in con-OUR WOMAN'S KINGDOM will contain a ing reading for the women, and OUR CHILD-REN'S DEPARTMENT will be particularly at

THE CONSTITUTION. ATLANTA, GEORGIA-

### E. GUSOWSKI, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Is ready to show the Finest Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS And a great variety of Fancy Pants Patterns.

E. GUSOWSKI. CORNER WALL AND WATER STREETS.

WANTED SALESVEN to sell Nursery stock. All Goods Warranted first-class.

Permanent, Pleasant, profitable positions for the right men. Good salaries and expenses paid weekly. Liberal inducements to beginners. No previous experience necessary. Outlits free.

Write for terms, giving age.
CHAS. H. CHASE, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. 6mt\*

Mention this paper.

Music Hall, - So. Norwalk, 6-NIGHTS-6 WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATINEES

Commencing Monday, Jan. 6. Miss Zeffie Tilbury

The English and American favorite Comedienne supported by Mr. Arthur Lewis

and the

Lothian & Cosgrove Dramatic Co.

Miss Tilbury and Mr. Lewis were Mary Anderson's leading support during the past five years, both in America ang Europe, and the stage will be under the personal direction of Mr. Napier Lothian, Jr., for so many years stage manager at the Boston Theatre, and for the past four years stage manager for Mary Anderson in America and England. The costumes worn by Miss Tilbury will be the most magnificent ever seen in South Norwalk READ THE REPORTOIRE.

EVENINGS.

Monday, "Romeo and Juliet;" Tuesday, "Rosedale;" Wednesday, "The Silver King;" Thursday, "As in a Looking Glass;" Friday, "The Golden Glant Mine;" Saturday, "Life for Life." MATINEES.

Wednesday, "Little Em'ly;" Saturday, "Peg PRICES, - - 15, 25, 35 and 50 CTS. Seats on sale at Hoyt's Drug Store, Thursday, January 2d.

# Speedily and Permanently Cured by the

Use of that well-known Remedy, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest, Side and Back, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. 50 cts. and \$1 a Bottle. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

A CARD.

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY, (daughter of the late Wm. R. Nash) desires PUPILS IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC For terms apply to or address, 193 Main St. 3m36

HOUSE fronting on Union Park, from Aprilist, 1890. Apply on the premises.
CHARLES P. TURNEY.

Fairfield County National Bank,

NORWALK, CONN., Dec 10th, 1889.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking House, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1890. Polis onen from 11a m to 19 m.

open from 11 a. m. to 12 m. L. C. GREEN, Cashier.

and has and develor newspays," " the iron and wool questions. Ellendorf, of the Mechanics' should not fail to come on here, else is to come, and appear before mittee, as he is undoubtedly bette on the hat question as related to than any man in New England. committee wants, to do justice manufacturing interests in their properly adjust the tariff features new revenue bill, is correct and information. The wool-growers l a lively circus before the comn Friday. Among other witnesse Mr. Shepherd-an appropriate a the way-a wool grower from Free trader, Mr Carlisle of the co took his democratic brother f

Q-How many sheep have yo About 18,000 Q.—How much land do you use Eighty thousand acres.
Q.—What is that land worth A.—The Government land is worth.

Lone Star state in this wise:

Q.—How many acres are required the care of one sheep? A.—Ab Q.-You have set out quite a nu advantages which your part of the try possesses for the production of wool, and yet you say that, notwi ing these advantages, you cannot it without adequate protection rate of duty do you consider a protection? A.—Enough to raise t

of carpet wool to the price of fine Q.—Is it your idea that the Gov should impose a duty that would you to have as much profit on car, as on fine wool? A .- I would same duty on every pound of woo Q.—What do you mean by the duty? A.—I mean that one class should pay the same duty as anoth

I would have the same duty on a say ten cents a pound. By Mr. Gear-What would have the effect on the wool-growing but Texas if the Mills' bill had gone fect? A .- We would all have got the business, I reckon.

By Mr. Bayne—Are the farm wool growers of Texas generally i of protection? A.—I cannot spea farmers. I know that the wool Q.-Without regard to party?

By Mr. Mills—Did not you try a that philosophy last campaign? as much as I wish we had done, was another feature of that cam prohibition--which elected some

By Mr. Breckinridge-Is the D ey of Texas strongly in favor of tion? A.—No, sir. I am sorry to the Democracy of Texas is in favo whiskey. [Laughter.] I am a lionist myself. We did not try tionist myself. We did not try tralize the wool interest in the la

paign, but the next time we will t

Mr. Mills put a series of ques make the witness admit that the t a pound duty on wool was the pr of capital, not of labor, which w robbed, he said to that extent. 7 ness replied, with much warmth. would like to rob, not the poor r the 11th man, such as Congressi Senators, who were robbing th raisers by not giving them the He declared that he was a Democ but free trade. He could not sta He had voted for President Cleve first time, and would have voted the second time if he had not so

slaughter sheep raisers for the sak

The Hon, William Lawrence,

said that wool growers generally

that a sound policy required the tion or such a duty on so-called wool as would in due time enable can wool growers to produce all t required for consumption in the States, shutting out foreign imporand giving to the American wool the privilege of supplying all th wool required for consumption he said that the duties which he h instructed by the National Wool G Association to ask to have inserted bill were not at all prohibitory a to a limited extent protective. E the point that if the carpet manual had an adequate compensating d carpets, as the wool grower as should have, a protective duty wool could not injure him. An a duty on wool and manufactured goods would not ultimately incre cost at all, because home com would prevant unreasonable of while, if the protective polic abandoned, and all such produc imported from abroad, the resul

Mr. Carlisle—That argument the assumption that the home i would be abandoned.

be that the American people wou

the mercy of foreign trusts and o

The Witness—Yes, the effect of iff of 1883 has been to cut down va number of our sheep, and, with fre the wool industry would be pra abandoned in the United States. Mr. William Whitman, of Bosto

ident of the National Association of Manufacturers, presented a memo resolutions adopted by that associ After a long examination the was asked by Mr. Breckinridge w

if the wool manufacturers of the States had free wool, they could their market by sales to foreign co and he replied that under no circum

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### SICK

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

# ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it 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 pure. Dut by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

# MOSTECONOMICAL

H. GLOVER & SON, Norwalk.

FINNEGAN & O'REILLY, C. H. VALDEN. F. B. GREGORY.

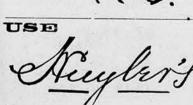
E. N. SIPPERLY, W. E. OSBORN.

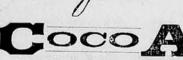
Westport. LEES & CO.,



are surely cured by Perry Davis'

read the directions

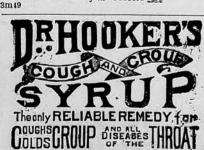




BREAKFAST AND SUPPER. VANILLA CHOCOLATE

(Pink Wrapper.) FOR EATING AND DRINKING. For Purity of Material and Deliciousnes of Flavor

UNEXCELLED. sold by all Grocers \_#1



Indorsed by Physicians. Used by thousands IT WILL CURE YOU. NO OPIUM IN IT. Mothers, you can conquest that dreadful foe, CROUP, with it. Have it on hand and Save the Child. Sold by Druggists. TRY IS



FOR RENT.

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

Apply to CHARLES OLMSTEAD.

A Tempest in a Tea-Pot.

The dark, ominous storm cloud of an impending war is hovering in the heavens and casts its threatening shadow upon the roof of the Armory. As yet it is no bigger than a man's hand, but it grows apace, and the low rumble of the distant thunder foretells the coming storm. As yet the been soaked with rivulets of bloody gore nor mussed up with the spattered brains of warriors met in ficrce and mortal conflict. But the crisis is at hand, and mili-"military circles throughout the state" cannot be said to be "watching the outcome with intense anxiety," yet it is watched here with interest and amuse-Company F is the cause of the agitation, and it all grows out of the minstrel show. The story of the unpleasantness (so far as can be gleaned from the interested parties and sympathizers on both sides, who are extremely difficult to approach and provokingly close-mouthed on the subject,) is about as follows: The minstrels, having scored such a

flattering success in the Opera House last month, arranged to repeat their performance in New Canaan, in response to requests from citizens of that place, (which performance, by the by, takes place this -Wednesday-evening.) A measurement of the New Canaan stage, however, showed it to be too small to permit the proper execution of the silent drill, which was a very attractive feature of the perform ance here, and it was decided to omit the drill and substitute a laughable sketch. The members of the silent drill protested against being left out in the cold and accused the minstrels of breaking faith in order to swell their own proportion of the receipts, which are to be divided among the participants; they also objected to the further use of the name "Company F Minstrels" unless the drill was included in the sharing, and forbade the use of the "properties" belonging to the company. The minstrels got together, declared the old minstrel company disbanded, and immediately reorganized with the drill members left out. Then the music began. Both sides had their sympathizers in the company who had taken no part in the minstrel performance, and these factions held secret meetings, organized a plan of campaign and discussed their mutual grievances, each from its own standpoint. They met in brilliantly lighted parlors, in deep, dark sub-cellars, in side alleys and wherever else they could manage to get two or three to gather together, guarding against intrusion by a system of grips, signals, pass-words, oaths and other mummery requisite to safe and sure secrecy, that would have done credit to a nest of Molly Maguires or a den of Anarchists. At these meetings the most persuasive eloquence of the most gifted orators on either side, was fired off in withering denunciation of the other faction; in bravely and fearlessly maintaining the right and justice of its own cause, and in devising and executing plans of mutual hostility. The results of this organized warfare were, that the minstrelites, on their part, proceeded vigorously with their arrangements to show in New Canaan, rehearsed diligently, and, as a master stroke of strategy secured possession of the "properties," which are at this moment in the New Canaan Hall, ready for use to-night. The results of the drillites' deliberations were made manifest on Friday in a card published in the New Canaan Messenger and signed by Lieut. Wm. M. Stevens, Vincent Honnecker and Charles J. Betts, warning the public that "the troupe advertising themselves as Company F Minstrels are not the same company that appeared in the Norwalk Opera House," etc. It would seem, however, that the minstrelites must have pumped a leaky member of the drillites' faction and got a hint of their intentions, for immediately following the above card in the Messenger was a statement signed by the "Managers of Co. F : Minstrels," setting forth that notwithstanding certain false and malicious representations, the company was the same and the programme the same, barring only the silent drill. The affair causes intense excitement in Company F, and there is ominous talk of

etc. Meantime it is a valuable adverti-ement for the show in New Canaan to-night. An Explosion.

courts martial, suspensions, expulsions,

Our friend E. K. Lockwood has lived all his early and mature family life, without any hot water boiler in his house. He has, with seductive argument, convinced hundreds of his customers of the absolute necessity of all civilized nations and people introducing the hot water boiler. He has successfully accomplished this praiseworthy business scheme, in numerous cases, even where bathing was not hereditary in the family and yet with never a hot water boiler in his own house. But a short time since he took an old and long used boiler out of a customer's house and not to let it be wasted introduced it into his own. Lo, the result ! A few nights since a terrific explosion sent noise and steam, and soot and ashes and things all over his erst peaceful and silent kitchen. His, and the neighbors' first thought was of dynamite bombs, or exploding torpedoes, but it was none of these and nothing less than the rusty old water boiler he had tried in his spirit of strict economy, to utilize by setting up as the first of its kind in his kitchen. Who shall dare say hereafter that friend Lockwood does not treat himself worse and more ungenerously than he does anybody else.

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

At Rest.
The funeral of Miss Edith Ambler was attended from her childhood's home on Tuesday afternoon, last. The house was crowded with sorrowing friends and large Rev. Mr. Torrey, her pastor, delivered a bee, Dr. McGonegal and O. B. Jackson, sang "Sister, Thou Wast Mild and Lovely," and "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep." At tary blood is boiling like the political pot | the close, Mrs. Huntington sang "Nearer before a borough election. Although My God to Thee," when Rev. Mr. Selleck read the beautiful burial services of his church. The remains were tenderly lain in aheliotrope plush casket and enshrouded in robes befitting the earthly bride the beautiment. A factional fight in the ranks of ful sleeper so soon expected to have become, while her remains, the casket and the room, were embowered in a profusion of the rarest flowers, which loving hearts and hands had bountifully bestowed. The tenderness and delicacy with which Underteleer Raymond and Massrs. Coolidge and Stearns performed their respective duties on the mournful occasion, was a most grateful tribute to the departed and the bereaved, and was generally remarked. Never has a similar occasion here, so thoroughly stirred the deepest sympathies of all hearts and so emphasized the great poet's "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," as the untimely death of this sweet child.

Horse Notes.

Dr. Tracy has purchased Ward Bros.' brown stepper.

Theo. Price drives a handsome youngster by his favorite stallion. Vet. Taylor has a fine yearling out of his

pet mare by Theo. Price's stallion. J. W. Andrews has a nice filly out of the standard bred mare, Miss Fairfield, sired by

The famous young thoroughbred runner. El Rio Rey, has recovered from his recent

attack of bronchitis. The renowned racer Parole is peacefully ending his days at Mr. Lorrilard's Rancocas

Many of the old-time tacers, when broken down, end their days performing menial

Checkmate, that won so many races in 1879-81, and in three years won for his owner \$32,000 beside enriching his backers nearly a quarter of a million, was at last accounts pulling a stage with an old mule

Joe Blackburn, as a yearling, sold for \$6,500; three years later he was bought for \$165. He is now used as a buggy horse at Long Branch

The once famous Bootjack of 1880-84 won for his owner, Milton Young, \$100,000 and captured 49 races before he was six years old, broke down and was afterward made a buggy horse. Last year he was again put in training, started in the threequarter dash on the Brooklyn course, came in last, but is said to have received more applause than the winner.

Our Contemporaries.

Frank W. Bolande, one of the brightest of the Standard's bright young men, was married at Long Hill on New Year's eve, to Miss Medora C. Beach, daughter of a the wedding gifts is interesting reading, and includes Chickering pianos, gold watches, diamonds, sealskin cloaks, purses of gold, furniture, and an endless to the joy of life. Of course, I am in favor variety of other useful and ornamental articles, to which we would add the cordial Godspeed of the GAZETTE.

Our brave old esteemed contemporary, the Berkshire Courier celebrated its 56th birthday last week. A happy New Year, many happy returns, and more power to you, neighbor!

Editor Tom Reilly, the "polo authority" of the Meriden Journal occasionally travels with the Meriden polo team to encourage them with his smiles, which are said to be at once a benediction and an inspiration, and have repeatedly helped the team to wrest victory from defeat.

Bridgeport, it is said, is to have a new by Henry West Vail, who started the Shore Line Times and has lived in Washington for some years past.

The New Haven Palladium celebrated New Year by putting on a bran new dress. It is a handsome, solid and reliable jour-

Our philanthropic old contemporary,

the Hartford Times, treated about 400 the Hartford Times, treated about 400 cured in short time by the use of Salvanewsboys to a New Year's dinner on tion Oil. All druggists sell it at 25 cents Wednesday.

This is a season of newspaper birthdays. The Rockville Journal, a bright and good locking paper, arrived at voting age last

Bill May's Bridgeport Sun, which set last some months ago, rose last week in all the brilliancy of its old-time splendor, and again shines for all. It is as full of pith and pepper as ever, and will find a welcome wherever it sheds its genial

The Church Record, organ of the Episcopal church, published at Southport, was attached on Saturday by a New York paper manufacturer named Merriam for \$1,700, and also by Fred Bronson, from whom it borrowed money, for \$1,500.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., tes tifies:-"I can recommend Electric Bit tifies:—"I can recommend Electric Bit-ters as the very best remedy. Every bot-tle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio. affirms:—"The best selling remedy I have ever handled in my 20 years' exper-ience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all disenses of the liver, kidneys or blood. Onlya half dollar a bottle at H. R. Hale's drug store.

Strange as it may appear, Colonel Robt. G. Ingersoll has never given an opinion on the great holiday of Christmas. In all his lectures, addresses, and writings his idea numbers were unable to gain admittance. of the greatest holiday of the Christian world has never been expressed. The folfitting and touching address, and Rev. Mr. lowing from his pen will therefore be of virgin sward about the Armory has not McGonegal led in an especially appropriate the greater interest, as it is on a subject and fervent prayer. Mrs. Miller, Miss Byx of which the world has n t yet heard the greatest infidel of his age speak :

My family and I regard Christmas as a holiday. That is to say, a day of rest and pleasure; a day to get acquainted with each other; a day to recall old memories and for the custivation of social amenities. The festival now called Christmas is far older than Christanity. It was known and celebrated for thousands of years be-fore the establishment of what is know as our religion.

It is a relic of sun worship-it is the day on which the sun triumphs over the hosts of darkness, and thousands of years before the New Testament was written, thousands of years before the republic of Rome existed, before one stone of Athens was laid, before the Pharoahs ruled in Egypt, before the religion of Brahma, before the Sanscrit was spoken-men and women crawled out of their caves, pushed the matted hair from their eyes and greeted the triumph of the sun over the powers of

There are many relics of this worship, among which is the shaving of the priests' head, leaving the spot shaven surrounded by hair, in imitation of the rays of the sun. There is still another relic. The ministers of our day close their eyes in prayer. When men worshipped the sun, when they looked at that luminary and implored its assistance, they shut their eyes as a matter of necessity. Afterward priests, looking at their idols glittering with gems, shut their eyes in flattery, pretending that they could not bear the effulgence of the presence, and to-day, thousands of years after the old ideas have passed away, the modern parson, without knowing the origin of the custom, closes his eyes when he prays

There are many other relics and souvenirs of the dead worship of the sun, and this festival was adopted by Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and by Christians.

As a matter of fact Christianity furnish-ed new steam for an old engine, infused a new spirit into an old religion; and as a matter of course, the old festival remain-

For all of our festivals you will find corresponding pagau festivals. For instance, take the Eucharist—the communion where persons partake of the body and blood of the deity. This is an ex-ceedingly old custom. Among the an-cients they are cake made of corn, in honor of Ceres, and they called these cakes the flesh of the goddess; and they drank wine in honor of Bacchus, and called this wine the blood of their god.

And so I could go on giving the pagan origin of every Christian ceremony and custom. The probability is that the worship of the sun was once substantially universal, and consequently the festival of Christmas was equally widespread. As other religions have been produced the old customs have been adopted and continued. So that the result is, this festival of Christmas is almost world wide.

It is popular because it is a holiday Overworked people are glad of days that bring rest and recreation and allow them to meet their families and their friends. They are glad of days when they give and receive gifts-evidences of friendship, of remembrance and love. It is popular because it is really human, and because it is now interwoven with our customs, habits, literature, and thoughts.

For my part, I am perfectly willing to have two or three a year-the more holidays, the better. Many people have an idea that I am opposed to Sunday. I am perfectly willing to have two a week. All prominent citizen of Trumbull. A list of I insist on is that these days shall be for the benefit of the people, and that they shall be kept, not in a way to make folks miserable, or sad, or hungry, but in a way of everybody keeping holidays to suit himself, provided he does not interfere with others, and I am perfectly willing that everybody should go to church on that day, provided he is willing that I should go somewhere else."

Wells' 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.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this coun-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. illustrated weekly paper to be published 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 bot'le has been miraculously curest 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.

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	A Camel's Hair Shawl	100	00	A French Jacket	8	00
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				Traveling or Shopping Bag	3 (	00
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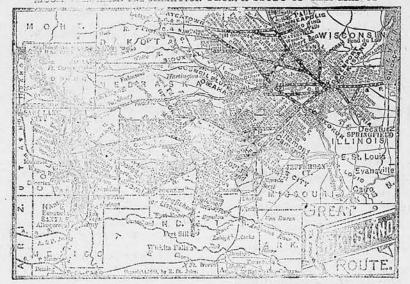
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The "Record."

### The Norwalk Record

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Many pensioners borne on the rolls are entitled to a much ligher 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 cach year. As time passes 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. Soldiers suffering with disabilities contracted in service, who have not applied for a pension, should do so as it is their RIGHT.

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SECRETARY OF THE SECOND

Deluded age, which thinks or seems to think That naught is action save what can be seen,
And sets a brand upon the brow serene
Of those who from the gaze, of, crowds would shrink:

snrink;
And they who rush not boldest to the brink
Of novelties seem coward souls and mean;
And they who pause and meditate between
Their deeds at wisdom's well ne'er learned to

Action is prayer upon the sick man's bed; Action is silence where a word might wound; Action is bold rebuke where crowds are led To assault the walls which gird old truth around. Action seeks shelter when the wind's ahead, While those who dare the stormy waves are

- . . . . edere D. Woolsey in Independent.

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

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That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

A matter of some weight-Proposing to a 200 pound widow.

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They make the "pearl-top" chimneys that do not break, except by accident. "Pearl-top" is the trade mark.

Some dealers think they can't afford to stop the breaking of chimneys. "It would spoil the business," they say.

Queer sort of business that lives on the worthlessness of its merchandise!

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They will due everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fashess of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 cclors. For sale by J. G. Fregory & Co.; J. A. Riggs, No. 11 Main Street, Geo. 3. Plaisted, Druggists. 1927



mixed with Staren, Arrowroot of Sugar, and is therefore far were economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EA-SILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days and never returns. No purre, no salve, no suppository. Suggesters will learn of a simple remedy First by addressing remedy First by addressing. 20., 78 Nassau Street, New York City ALL DRUGGISTS. 1944 TUTTLE & Co., 78 Nass

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### CULTURE OF THE PEANUT.

PARTICULARS ABOUT AN EATABLE BOYS AND GIRLS ARE FOND OF.

How the Little Nut Grows and Yields a Large Crop-Its Culture in America-The Gouber Is a Great Favorite with the Colored People-A Substitute for Coffee.

The peanut, sometimes called ground pea or ground nut, is known in the southern states as the pindar and gouber; and the French call it pistach de terre. It is generally believed to be a native of Africa, where it is the principal food of some of the Congo tribes; but four or five species of the nut are found growing wild in Brazil. Its cultivation has been successfully introduced into Spain.

In this country it is raised principally in the states of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and has been more recently cultivated in California.

The culture of the peanut is not difficult. Land suited to the raising of corn or melons is generally selected, and care is taken that there is nothing in the ground that would stain the shells. Planting time begins when the danger to plants from frost has passed. The ground is plowed five or six inches deep and then harrowed. The nuts are taken from the pods without breaking the skins, are planted two or three together in rows about three feet apart and twenty inches from hill to hill, and are covered with two inches of earth. When in a short time the is eight or ten inches long and begins to blossom it is covered with an inch of soil, care being taken to leave the tip end uncovered. The vines blossom profusely with small yellow llowers, and as the flower fades away a sharp pointed stem grows out from its base, turns downward and buries itself in the ground; on the end of the stem a thick shelled pod forms and enlarges rapidly. All the care that is necessary after the stem returns to the ground is to keep the land free from weeds. In Octo-ber, when the nuts are ripe, the farmer loosens the earth and pulls up the vines, to which the nuts adhere, and turns them over to dry. He performs this work only in pleas-ant weather, and when the ground is dry. After the vines have lain in the sun-for a day, which is generally a sufficient time for drying them, the grower stacks them around a stake about five feet high. HANDLING THE CROP.

The vines remain in stack from three to five weeks, after which the nuts are picked off, placed in sacks and shipped to market. A vine under favorable conditions often bears more than a hundred nuts, and the yield per acre averages forty bushels. Most of the Virginia and North Carolina crop, which is about two-thirds of the whole crop of the country, is marketed in Norfolk and Petersburg, Va.; the rest, with the whole crop of Tennessee, is carried to St. Louis or Cincinnati. In each of these cities are factories where the nuts as they are delivered by the farmer are bought. The nuts as they appear at this stage, with earth and their stems still clinging to them, are hardly to be recognized as the bright nut we afterwards see on the corner stand. To polish them, and to re-move the earth and stems, the nuts are scoured in large iron cylinders from which they pass through blast fans, in which a strong current of air separates the fully developed nuts having sound kernels from those imperfectly filled, and from empty pods. The sound nuts fall through the fan upon picking tables, where those which are discolored are taken out, and the bright ones are passed on into sacks which will each held about one hundred pounds of nuts. Each sack is marked with the brand which indicates the grade of its contents. The dark and the partially filled nuts are shelled, and the kernels are used by confectioners in making peanut candy. The work of picking over and separating the nuts is performed by little girls, about twenty of whom are employed at every table.

Three varieties of peanuts are grown in this country, the white, the red and the Span-ish. The white, which is the most important variety, has a nut with two kernels with pink skins; its vine spreads along the ground, in this respect unlike that of the red variety, which grows more upright and in a bunch. The pod of the red nut holds three and times four kernels, and has a deep red skin. The Spanish is a much smaller nut, with a lighter skin and milder flavor than either of the others possesses. The entire crop is shelled, and used especially in that rich confection known as nougat. The history of the competition between the home product and the imported peanut is interesting and gives one some idea of the importance of the peanut trade.

INCREASING DEMAND.

In 1872, and for several years previous, there were annually imported into New York a half million bushels of peanuts, the greater part of which came from Africa and the rest from Spain. The American farmers gradually awakened to a perception of the profits to be made by raising the nuts. Melon patches were turned into peanut fields, and in 1878 the seed of the Spanish nut was planted in Virginia. The product was found to equal that of the foreign nut, and as it cost two or three cents a pound loss to market the crop, it was not long before the imported nut was driven from the market. At present Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee count "gouber raising" as one of their chief industries.

In 1880 the consumption of peanuts in the United States was less than two million bushels. In 1887 the amount had increased to four and a third million bushels, all of which was eaten in the United States and Canada. The demand for peanuts has trebled in the past few years, and the crop has never been sufficient to supply the demand. The price of peanuts varies according to the supply. The average price last year was five cents a pound. America's year was five cents a pound. America's average crop, which is estimated at three million bushels, represents a value of three million three hundred thousand dollars at wholesale price. The peanut is a more useful product than people in general think it to be. We all know how eagerly it is sought after in the roasted state to help boys enjoy a baseball match or a circus; but its use in the roasted form by no means measures the extent of its value, or the variety of uses to which it is put. The nuts contain from 42 to 50 per ceut. of a nearly colorless, bland, fixed oil, which resembles olive oil, and is used for similar purposes. The oil is principally employed in the manufacture of the finer grades of soap. In 1883 Virginia began to manufacture peanut flower, which makes a peculiarly palatable biscuit, and North Carolina has long made pastry of pounded peanuts. It is also eaten for dessert, and it is roasted as a substitute for coffee. The peanut is very nutritious. The negroes use it in very many places in making porridge custard, and pre pare from it a beverage. The vine forms a fodder as good as clover hay, and hogs fatten on what they find on the fields after the crop has been gathered.—George B. Spear in Montreal Star.

If the material is washable at all, black dye can practically be rendered a fast color by the help of the salt water bath before the general washing is commenced upon. After such a treatment faded black caused by washing will never occur.

### A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

HIS EXPERIENCES IN WATCHING A GANG OF EXPERT CRACKSMEN.

The Ocean Bank Robbery-An Englishman's Way of Cracking a Safe-Thwarting an Attempt to Rob the Illinois State Treasury-A Dangerous Resemblance.

Some years ago, at the time that Capt. Jordan was chief of police of New York city, there occurred one of the most daring and successful robberies ever known. It was accomplished under the leadership of a notorious burgiar, who bore the cognomen "O. K. He had recently committed several robberies in various places, and had managed to get into his possession a considerable sum of money. Arriving in New York, he determined to establish a brokerage business, and for that purpose secured rooms in the same block with the Ocean bank, the officers of which allowed him to keep his money and bonds in the bank safe. In this way he obtained information which he determined to take advantage of for his own benefit. He

decided to rob the bank. He was acquainted with an expert burglar, then in England, and, in order to divert suspicion from himself, he sent for him, and the expert came over, bringing with him two young men, his nephews. As soon as they arrived in New York, they set a stool pigeon at work to find out the best way for carrying out the scheme of robbing the bank. At the same time a party of Illinois burglars had a stool pigeon at work for the same purpose The two met and discovered each other's plans. After some conversation it was deemed best to report to headquarters, and this was done; the parties met and decided to detail three men from each party-to perform the work of robbing the bank. In order to get the janitor out of the way they paid him \$500, and then had no trouble in committing the robbery. The robbers secured over 960-000 in money, besides a large amount in United States bonds.

When the two gangs got together in council, Andy McKay, of Springfield, one of the most notorious burglars, and a great talker, proceeded to explain to the old Englishman the manner in which he opened the Lillie safe. He said: "The center pin is loose. I pull it out about a half inch; then strike it hard with a sledge hammer; it breaks like glass; then I take a prick-punch that will not get fast in the hole; one man holds the prick-punch, and another strikes it hard with the hammer and drives it through the lock; another hard blow causes it to spring the strap that holds the lock on; then I take the crooked tunnel, poor in the powder, insert the fuse, set it with a match and get out of the way." The old Englishman replied in a peculiar drawling way: "That would make a noise, wouldn't it?" "Yes," said McKay, but we throw a wet blanket over it, and that prevents the noise." The Englishman replied; "I don't make any noise; I don't make any more noise than a mouse would eating a cracker."

The way the old Englishman robbed a safe was this: He used a diamond drill, with which he bered on one side of the center pin, and inserted a wire in the hole. Then all he had to do was to turn the knob once around. Every time it struck the wire it would raise the lug out of the slot, and then the door was

The Illinois burglars persuaded the English burglars to come to Chicago. The old gentleman and one of his nephews put up at the Sherman House for six weeks; the others took rooms at the Revere house. My stool pigeon gave me a "spot" on the old burglar at once, and went with me to the hotel as many as ten or fifteen times to get "spot" on the other young man; but I never could succeed in seeing him. They got up a "site" on the state trensury safe at Springfield, and also on the state treasury safe of Minnesota, and on a private bank at St. Paul.

I wrote a letter to the Hon. George H. Harlow, secretary of state, at Springfield, telling him the robbers of the Ocean bank in New York were in Chicago, and were pre paring to rob the state treasurer's safe at the state capital, but would probably wait until the county treasurers had made their annual returns. After that "look out for quail tracks About three weeks later I received a letter from Gen. Dates, treasurer of Illinois, asking me to come to Springfield by the first train. I started for the Sherman house, and, Anding my men gone, took the late train, reaching Springfield at daylight the next morning. After breakfast I called upon Mr. Harlow, who went at once and gave me an introduction to Gen Bates. The general told me his suspicions, and I went out to look for my man. Within half an hour I ran across the young man, and followed him all day.

He would occasionally step into a confec-tioner's and buy candy and peanuts, and then he would visit a saloon and purchase a bottle of pop. Finally he went down by the capitol, where the streets were not built up much, and I was obliged to follow on a parallel street, and get a look at him occasionally through an opening among the scat-tered buildings and trees. At length I re-traced my steps to the new capitol building, near which I hid myself in a thick cluster of bushes, staying there until after sundown, when he came back, and I followed him to the Leland house. I remained the rest of the week, but saw nothing further of him. Now, see how I got beat. He had his brother, whom I had never seen, following me all day. They had a team and a wagon with a double box. Their plan was to put the money they got in the lower box and fill the upper one with bags of oats. They then could travel through the country without exciting sus-

After they were frustrated at Springfield they went to St. Paul, Minn. After I got back to Chicago I was one day walking on the sidewalk, when I sawn man coming to-ward me whom I took to be the one I had shadowed all day at Springfield. As he came up I saw it was not the one I thought, but a man by the name of Reed, whom I knew very well. I had hired him at an early day to teach the school in Blackberry Center. He married Peter Johnson's daughter, and removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in the banking business. As he came up to me I said to him: "Friend Reed, you fright-ened me. When I saw you coming I thought you were one of the Ocean bank robbers. I told him that party had a "site" on the state treasurer's office of Minnesota, and also state treasurer's office of Minnesota, and also a private bank at St. Paul. "Now you have frightened me," he replied. "Our folks told me the morning I came away that a man came into the office whom they at first thought was me. He was there twenty minutes before they saw their mistake." Mr. Reed then went to the telegraph office, and wired the bank to look out for the man they mistook for him, for he was one of the Ocean bank robbers. I wrote the sheriff at St. Paul that the robbers of the Ocean bank had a "site" upon the safe of the state treasurer of Minnesota, and to look out for them. Shortly after that I had business at St. Paul, and while there called upon the sheriff. He told me that the robbers bothered them nearly two weeks, during the old of the moon. I kept track of those men. They never robbed another safe while in the west. They finally returned to Boston, and took passage for England, taking along with them Mark Shinborn, one of the toughest burglars we had in this country.—B. C. Yates in Chicago News. HOW MINNEHAHA DIED.

A Minnesota Hunter Takes Exception to Longfellow's Romantic Poem. Then they buried Minnehaha; In the snow a grave they made her,

In the forest deep and darksome, Underneath the moaning hemlocks; Clothed her in her richest garments; Wrapped her in her robes of ermine, Covered her with snow like ermine, Thus they buried Minnehaha.

And there are those residing in Minne-apolis today who assert that the grave of Minnehaha, or "Laughing Waters," was made within a few feet of the famous Minne-haha falls. But a few days since, by the courtesy of a newspaper man was given a free ride from the city to the lalls, the distance being five and one-tenth miles over the motor line. If you cannot secure a "pass" your round trip will cost you twenty cents.

The trip is a good one and takes you through a beautiful portion of the city, consuming about half an hour. Arriving there, a two minutes' walk brings you to the brink of the falls, easily seen from the little cottage depot. You descend a flight of stone steps and stand facing the falls about midway from top to bottom.

Here a grand view may be obtained from a wooden platform built out from the cliff by an enterprising photographer, who, in the summer season, "takes the picter" of many a blushing bride and red faced groom, using the falls as a background. Going down still lower, you are on a level with the creek below, which rushes through a tortuous rocky

gully to the open country miles away.
You may cross the stream, if you choose, on a rustic bridge to the opposite shore, and here for many rods you will see the names of people residing in about every state in the union carved in the soft white and red limestone walls, pieces of which may be crushed between the fingers as easily as a lump of flour. If you like you may walk behind the water as it comes over the edge, as there is a safe rocky path the entire distance, many feet wide, made by nature. The water falls about sixty feet. The falls are in the shape of a horseshoe, with the ends as a bank of the falls on either side of the stream below.

Years ago it must have been a wild and romantic spot, but today it is "cleared up" so that but few trees line the bank. At present one looking at the grain fields above cannot help thinking that had Minnehaha lived until now her lover, Hiawatha, could have supplied her with an abundance of food and thus save her from death by starvation, and more especially when by walking but a few feet he would have encountered a first class country grocery store with an awning

covered restaurant attached. The day that I visited the place a newly wedded couple were also there, and the groom held in his hand Longfellow's poems containing the written story of Minnehaha, Hiawatha and old Nokomis. Seating themselves on a stone he read the tale to her, oc-casionally stopping to "express his sentiments" on the same, every word of which she drank in with open mouth. In the midst of "school's in" an old settler with grizzled beard and shaggy hair, and dressed in a suit of coon skin, with hat and shoes to match,

came up and became an attentive listener. As the reading continued the hump in his back (from age) became more "humpified," and at the conclusion of the story he "spread his sentiments" by first asking:

"Who writ that?"

"Longfellow, sir."
"Well, he don't know a darned thing bout it, and the gal didn't starve to de'th, nuther. I've been 'round here nigh onto fifty year, and my grandfather shot bears in this county before me, and I allow to know all bout it. You see, this Hiawatha went a-huntin' and found the gal with the Dakota Injuns. He stayed there all summer, and finally in the fall the two on 'en 'loped. Just as they come to these 'ere falls her Injun dad and brother cum up to 'em and was just going to nab 'em both when they run to the edge and jumped over the falls, and both was kilt Now, I don't know who this 'ere Longfellow mought be, but, by gosh! he

don't know what he writ when he said that." After delivering himself the hump on his back gradually softened down and the old settler went on over to the grocery store to see if "Cy Johnson had found his yaller cow, what was lost along a week ago and the groom, looking after his retreating figure, simply said, "Well, by thunder!"—his bride remarking, "I should say as much." It's just possible that the exact fate of Minneba-ha, Hiawatha and Nokomis will never be fully known, but the falls are here just the

Squirrels in a House.

same.—Cor. Albany Argus.

A big farm house near Belleville, N. J., had long stood tenantless and bore the reputation of being haunted. At last a young farmer and his wife moved in at a merely nominal rental. An unearthly clattering on the stairs frightened the couple half out of their wits the first night, and the wife tried to persuade her consort to get up and investigate. For an hour he argued with her on the advisability of lying still. She declared, despairingly, that if he wouldn't investigate she must die or get up herself. Finally they effected a compromise by creeping out of bed together. They lit the lamp and looked cautiously out of the chamber door. The first glance solved the mystery Big gray squirress literally swarmed upon all the landings, and every one of them had a big nut of some kind between his paws. The main supply of nuts was stored in an unused garret, where some forgotten tenant had placed them long ago. The squirrels arranged themselves in gangs on each landing. and those at the top of the house carried the nuts, one by one, out of the garret, and sent them rolling down the stairs to the next landing, where they were received by the gang waiting for them, and pushed down another flight. In this way they reached an old cellar, which was evidently the squirrels' storeroom, for it was well stocked with nuts. They were transferring the supply from attic to basement.—Exchange.

Is the Sea Warmer After a Storm?

Is there any truth in the sailors' tradition that the sea is warmer after a storm? Plutarch remarked that the sea became warmer by being agitated in waves, and there is no doubt that when water is sufficiently agitated their action is converted into heat. Professor Tyndall says the sailors' tradition is "theoretically correct," as the mechanical dash of the billows of the sea is ultimately converted into heat. He uses the term "theoretically correct" because he says that it would require far more care and instru-mental delicacy than appear to have been invoked up to the present time to prove that the observed differences of temperature were due solely to mechanical action.-Montreal Star.

A Freak in Handwriting.

A freak in the way of handwriting has just come under the notice of the English newspapers. A little girl of 4 years writes with her left hand and writes her words backwards, as they are reflected in a mirror from ordinary writing. Her friends have to read them by means of a looking glass. The child was taught writing with her sister, but would do things in her own way, with the result that she writes fluently in this fantastic style.—

TOR REPLY

# FT. FISHER TAKEN

How the Confederate Strong hold Fell,

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The Final Assault and Capture, Jan. 15, 1865-Desperate Fighting Under the Heroic Terry-Seven Hours of Hand-to-Hand Combat.

On Jan. 15, 1865, Fort Fisher, N. C., was carried by a bold Union assault, after a second heavy bombardment. Admiral Porter had such faith in an enterprise like the one undertaken in December, 1864, as to lead Gen. Grant to send him word to remain with his fleet on the North Carolina coast, and await the coming of a force of soldiers to make a land attack in connection with the naval bombardment. Over two weeks were consumed in bringing up the troops and in coaling and in supplying Porter's vessels.

The Confederates learned, on Jan. 8, that the Union fleet had not left the region. On the night of the 12th the vessels were sighted from the fort, and the commander (Col. Lamb) began to prepare for defense. He had 800 men, and the remainder of the Confederate army was at the intrenched camp up the peninsula, seven miles from the point. Gen. Bragg, the commander of the army at this time, was charged on the 13th "with the command and defense of Wilmington." This order, as it will be seen, he construed as

not including Fort Fisher. The Union transport fleet sailed from Fort Monroe Jan. 6. The force was led by Maj.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry, and num-bered 8,000 men, as follows: Second brigade, First division, Twenty-fourth corps, Col. J. C. Abbott: Sixth Connecticut. Seventh Connecticut, Third New Hampshire, Seventh New Hampshire, Six-teenth New York heavy artillery. Second division, Brig. Gen. Adelbert

Ames: First brigade, Gen. N. M. GEN. N. M. CURTIS. Curtis: One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Forty-second New York. Second brigade, Col. Galusha Pennypacker: Forty-seventh New York, Forty-eighth New York, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania. Third brigade, Col. Louis Bell: Thirteenth Indiana, Fourth New Hampshire, One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth

Third division, Twenty-fifth corps (colored troops), Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine. Second brigade, Col. John W. Ames: Fourth, Sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth United States. Third brigade, Col. Elias Wright: First, Fifth, Tenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-seventh United States.

Artillery-Companies B, G and L First Connecticut heavy artillery; Sixteenth New York battery; Battery E, Third United States.

Terry's orders were sealed and were to be opened when he was out at sea. His destination was not known to any one in the army or navy except those who had to know it. Terry himself was ignorant of it until he broke the seals of his instructions out at sea. In these instructions he was told to communicate freely with Admiral Porter and seek to have entire harmony between the army and navy in the expedition. The transports joined Porter's fleet at Beaufort on the Sth, and a plan was agreed upon between the admiral and the general. Owing to storms, however, their course was not taken towards Fort Fisher until the 12th.

Porter had a total of forty-eight vessels, which he formed in three lines, with a reserve. During the night they anchored off Fort Fisher, and on the morning of the 13th the New Ironsides ran up to within 1,000 yards. Some of the ironclads reached as near as 700 yards, and got into position under a heavy The landing of Terry's men was covered by several vessels not engaged in the bombardment. The troops went ashore on the sea beach about five miles above the fort, and between it and the intrenched camps of Bragg's army of Wilmington. By 2 o'clock p. m. the troops and stores were safely landed, and Paine's colored division pushed forward to Cape Fear river, the other side of the peninsula. Herealine of defenses was begun in order to repel any advance of the Confederates from Wilmington. On the 14th other lines were laid out and strengthened, and a reconnoissance was made to within 500 vards of the fort. It was seen that the fire from the navy was doing much damage, and an assault was determined upon for the afternoon of the 15th. Terry was to send in three brigades, in columns of a brigade front, to storm the land side, while 2,000 sailors and marines should assail the works on the sea side. Porter's order for the naval column

was as follows: "The sailors will be armed with cutlasses well sharpened, and with revolvers. When the signal is made to man the boats, the men will get in but not show themselves. When the signal is made to assault, the boats will ull around to the stern of the monitors and and right abreast of them, and board the fort on the run in a seamanlike way. marines will form in the rear and cover the sailors. While the soldiers are going over the parapets in front [north side] the sailors will take the sea face [east side] of Fort

The garrison of the fort had been increased luring the 14th to 1,500 men. Gen. Whiting ad come into the fort from Wilmington on e 13th, after the Union armada and troops ppeared, and had told the commandant, Col. mb, that he and his command were to be eft to their fate, for Gen. Bragg was looking ut for a position to retreat to. Nothing launted, Lamb telegraphed to Gen. Bragg on the night of the 14th to close in on the orth side and cut off the Union land forces ffering to make a sortie in co-operation. No

eply was received from Bragg. The assaults of the soldiers and sailors were be preceded by a heavy bombardment, and t daylight on the 15th fire upon the land face as redoubled by the Union gunboats. The reparations for assault were discovered in e fort, and an attempt was made to confuse e columns by firing grape. But the storms shot that swept the works from the navy ins cut down the Confederate cannoneer an appalling rate, and it was evident that danger could only be averted by hand to and struggles on the parapets.

THE GRAND ASSAULT.

Sharpshooters were posted at all convenient pints in and around the shotproof gun chamrs, and opportunely two regiments sent by ragg were landed on the river side and in-0. This did not, however, add to the garon, because fully that number had been

killed or disabled by the bombardment. At 3 o'clock promptly the grand signal was given by the noise of more than fifty steam whistles of the Union fleet, and the land column

sprang forward to the charge.

Gen. Curtis' brigade had the lead, and pushed forward to the northwest bastion near the river. The Confederates were seen to man the parapets the moment the naval fire ceased, to allow the Union troops to move up. Col. Lamb judged by the soul stirring whistles that the hour had come, and he desired to receive the assailants on his torpedoes as soon as they reached the walls. Leaving instructions with the commander on the northwest front he went to the angle of the works where the naval column had been sighted, fearing that that was the vital point. The sailors had landed successfully and halted be yond rifle range, under cover of the sand hills that formed the surface of the beach.



MOUND BATTERY EXTERIOR.

The men were in one long line and made a ormidable show, deceiving the enemy into the belief that this was the main assault, and dividing his garrison. At the signal the sailors moved down the beach, sheltered by a line of sand hills, and then turned squarely upon the fort. But the batteries farther down the Confederate line could sweep this stretch of beach, which at this point was nearly half a mile wide, and the muskets in the fort did terrible execution. Three cannon in the fort fired canister into the assailants, and both Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb stood on the parapet cheering the men at the

The sailors were unaccustomed to land maneuvers, and very soon showed the seriousness of this defect. Their officers, among them the gallant Lieut. W. B. Cushing, rallied and led them as well as possible, but the forward columns halted, under the walls of the fort, lying down to escape the fatal fires from above, and the rear columns on closing up did the same. The delay thus caused was fatal. The Confederates were cheered by the sight of a sort of panic that had seized these novices in war, and turned away to receive the land column which was announced to be close at hand by the sharp musketry and the booming of grapeshotted guns on the north front. Simultaneously Whiting and Lamb saw in that direction three of Gen. Curtis' battleflags on the ramparts adjoining the northwest bastion.

Curtis' advance had been bold and not without difficulty. At places the hollows in the sand were filled with water, and this had to be waded through, at some points waist deep. The fire from the fort was scattering but when the palisades were reached they could not be scaled and had to be cut away.

When Curtis' flags crowned the breastworks, Gen. Ames, who was up at the front, immediately ordered Gen. Pennypacker's brigade to his support, for the first success was no more than a lodgment. The stronghold was in the shotproof chambers, where every foot of ground could be disputed, and to the defense of them the Confederates rallied. Gen. Whiting, moving down the line from right to left, had led some men to the first chamber, held by Curtis, the fourth from the west end of the line, and he succeeded in recovering this and the adjoining parapets, although he received wounds which ultimately cost him his life.

Col. Lamb was now reconnoitering, and had actually gone outside the work in order to get a view of distant parts. He found his front enveloped by the assailants, and made the astounding discovery that his torpedo wires had been destroyed by the navy shots that plowed the sand many feet deep, and these efficient weapons for warding off assaults were useless. But the garrison was fighting bravely, and Lamb inspired them with the hope that, as the day was drawing to a close, the work could be held until sundown, when it was believed Gen. Bragg would come to his aid. His sharpshooters skillfully shot down all of the Union color bearers, and the hostile flags disappeared from before the eyes of the garrison. The traverses which intersected the parapet every few yards now became barricades over and around which the contestants struggled often at arms' length.

The naval column was now out of the fight, and the guns from the vessels kept up a steady fire all along the sea face of the work where the sailors had been repulsed. Gradually they took a wider target, and suc-

shots into the bat-

teries where it was

seen the Confederates still kept up a fire. This greatiy demoralized the GEN, A. H. TERRY. assault was rapidly pushed by the remainder of Gen. Ames' di-vision. Col. Bell's brigade was ordered up to the angle where the land face and sea face joined, but the advance, though bravely made, was checked by sharp musketry fire from the Confederate traverses. Some of the saflors on leaving the ground where they charged on the sea face had gone north into the works of the land column. Here they

all of the troops of the army were sent down to the fort. In one or two cases the foremost Union troops had crossed over the works and were securely lodged in a rear position, alhough the activity of the enemy prevented them from advancing from these places of vantage. Everywhere it was evident to both sides that the end must be determined by a

were formed into parties to defend the trenches against a rear attack on Ames, and

bitter hand-to-hand struggle. It now became a soldiers' fight in every sense of the word, because there was but little chance of unity of action either with the Confederate or Union troops. The traverses, ranged all along the main parapet and extending thirty feet to the rear, with their shot proof sides and numerous passages, were so many little forts, and the capture of any Terry's men simply drove the defenders back to another one. The Confederates, having the interior and knowing the ground, were able to haul cannon out of the gun chambers and fire across the space where the assailants must advance. But the entering wedge had been driven by Curtis' brigade. The portion of the works held by him was a protection to a flanking column which formed on the interior of the main parapet and swept around in rear of the row traverses. This compelled the garrison to come out of their little citadels and fight in

open ground or be captured in them. For a time the Confederates met this flank ttack from behind an old breastwork that extended along the interior plane of the inclosure. Col. Lamb, who was alive to every opportunity to dispute Terry's advance, now

went along the batteries south, toward the point and, directed a heavy fire to be thrown into the north west portion of the work, where the danger was so threatening. On his way he ordered every available man forward to the first traverse ahead of Terry's men, and on his return he found that traverse still beld by his stubborn soldiers, although the slaughter among them had been appalling. The fire from the fleet had scooped out graves in the sand and his dead were lying in them as they fell, half buried by the showers of dust thrown out by the bursting shells Great timbers, gun carriages and even cannon, broken by the huge missiles from the fleet. were lying in heaps, and on and around them were the dead who had vainly tried to defend

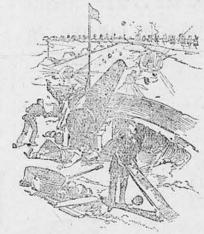
The advance of Terry's men had been arrested, and Col. Lamb summoned all his force to the front traverse, with the determination to charge upon the assarlants and drive them out. He still had hopes that Gen. Bragg would take advantage of the darkness and send over a column to fall upon Terry's rear and hold him between two fires. Signals were sent to all the gunners in the fort to withhold their fire on the position held by Terry during this countercharge. The distance between the combatants was not above a hundred feet, and, calling on officers and men to follow, Lamb leaped the breastworks, with the order, "Charge bayonets! Forward! Double quick, march!" Instantly a Union bullet entered his right hip and he sank on the works. Terry's men poured a heavy vol-ley of bullets into the Confederates, and the latter fell back behind cover again

Col. Lamb was taken to a bomb proof, and the command was given to Maj. James Reilly, Tenth North Carolina ar-母原 tillery, who agreed to continue the struggle so long as he had a man left. Lamb again telegraphed to Bragg's headquarters for assistance, and Maj. Reilly, taking up

the fight where it COL LOUIS BALL had halted through the wounding of the commandant, succeeded by a brave rally in driving out the flanking column that had gotten inside the works. But this effort of the Confederates depleted their numbers engaged on the traverses, and an advance of a new force, under Col. Abbott, on the left of Ames' brigades, which until now had contended alone, captured some of the traverses between this point and

the sea. The land force was now held only around the sally port.

The Confederates still looked to their wounded leaders, Whiting and Lamb, for inspiration, and at So'clock word was carried to them that the ammunition was giving out, the cartridge boxes of the dead having been emptied to supply the men on the works. Both Lamb and Whiting replied that help would come from Bragg, and the work must not be surrendered. In one hour word was brought that the sallyport had been carried by the assailants, and there was no line to oppose Terry's advance. It was now dark and the progress of the assault was necessa-The combatants were so close as to fire into one another at arm's length. All of the Confederate wounded were removed



MOUND BATTERY INTERIOR. to Battery Buchanan, near the river, and farther down toward the point. Confederate vessels had been able to land here during the fight and bring dispatches from Wilmington. The work was a defense of the river channel, but was of little use to aid Fort Fisher with its guns. Its small garrison, however, had volunteered to join the garrison of the larger work. The sand plain between Fort Fisher and Battery Buchanan was swept by the guns of the Union fleet, and also by the guns of the Confederate battery. If this plain could be put between the defeated Confederates and their foes darkness might aid them to escape on vessels to Wilmington. A rear guard was formed from the sound men of the garrison, and the sick and wounded were sent on ahead with the leaders, Whiting and Lamb. On arriving at Battery Buchau-an, the guns were found spiked, and the men who had been left to defend it, with all the officers, had sailed away to Wilmington.

The Confederate rear guard made the best fight they could, yielding inch by inch, and it was 10 o'clock, or seven hours after the fight began, when the last traverse and battery was in Terry's hands. When this occurred, many of the Confederates took to the water of Cape Fear river and were rescued by their vessels. The men who reached Battery Buchanan were surrendered during the night, the leaders, Whiting and Lamb, being

The victory was complete, but it had not been won without heavy cost. The three brigade commanders of Ames' division had been stricken down on the works. Gen. Curtis was wounded at the head of his men, while leading them, rifle in hand, up to the paliseries. Fle was struck by canister. Col. Pennypacker was wounded seriously while planting the colors of one of his regiments on a parapet that he had been the first to scale. Col. Louis Bell was mortally wounded after he had passed the palisades. Col. J. W. Moore, commanding the Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed while crossing a traverse and waving the col-

In the charge of the column of sailors, sev-

ors of his regiment. eral brave officers fell. Lieuts, Preston, and Porter were killed, and C. H. Cush-man, W. N. Allen and G. M. Bache 國氣 were wounded. In the advance of Gen. party of volunteers, numbering 100, had had the lead, and deployed within 200 yards of 0 the parapets under 10

From this point four volun- GEN. ALBERT AMES. teers went forward to examine the ditch and able to see with ease, and ran about with as twelve more volunteers went ahead with axes to cut down the palisading. The first man through the palisading was Capt. A. R. Lawrence, of Gen. Ames' staff. After passing through the aperture he reached back for a guidon to plant on the crest when a shell took off his left arm and injured his neck. George L. Kilmer.

HOW A CHROMO IS MADE.

An Interesting Process with Which Few People Are Familiar. We see tens of thousands of chromos, which

are given away by every enterprising business man, yet I venture the assertion that very few know how they are produced. To properly produce a chromo the lithographer must be en rapport with the artist. He must analyze the picture, fully realize the combinations of colors and the spirit of the work Having determined just how many basic colors enter into the picture, the artist commences his work by preparing a lithographic stone for each separate color. The artist commences his work by making a delicate and elaborate ink tracing of the picture; not only its general outlines, but the minute and intricate touches and shades of color of which it is composed. The tracing paper is chemically prepared, so that the lines upon it can be readily transferred to stone. A press is employed to transfer the impressions on the paper to the stone, considerable pressure being itsed. Thousands of impressions can then be taken from the stone by simply run-ning an ink roller over it.

The tracing thus transferred forms what is known as the key stone. Suppose there are twenty colors in the chromo. This number of impressions is taken from the key stone and each carefully dusted with red chalk. A dim offset of the entire tracing is then pressed on each one of these stones,

The drawing then begins, and often occupies many months. Each stone is to be printed in a separate color, and therefore must contain not only all that is necessary of that color of the picture, to the minutest de-tail, but all of the compound colors, made by printing one or more over others. A variety of gradations of color from its full strength to the faintest tinting can be produced on each stone, just as in using an ordinary pencil or crayon on drawing paper. These various colors are, of course, worked up in black by the artist, and it is the printer who applies the colors. The lines on each separate are etched with the wash of nitric acid and gum arabic, and are ready for the presses.

The printer must be as skillful as the artist in applying his colors, and must fully realize the blending and effect of each color. As fast as each color is printed it is submitted to the artist, who has thus a progressive proof

of the work. It has been probably noticed that lines cross each other on the margin of a chromo. These are the registering marks; and enable the printer to place the sheet in the same relative position every time a new stone is used and a new color applied. These lines are drawn in the original tracing and appear on each stone. When the first color is printed very small holes are punctured in each sheet at the intersection of these lines, very fine holes are also drilled in corresponding positions on each of the subsequent stones, and the holes in the paper are to correspond precisely with the holes in the stone, and thus as each collitional color is put on a perfect register is secured and each color falls just where it belongs.

The next process is make the chromo have a rough surface has an oil painting. A stone is now prepared which has a rough surface, similar to canvas. The paromo is then laid upon it and passed through a press with heavy pressure. When it charts forth it is an exact imitation of the painting. It is then varnished, and thus you is we the chromo ready for the market

The world is yet practically dependent on one quarry in Bayaria for its lithographic stone. Stenes have been found in Prance, England, Canada and the United diates, but none possess the qualities of the ber. German stones. A bell of hithe graphic stone has been found in Sequencials valley, not far from Chatfunooga, and the investigations so far indicate that it will yield stone of a very fine quality. If it cheall prive so, it will be literally a gold mass. The finer quality of stone is today worth thirteen cents per pound, and is very scarce.—Nashvillo (Fonn.) Times,

He Had the Documents.

We were waiting at Trenton for the cross train to Long Branch, when a lame and sorrowful looking man began to circulate among the people and solitit alms on the ground that he had just buried his wife after long illness, which had, coupled with ill health, reduced him to poverty.

"Look here, sir!" said the third man he came to, "you are a liar and an imposter!" "But I am not," quietly replied the man.
"But you are! You told me this very same

story in Buffalo a year ago!" "And he told it to me in Pittsburg about two years ago!" added a second.
"And he related it to me and got money in

Patterson three months ago!" exclaimed a "Gentlemen, I am a truthful man!" protested the beggar.
"But you are telling a mighty old story!"

"No, I ain't. My last wife died four months Your last? How many have you had?" "Three. I told this story in Buffalo be-cause I lost my second one there. Please read

It was a doctor's certificate of the cause of death, with a newspaper notice pasted there-

"But you told it to me a year previous in Pittsburg," said the Pennsylvanian. "No doubt of it, sir. Please read this. It

relates to the death of my first wife.' It was some such document as the other, and its genuineness could not be doubted. "And the story you told me at Paterson re lates to the third, I suppose?" queried the

third accuser. "It does. Here is the document." That paper was also straight, and the first accuser scratched his head, looked puzzled, and final-

"Well, I take it all back. You are not ar impostor; but excuse me and accept this half dollar, when I rise to remark that you are stopping in a house next door to a fool,"

And the thrice bereaved was sent limping away with a purse of about six dollars.—New

Little Irving is only 3 years old, and he wasn't that within three months when he made the funny speech about the Lima bean, His mother had a pan full of them on her lap and had begun to shell them when the small, fair baired, blue eyed boy jumped from his rocking horse and came to help. He took one of the largest beans, of course, but although he tried and tried he could not burst the ped. It was too much for his tiny fingers, and at last, throwing it down in great vexation, he said: "Oh, mamma, I can't unbutton it."— Detroit Free Press.

A Living Cyclops.

An Oregon newspaper states that an Indian child of the Nez Perce tribe with but one eye situated in the center of its forehead, like those of the fabled Cyclops, was lately seen at Pendleton, in that state. The child was much freedom as any of its two eyed com-panions. When the child's mother was asked for an explanation of the mystery she replied in chaste and elegant Nez Perce that she could account for its strange peculiarity only by the fact that she had looked at a one eyed cayuse shortly before the infant's birth.— Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

DATENTS!

G. R. BYINGTON,
Washington, D. C.
10 YEARS IN U. S. Guide to Inventors Mailed Free
PATENT OFFICE.

R. B. CRAUFURD,

Investments, Real Estate and Insurance, ROOM 2, MASONIC BUILDING.

Wm. Lockwood, Real Estate, Insurance and Investment

Securities. MONEY TO LOAN.

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J. BELDEN HURLBUTT. Attorney and Counselor at Law. Room No. 4, Up Stairs, GAZETTE BUILDING, NORWALK, CONN.

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Building Materials, &c. BUILDING STONE, all qualities of sand, cel

lars dug, gardens and grounds renovated horses and earts for hire. I have some thoroughly rotted and very fine manure for flower beds.

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PLYMOUTH ROCK ICE. I HAVE a large quantity of Ice on hand. It was frozen on pure water. It is clear, clean and solid ice. All orders promptly attended to.

Thanking my customers for past favors, I solicit a continuance of their nationals.

Main Street ann Bennt Thanking my customers for paramage, a continuance of their patronage. R. L. ELLS.

Norwalk Fire Insurance Co. Has now completed its
18th SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS YEAR

And sas not outstanding a dollar of unpaid losses or claims for losses. No sound company insures W. C. STREET, Pres., GEO. B. St. John, Treas., GEO. R. COWLES, Secretary.

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42D STREET AND 4TH AVENUE, NEW YORK Entrance from waiting room, New York, New Bayen and Hartford railroad.

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ANTIFERMENTINE. ONLY 30 CENTS A PACKAGE. AT HALE'S DRUG STORE.

Sewing Machines. OF every kind and make, repaired, eleaned and guaranteed. All orders left at

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CARRIAGE MAKER,

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Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Repairing.

Large Office Room to Rent. IN GAZETTE Building, second floor front formerly editorial rooms of the GAZETTE Enquire of CHAS. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk. O. E. WILSON,

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Sanitary Plumbing, and Ventilation, and Low Pressure Steam Heating, a Specialty. PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

Pipe and Fitting for Steam and Gas.

Agent for the Florida Low Pressure Poiler. Facilities for Cutting and Threading all Sizes of

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We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Kentucky and Ohio Horses, selected with great care in the western markets. We have horses suitable for all purposes and no one who wants a thoroughly reliable animal should purchase before seeing what we have to offer. We also keep constantly on hand at our Carriage Repository a complete line of CARRIAGES from the best makers, which are manufactured for us

to special order; every carriage warranted, WAGONS and CARTS of every description. HARNESSES, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS DANN'S LIVERY STABLE. OFFICE 48 WALL ST., NORWALK

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give my personal attention to laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the interment of the dead. Residence-No 3 Berkeley'Place, Norwalk.

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

J. C. EWKIRK,

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Hotel Registers. Printed in the Neatest Styles and at the Lowest Call and get estimates.
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For Sale at a Sacrifice. Will be sold if applied for soon,

Books and Pamphlets,

TEN ROOM COTTACE. 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 satisfac tory party.

Family Carriages, Victorias, Buggies, &c. PORTRAITS

1m33 Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE.

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, Nor-

WESTPORT.

"La Grippe" has in its grasp many citizens and the disease seems to be spreading. Mr. Charles Fable has been confined to his home a week, and Mr. Howard Staples has had a tussle which he does not care to repeat.

The funeral of Mrs. Joseph Wakeman took place New Year's day, was held Saturday from the Marquand Congregational church, Southport, on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Holman officiated. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spicer, and the burial was in their plot in Christ church cemetery.

It has been decided by the Board of Trade to put forward the date for holding the preposed fair for village improvements, to Tuesday February 4th. This will give the committee ample time to make all arrangements perfect.

Rev. Mr. Gaullidet, of Orange, N, J. officiated at Memorial church, Sunday. During the past week fishermen have

been fortunate in having water free from ice in the Saugatuck river, and they have been able with seems to capture fully 500 pounds of smelt.

There was a great fire in Saugatuck near the depot Saturday evening, and the depot itself came near being destroyed. The fire started in the Saugatuck house occupied by Mrs. Stephen Hodges, but from what cause is not known, Flames were first seen at 5:30. An alarm was given, Compo and Vigilant engine companies and Pioncer H. & L. Co., responded, but owing to the distance they had to travel the house, barn and stables adjoinwere destroyed and fire had communicated to the E. G. Schneider's market before a South Norwalk and was estimated at \$3,000. Both properties were partially insured. The fire department under Chief Jones did splendid service, under decidedly adverse circumstances. They saved the building occupied by Hiram Jelliff as a grocery and the buildings adjoining, when it was thought impossible to have done so. The distance which water from the river had to be forced through the hose, the intense heat encountered, all were over come and the property made secure, Fully 1,000 people gathered to see the fire but few of them could be of any assistance. The noble firemen did all the work and they are entitled to all the credit. The fire furnishes a fresh example of the dangers to which our village is exposed, and points the need of introducing something better than our present appliances, say for instance a third class steamer.

The funeral of E. Ward Burr, deaf and dumb, who died Sunday Dec. 29, aged 78, was held on New Year's day from his late resident, at Greens Farms.

The newly elected officers of Temple Lodge will be installed to-morrow, Thursday evening, after which the annual meeting of the Masonic Relief association will

Rev. Henry Davis has accepted the pastership of the Congregational church, Greens Farms.

The officers of Harry McDonnough Post, G. A. R., were installed Monday evening. There were interesting exercises around the usual camp fire, lighted pipes and stories of soldier life being air. among the features. "PAUL"

### SOUTH-NOR WALK.

The circulation of the GAZETTE around the city last week, sprightly and sparkling, at the age of ninety years, was an event long to be remembered.

The Board of Councilmen and the Mayor have finished their labors for 1889, and retire very gracefully to admit their successors. Mayor Comstock and his officers have performed their duties well

The suit which was brought against the South Norwalk club has ended for the present, and now it is reported the Oystermen's club is to be proceeded against. The general impression is, that the prosecutor will obtain nothing but

Douglas Fowler Post, G. A. R., installed their officers for the present year, on Monday Evening.

The Union Gospel Temperance Reform association, held a new year's meeting in Grand Army Rooms, on Sunday, which was made very interesting by the earnestness of the brothers and sisters present.

### WILTON.

"Avez-vous la grippe?" It is rumored that a stock company is to be formed to develop the Bald Hill

The Congregational society held their annual meeting on Saturday.

Cannons Station is overwhelmed because one of its citizens has built a much needed sidewalk in front of a portion of his premises. More should follow.

Mr. Julian C. Gregory has begun to improve his premises.

Our local horse railroad is still running -at the reservoir.

What has become of that blood and hunder resolution passed at the annual town meeting in regard to the dog ques-

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 ter or coffee without the knowledge of cup of the for coefficient without the knowledge of the p rson taking it, effecting a speedy and perms neat cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taker the Golden Specific in their coeffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures gustanteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address, in foundance; Golden Specific Co., 185 Bace street, Cincinnati, O.

During the year just closed failures in Connecticut numbered 171, fifteen less than in the preceding year. The actual assets were \$1,006,000, while in 1888 the assets were \$735,000. The liabilities in 1889 amounted to \$2,012,000, and those of 1888 to \$1,612,000. By taking the assets of 1889 from the liabilities of the some whose death at her home in Southport, year it will be seen that the excess of liabilities is about doubled.

> A prophet, they say, is no good in his own country; but there is an exception to this proverb. Dr. Bull has been of infinite good to his countrymen, and his Cough Syrup has become a national balm.

Cough Syrup has become a national balm.

The wonderful manner in which our distinguished old neighbor P. T. Barnum has captured London, royalty and all, with his greatest show on earth, is a striking proof of the text, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings. He shall not stand before kings. He shall not stand before mean men." So far as the circus business is concerned, Mr. Barnum's success demonstrates the fact that he has been just diligent enough to acquire a right to stand before kings, but not too diligent to "stand before mean men" who could raise the price of a ticket.—Record.

Address,

Mr. W. H. Hall, Foreman of the Delivery Department of the above company, says: "Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, which has been gentlest, whom any other medicine would half kill. It cured me of dyspepsia and its resulting complications after the disease had been growing upon me for years and obtained so firm a hold that the best physicians of Jersey City, (N. J.) where I live, were at the end of their resources. I personally know he Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, of the above company, says: "Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, of the above company, says: "Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, of the above company, says: "Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, of the above company, says: "Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, of the above company, says: "Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, of the above company, says: "Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) is the gentlest, world for constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia. The most delicate women and children may take it, whom any other medicine would half kill. It cured me of dyspepsia and its resulting complications after the disease had been growing upon me for years and obtained so firm a hold that the best plants and obtained so firm a hold that the best plants and obtained so fir the price of a ticket .- Record.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipa ed. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Col. Stephen Raymond, formerly in command of the Ninth Regt., of Conn., had a meeting of his staff officers and captains at his residence Darien. He is now eighty years old and retains his faculties remarkably. The oldest captain present was B. D. Purdy, Esq., of New Canaan, stream of water could be sent upon the flames. This building was totally destroyed. It was owned by Miss Ann Wheeler and was valued at \$4,000. The Saugatuck house was owned by Raymond Bros., of South Norwalk and was estimated at Raymond, her daughter, and granddaughters. Stories of old "training days" were rehearsed around that table.—Advocate.

> All cases of weak or lame back, back ache, rheumatism, will find relief by wear ing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Bel-ladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25

### List of Patents

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Dec. 31, '89, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us from the office of EARLE & SEYMOUR, Solicitors of Patents, New Haven, Conn.

J. H. Baird, Oakville, assignor to C. W. Mc-Gill, machine for making pins for pin fasteners. G. E. Brush. Danbury, machine for fitting

G. E. Brish, Danoury, machine for hing sweat leathers in hats.

H. H. Cragie, Stamford, balanced float valve.
H. A. Fechter, assignor 1-2 to M. Smith, New Haven, means for ventilating hats.
R. R. Gwathmey, New London, cotton gin.
J. and G. Hatch, South Windham, music

G. B. Huff, Hartford, screw cleat for electric W. Johnston, Seymour, assignor 1-2 to E. J.

Hickey, furnace.

J. L. Leifer, Bridgeport, type writer cabinet.

E. E. Latham, deceased, M. S. Latham
Windsor Locks, administrator, clutch operat-

ng mechanism. W. A. Lorenz, Hartford, paper bag machine. Same, paper bag. W. T. McFarline, Bridgeport, stirrer for

molten metal.

J. T. and H. W. Morgan, pencil sharpener.
C. F. Mosman, Meriden, envelope and stamp

moistener.
L. H. Nash, South Norwalk, gas engines; 3 patents.
C. W. Pierce, Rocky Hill, kettle.
R. J. Shipley, Waterbury, assignor to G. W. McGill, machine for making paper fasteners;

patents. E. Stockwell, assignor 1-2 to H. R. Towne, Stamford, apparatus for separating dust from H. R. Towne. Stamford, assignor 1-2 to E. Stockwell, apparatus for separating dust from

DESIGNS. C. W and F. H. Andrews, assignors to Mallory Wheeler Co. New Haven, ornamenta-tion of builders' hardware. G, S. Barkentin, assignor to P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, ornamentation of bullders' hard-

THE NEW YORK

### Saturday Review.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR AMERI-CAN HOMES.

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ART, LITERATURE, SOCIETY, POLITICS, DRAMA, FI-

NANCE, SPORT.

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MISS STEVENS' School for Children, will re-open on Monday, January 6th. Pupils re-ceived at any time.

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COPYING done with Type-writer. Good work guaranteed and all orders executed promptly. Apply at office of the Norwalk Gazette.

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CURES Dyspepsia.

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The Hones of People who nse Kaskine are always Realized in a Cure.

POWERFUL TONIC. A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine

BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine
I am Pastor of the Reformed Church of the
Thousand Islands, having lately come here from
Troy, N. Y. While at Troy I used Kaskine and it
did me much good. Rev. C. P. Evans, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
I have been ailing for 17 years with nervous dyspepsia and debility, and Kaskine has do c me a
great deal of good. I am much stronger and better and have good hope of complete recovery.
The effect of Kaskine upon my appetite is very
marked, and it is only three months since I began
using it.—Geo. Walker, New Castle, Del.
Kaskine can be taken without any special med-

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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On and after Monday, Sept. 23d, (until furthe notice) THE PROPELLERS



City of Norwalk and Eagle

Will make daily trips, Sundays excepted, for freight between New York, Norwalk and South Norwalk. Will leave Pier 23, foot of Beekman St. New York, every evening, except Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, and on Saturdays at 2 p. m.

Returning boat leaves Norwalk at 5 ip. m., and So. Norwalk at 6:30 p. m.

Freight received from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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

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

### HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.

Danbury and Norwalk Division. CORRECTED TO NOV. 20TH, 1889. PASSENGER TRAINS

SOUTH. Lv . So. Norwalk, Ar. Wilson Poin Lv. Norwalk. 7 32 a. m. 8 17 " 10 03 " 12 50 p. m. 4 33 " 6 25 " Mixed 8 04 " 9 47 .\*

NORTH. Lv. Wison Point Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Norwalk 3. m. 6 35 " 9 18 " 12 13 " 3 10 p. m. 5 12 " 6 26 " 7 25 " 10 17 " a. m. 6 25 " 8 45 " 12 01 " 2 50 p. m. 4 25 " 6 05 " 10 10 " a. m. 6 41 " 9 23 " 12 18 " 3 16 p. m. 5 17

6 33 " Limited Express, New York and Pittsfield, via. D. & N. Division, going South leave South Nor-walk at 7:44 p. m. Going North leave South Nor-walk at 4:15 p. m.

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

### New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

OCTOBER 6th, 1889.

NEW YORK DIVISION. Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:-

Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:—

For New York.—Accommodation trains at 6.55, S.30, 9.36, a. m., 1.20 (2.54, 5.08, to Stamford only) 6.46, S.11, 10.23, p. m. Express trains at 5.16 (except Mondays), 5.46, 6.12, (10°al), 7.23 (10cal), 7.56 (10cal) [8.26 (10cal) 9.03 (Springdield local), 16.11, 11.37 a. m.; 12.59 (Springdield local), 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.51, (daily except Sunday)p. m.

For New Haven and the East.—Accommodation trains at 6.31, 7.38, 8.50, 10.40 a. m., 1.42, 4.22, 5.13, 6.23 and 7.23, to Bridgeport, S.41, 9.41, 11.07 p. m. Express trains at 9.16, a. m.; 12.09, 1.07 (local), 3.09, 4.11 (Houstonic Express) 5.09 (Naugatuck Express) 7.15, (Springdield local), 12.43 a. m. (Boston express).

Sundays.—Accommodation 7.38, 9.12 a. m., and 6.48 p. m.

and 6.48 p. m.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt. 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.

For Sale or Exchange. THE Homestead of the late Abijah Betts, situated at South Wilton, one mile from depot. Dwelling has eleven rooms, good well of water, barn and sheds, eighteen acres of land, abundance of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of O. E. WILSON, 3 GARRYEE Building, Norwalk, or to JULIA GREGORY, Wianipauk, Conn.

AT COST.

A Fine Assortment of

MISSES ST. JOHN,

88 Main St.

On and after January 1st the rates for gas will be as follows:

List price, two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand feet.
On all bills a discount of twenty per cent., or fifty cents per thousand feet, will be made for cash within ten days from receipt of bill.

To all consumers in excess of fifty thousand and under one hundred thousand feet per annum, an extra discount of five per cent. will be

To all consumers in excess of one hundred thousand feet per annum. an extra discount of ten per cent. will be made.

### CHEAP FUEL

Coke, at six cents per bushel, is cheaper than coal or wood. We are now making it in large quantities, Try it and you will like it.

The NORWALK GAS LIGHT CO.

### F. KOCOUR; Merchant TAILOR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which he will make up in the BEST OF STYLE

LOWEST PRICES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED 13 and 15 Main Street.

# MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Chartered in 1872, Under the Banking I aws of Connecticut. CASH CAPITAL, \$600,000. SURPLUS, \$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



\$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 one of the Finest Fitting Shoes we ever handled at any price. From over 20,000 pair sold by the manufacturer, only one pair has been re-turned from any cause. LOOK AT THEM.

A. H. HOYT & SON, 37 WALL ST., NORWALK

### 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., in addition to his established

### HORSE SHOEING business at the old stand.

GOOD WORK, FAIR PRICES, PROMPT-NESS AND FAIR DEALING GUARANTEED, and a share of the public patronage respectfully solicted. 3m44. CHARLES E. MILLER.

Probate Sale of Real Estate.

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 real estate, viz.:

The homestead situated at the head of Main street, consisting of dwelling house, and out buildings in good repair, with about two acres of land attached, also, the premises adjoining, on the Wilton road, with good dwelling house nicely arranged for two families. Both of these places, contain borough waterand are located on line of horse railway. Also about ten acres of desirable land situate in the town of kidgefield, a short distance from the railroad depot, suitable for farm of building purcoses.

For further particulars apply to CHAS, OLMSTEAD, Administrator, Norwalk, Conn., July 284, 1889.

THE

# D. M. READ CO.,

BRIDGEPORT.

# JANUARY CLEARANCE

SALE.

### HEAVY DRESS GOODS.

of which we have a long line of good qualities, can be bought for little money during January.

### BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.

we have cases of, that must be sold, for we have no room to store them. All now marked way down.

### CLOAKS AND PLUSH SACQUES,

that the racks in our cloak rooms hang full of, are the consequence of mild weather, and so we cut the prices on them all.

### **UNDERWEAR**

for men and women that should have been sold early, must now be placed on our counters at a sacrifice.

# OUR JANUARY SALE

this year will not be a lot of old goods, but those that are recent purchases and what we ought to have sold during November and December.

# THE D. M. READ COMPANY.

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

### BRIDGEPORT.

THE NOW FAMOUS

### **NEW CANAAN** CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

C. T. RAYMOND

### G. F. JOHNSON. JOHNSON & RAYMOND New Canaan, Conn.

Manufacturers of Carriages Estimates and Drawings Furnished of any Style of Carriage, Wagon or Truck.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

First-Class Livery Attached CARRIAGES CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

FOR REPAIR AND PAINTING.

Jump-Seat Carriage

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

WILL BE SOLD FOR \$150

COST STOO

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

36 MAIN STREET, Keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds FURITURE.

# WANTED.

100 Tons of Hay and Straw.

# Highest Cash Price Paid. FOR SALE!

Grain,

Flour,

Feed. Small Stove Coal. Peat Moss Stable

Bedding. Drain Pipe,

> Fire Brick. &c., &c.

South Norwalk.