NORWALK



GAZETTE.

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

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Norwalk Gazette.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

Norwalk wants more manufactories and ewer saloons.

New awnings are being put up on various tores in town. The borough fire police held their an-

ual meeting last night. There will be a ten hour foot race in

he Armory, Saturday night. Ridgefield is to have a council of the Order of American Mechanics.

The Easter Monday ball of the Germania Sængerbund was a big success.

Miss Mamie Marvin, of Mont Clair, N. I., is the guest of Miss Annie Cole.

And still the dynamiters shoot, at the ocky spot next to the Opera House.

Last Wednesday's number of the Merilen Journal was as big as a large cheese. Harry S. Mosher, of Newark, N. J.,

pent Easter Sunday with his parents in

A. L. Duncan is placing a number of ash registers in Bridgeport business laces.

Regular monthly meeting of Pioneer look and Ladder company Thursday vening.

Wallace Sherwood, the expressman, is he proud papa of a boy haby, born Easter Miss Mena Ambler was credited last

week with 282 votes in the the World ocket contest. "Joe" Buckman, formerly with Weeks,

he groceryman, is now employed at Horace Dann's livery stables.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Stevens, of Rowayon, celebrated their silver wedding anniersary, Monday evening.

A convocation of Washington Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., will be holden in St. John's lodge room this evening.

The Stamford minstrel show, in which he company F minstrels will participate

as been pospored until the 23d inst. Johnnie, the twelve year old son of aloon keeper John Hogan, of Main street,

lied on Saturday night, of pneumonia. Easter Sunday was a glorious day. The sun danced merrily in the early morningso say those who rose early enough to see

The Berkshire News, came out in enarged and improved shape on Saturday

ast. It is one of the brightest papers we Zozo, the Magic Queen, occupied the coards in the Opera House, on Saturday

night. The company disbanded here for Miss Julia Rose, who has been spending he past four months among relatives in he West, has returned to her home on

Camp street. Mrs. Cyrus Ballard, of Danbury, has returned to her home after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ferris Morehouse, on

Seymour Place. Another momentous question is decided and the suspense of the public relieved ac-

cordingly. A superintendent of sewers as been appointed. George S. Raymond, who wandered

way from his home in Five Mile River a nonth ago, has not yet returned and his whereabouts is unknown. A reception will be given by Mr. and

Mrs. Eversley Childs, nee Minnie Lockwood, at 388 Washington avenue, Brookyn, next Thursday evening.

The poorest lot of Norwalk pictures yet published in the World, appeared last Sunlay, which villified the appearance of ome of our best looking citizens.

We call attention to the "At Home" Advt. of the Atkinson House Furnishing Jo. found in another column. It will be ound valuable reading; look for it.

Mr. F. E. Birch, who, for the past two r three years has been employed in the utting department of the shirt factory, as accepted a position in New York city.

One of the longest trestles in the state, s well as one of the finest iron bridges in he Housatonic railroad system, is the new oridge over the Housatonic river at Birningham, on the Derby division, which now about completed. It was inspected y Col. Stevenson, on Wednesday.

Cornetist Styles, of the Norwalk Amusement company orchestra, is to be given a benefit at Germania Hall, to-morrow

Mr. W. T. Peat, the new mail carrier, has already demonstrated the advantage of the change. He gets the mails up here

Union Fast Day services were held in the Baptist church, Rev. T. K. Noble, of the Congregational church, preaching, and taking for his text, "Christian Citizen-

At the Glover & Son store a new awning has been hung up, on which is appended "a banner with this strange device," in big black letters :- "C. L. Glover, Gro-

The recuperative power of the American people is forcibly illustrated in the action of the people of Johnstown. They have raised \$500 for the Louisville tornada

The Wheeler & Wilson orchestra, of Bridgeport, contributed greatly to the enjoyableness of the Easter exercises at St. Mary's church, on Sunday morning and afternoon.

John Comstock was arrested Wednesday night for intoxication, and other conduct unbecoming a good citizen. He was fined \$7 and costs in default of which he was sent to jail.

The Easter services in all the churches of the borough were interesting and largely attended, and it seemed as if the floral decorations and the musical exercises were finer than ever before.

Stamford has a new democratic paper, the Constitution. We wish the new venture unbounded success, and a degree of prosperity that will enable it soon to enlarge and hire a proof reader.

The New York World's crusade against the Flacks is not netting heavy results. The case has been tried, but up to the present time the only culprit landed behind the bars is a World reporter.

Dr. and Mrs. Noble will give their first reception in the parsonage next Monday, from 3 to 10 o'clock p. m., and will be "at home" to their friends on each subscquent Monday at the same hours.

Miss Lucretia Quintard died at her residence in South Norwalls, on Sunday, in her 70th year. She was a sister of Walter Quintard, and was universally beloved for her many virtues and generous deeds. The Golden Rule band held a Basket en-

tertainment at the Methodist church, Wednesday evening. About two hundred persons enjoyed themselves and at the same time helped swell the treasury of the

The annual ball given by Hope Hose company, in the Armory, on Monday evening, was a big success in every particular, and was attended by an immense crowd, including a large number of visit-

Mrs. John Hession, a former resident of this town, died in New York, Tuesday, aged 60 years. The remains were brought here for interment, the funeral being attended from St. Mary's church, Thursday morning.

It is proposed to hold monthly meetings of the Conn. Press association from Oct. 1 to May 1 and have a paper on some subject of interest to the newspaper fraternity, read at each meeting The plan is an excellent one.

"Susan B. Anthony, U. S. S.," wouldn't look so bad on a package of garden seed or on the cover of a pub. doc. There are worse men than Susan B, in the Senate, and there is no telling what the State of Wyoming may do.

Fred G. Mead, the actor, who was at his home in Norwalk during Lent, with his father, Confectioner Mead, left on Monday to rejoin the "Only a Farmer's Daughter" company, in which he plays the leading comedy part.

A train will leave South Norwalk at the close of the Gilmore band entertainment, on Friday afternoon, for the north, and will stop at Norwalk station for the accommodation of the boroughites who desire to avoid the rush on the horse cars.

-For sale everywhere-"Norwalk Club" Cigars. Smoke no other.

John W, Edmunds of Branchville, charged with sending obscene letters through the mails, was bound over to the May term of the United States district court to be held in Hartford. Edmunds waived examination and bonds were placed at \$500.

F. Kocour, the merchant tailor, has removed to No. 17 North Main street, South Norwalk. He will open a fine and large assortment of spring and summer goods, which he will cut and make up in the latest styles and at the lowest prices, and he guarantees they fit.

Mr. James Sutherland has purchased the tobacco store in the GAZETTE building, for the past five years under the proprietorship of "Doc" H. C. Mosher. Mr. Mosher established the business and worked up an excellent trade.

Mary Jones, a colored lady, got gloriously drunk Saturday night, and enjoyed herself in the early part of Sunday morning by smashing windows in the Hadden block. Officer Gormley gathered her in and put her in the lockup, and on Monday Judge Austin fined her \$2 and costs, which she paid.

Mr. James Sutherland will keep his cigar and news store closed on Sundays, a departure which will meet with the approval of our church going people who dislike to be obliged to pass by a gang of idlers who seem to find the front of a cigar store a congenial Sunday loafing

"Billy" May, the genial veteran editor of the Bridgeport Sun has retired from the editorial chair, which will hereafter be filled by L. M. Rich, who is said to be "a hustler." Billy promises, however, to contribute to its columns occasionally, which to a certain extent assuages the public grief over his withdrawal.

Have you secured your seat yet for the Old Folks' concert this evening? If not you should do so immediately as the best ones are fast being checked off and there are not a great many left. The programme that Ye Old Folks will render this evening is entirely different from that of last year, and these real old folks' should have a crowded house to hear them sing it.

Whoever would have thought it? John Wade is now a poet. From Bross he must have caught it, for thuswise does he

Fill the font with roses. Pile them high upon it. Make it just as beautiful as sister's Easter bonnet. Charles J. Hill has gone to Brazil.

-Miss Kate Sibley, of the Boston School of Expression, who made so pleasing an impression by her recitations at the entertainment given at Hillside on the evening of March 28th, will take charge of the department of elocution in Mrs. Mead's School, and will organize classes immediately after the opening of the spring

On Friday evening a Hungarian, frightened out of his wits, ran through some of the side streets, pursued by a mob of boys who had joined in the chase on being asked to do so by an Italian who had a grudge against the fugitive. The Hungarian was captured by the police and placed out of harm's way, in the lockup, and later was set at liberty.

Hugh W. Collender, the great billiard able manufacturer, of Stamford, died at his New York home on Tuesday morning of last week, at the age of 61 years. He was born in Ireland and was one of the pioneer billiard table makers in America. He recently made a voyage to Europe for his health and returned much improved. His summers were spent at Collender's Point, below Noroton.

Monday General Watson signified his disapproval of the election of Col. Cone, Lieut. Col. Thompson and Major Smith, who were recently elected at a meeting of the First regiment. He has ordered another election to be held before April 15th. It is more than probable the same officers will be elected over again by the members of the regiment, and the military-polo trouble will be further complicated.

The wicked Ways and Means Committee has not probably reflected upon the fact that an increase of duty on tin plate might increase the price of grocery pies. The party that deliberately adds to the price of pie will be hurled from power the moment the American people can get it .-

Editor Beach, of the Willmantic Journal, should give this matter his instant attention as his chief culinary interest is in imminent peril.

-The "Norwalk Club," the ne plus ultra of Cigars. Ask for it.

William McGiddy a young Stamford fellow, and Mrs. Jeffrey Gilbert, a giddy Stamford woman, ran away from their respective homes and came to East Norwalk some days ago. McGiddy's mother pursued the couple, and with the help of the police, persuaded the precious boy to go home with her, while his charmer went back to the family of youngsters she left behind her.

The report of the State Board of Education for 1889, shows that during the year \$680,000 was raised in the eleven cities of the state for school purposes, divided as follows: New Haven \$238,765; Hartford, \$188,479; Waterbury, \$89,732; Bridgeport, \$87,307; Norwich, \$67,666 Meriden, \$55,170; Norwalk, \$36,011 New Britain, \$32,486; Danbury, \$31,491; New London, \$30,858; Middletown, \$27,-

-Miss Stevens' school re-opens Monday

The Simonds Manufacturing company are busily engaged in clearing out, pack ing up, carting out and shipping their machinery and equipments from their old headquarters. The material is being loaded on board a special boat for transfer to Long Island City, the future home of vacated.

The portraits of some of our best looking and richest citizens appear in a book now being delivered by the Acme Publishing Co., entitled Four Cities and Towns in Connecticut. The pictures are all very natural, the biographical sketches very complimentary, and the cost of the pictures and sketches, book thrown in, very

Charles Carr, colored, who for many years sailed the Meeker schooner to and from New York, and who died after only a week's illness of pneumonia, was buried on Monday afternoon. The colored Odd Fellows, of which order deceased was an active member, escorted the remains to the cemetery, and officiated at the grave. The procession of coaches was a long one. Deceased leaves a wife and six

On Thursday an Italian laborer on the Consolidated road was killed at East Norwalk by a large rock, which fell as it was being hoisted by means of a derrick. The Italian chanced to be standing immediately under the rock when it fell, and he was horribly crushed, His legs were broken, his ribs crushed in, and he was otherwise frightfully mangled. The body was brought to Undertaker Jennings' rooms, and was interred on Saturday. Deceased was fifty years old. His son worked in the same gang and witnessed his father's awful death.

J. F. Bennett has bought the Capt. J. P. Hanford property, on Saugatuck avenue' formerly known as "old Saugatuck road." The tract, which contains upwards of twenty acres with a large frontage on Saugatuck avenue, although reached without hill climbing, affords a fine view of the sound and all the church spires in town, and is available for many superb building sites. Frederick Smith has given Mr. Bennett right of way to extend Myrtle avenue, the new street on which over a dozen lots have been sold this spring, through his land to Saugatuck avenue, which will increase the value of preperty in that vicinity.

The restaurant at the New York & New Haven depot, run for many years by Mr. Wm. Saunders, and well and favorably known to everyone in town, is about to pass into the hands of a New Haven party, who will take possession at once. Mr. Saunders is not going out of business however, and will hereafter conduct a first-class re-fourant in Theo. Knapp's building. He will open there in a few days and will be glad to serve his many friends and cus-tomers with as well cooked and as nicely served meals as ever he did on the premiscs of the "bloated and over grown Con-solidated monopoly." The fact that he takes Sarah with him, who has managed the depot restaurant so many years to the entire satisfaction of the travelling as well as of the local public, is in itself a suffi-cient guarantee of his future success.—

The ice men of Norwalk held a meeting on Friday and discussed the situation arising from the shortness of the ice crop, with a view to arriving at a mutual understanding in regard to serving their customers and respecting the territory of one another. It was decided to adopt a uniform scale of prices ranging from seventy-five cents to one dollar a hundred pounds, the scale prevailing in New Haven and elsewhere, which is about double last year's rate. There will be plenty of ice in the market, say the dealers, notwithstanding the shortness of the crop in this immediate vicinity, but the expense of transportation from the lands of plenty, will make it come high to

the consumers. The following are the Norwalk candidates for the World's gold and diamond necklace to be awarded the most popular factory girl in the state: Mena Ambler, Jennie Kelly, Mary Shannon, Hannah Secor, Sadie Farrell, Susie Collins, Martha Reilly, Minnie Hyatt, Lillie O'Conner Mamie Montgomery, Maggie Shehan, Kitty Moore, Nettie Brown, Mary Ann Burns, Irene Merrill, Lena Crowe, Susie Golden, Susie Collins, Dora Allen, May Punzelt, Mary Meeker, Sadie Herring, Frances Duncan, Maggie Murphy, Edie Northrop, Josie Shipman, Nettie Lovejoy, Annie Bach, Norah During, Helen Adams, Eliza Powell, May Firth, Mollie Mumford, Millie Stump, Sarah Larrigan, Lizzie Mc-Hartwick, Mary Sherwood, Edie Dauchey Birdie Dauchey and Susan McHartwick.

-Finest ever made in town-the "Norwalk Club" Cigars.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column, announcing the illustrated lectures at Mrs. Mead's popular school, Hillside, beginning Friday afternoon of this week, with "History and Art in Flemish Towns and French Cathedrals," by Mrs. Schumacher, with stereopticon illustrations. Of Mrs. Schumacher's readings, Prof. Henry W. Haynes, the eminent Archæologist, of Boston, says:-"Mrs. Schumacher's readings are well

worthy the attention of any cultivated audience, as they are the fruit of intelligent and careful research among the best sources of information. Those illustrated by the stereopticon are especially fresh and interesting. They are much above the company. As yet it is not determined the standard of ordinary popular courses who will occupy the premises now being and approach much nearer the scientific authorized to purchase new fatigue blouses a new society is a question upon which type of College lectures."

A Cobble Hellian named Murphy was detected on Thursday in the act of stealing a pair of shoes from A. H. Hoyt & Son's store on Wall street. He was captured by Constable Morehouse and later Judge Selleck fined him an aggregate of \$12 and costs. That was a costly pair of shoes, especially in view of the fact that Murphy didn't get the shoes, after all.

Everybody should read the speech of John S. Seymour, Esq., on the matter of running the Consolidated railroad's new tracks through the borough, which was delivered before President Clark, at New Haven, and which is printed in this issue of the GAZETTE, This matter is being thoroughly discussed, and will continue to be agitated until it is finally decided by the railroad people.

An interesting series of spring trotting meetings has been arranged for May and June. The racing opens with a circuit of four parks, beginning at White Plains, N. Y., May 27 to 30, and continuing at Norwalk, June 4 to 6; Danbury, June 10 to 13, and Derby, June 17 to 20. Each track will hang up \$2,000. New Haven, to avoid any conflict of dates with the Charter Oak Park Spring meeting, will have a meeting July 1, 2, 3 and 4, with about \$3,000 divided. The Charter Oak Spring meeting will be held June 24, 25, 26 and 27, with \$6,600 in guaranteed stakes, Entries close May 12th.

On Friday evening the Y. M. C. A. committee, appointed by the board of directors to prepare a list of nominations of officers of the association for the ensuing year, will hold a meeting at the residence of General Secretary Simons, on Franklin avenue, and every member of that committee should be present. The fourth annual meeting of the association will be held next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock sharp in the new rooms, and every member should be present. At 8:15 in the large hall, will occur the public exercises in honor of the re-opening of the association rooms. At this meeting State Secretary Colley, of Bridgeport, Assistant State Secretary Ladner and all the pastors of the town are expected to be present and speak. The public are cordially invited to be present and it is hoped that the hall will be full.

At the annual meeting, Friday, of the Connecticut Press association, held at the rooms of the Hartford Press Club, the following efficers were elected:-President, Thomas S. Weaver, of the Hartford Post; vice-president, Francis Atwater, of the Meriden Journal; secretary and treasurer, William A. Countryman, of Hartford; chairman of executive committee, T. W. Wood, of the Bridgeport Post. The report of the trustees of the Stevenson fund was read, and showed that the fund is now about \$800. The following gentlemen were elected trusteess of this fund for the ensuing year : - Colonel L. L. Morgan, of the New Haven Register, Colonel W. H. Stevenson, and A. N. Hall, of the of the fire is a mystery, the owner of the Hartford Post. After the business meeting the annual banquet was held at Besse's, where several matters were discussed relative to entertainment, etc.

-Try the latest and best-"Norwalk Club" Cigar.

At the meeting of the warden and court of burgesses, on Monday evening, a large number of bills were ordered paid. There was considerable discussion on the proposed widening of certain streets, on which, finally, no definite action was taken. It was voted, however, to call a meeting of the property owners interested another's teeth in it. The question of in the proposed widening of Wall street, to be held in the court of burgesses' room room next Monday evening. The petitioners for closing the barber shops on Sunday were, very properly, given permission to take back their petition. A bill from the Gas Company for damage to pipes in sewer construction was laid on the table. D. S. Curtis, a good republican, was appointed superintendent of sewers, by the appreciative democratic board, and his salary was fixed at \$60 per month from April 1st to December 1st, and \$2.50 per day for work done in other months with no fees for putting in connections. Roddy McGinnis, the popular and accomplished mayor of Cobble Hill, was given the contract for cleaning out | D. C. Nash, LeGrand Jackson, Homer the catch basins at \$1.25 each. The Henry street folks' petition for water was referred to the water commissioners. Permission to erect a wooden building back of the old Weeks & Stevens store, where After the business meeting the pews were the fire bug has periodical picnics, was refused. A petition for improvements en Riverside avenue was referred to chairman of Highway committee for estimates. Belden Place and Grant street were accepted as streets of the borough, and the extension of Isaacs Place was refused. A committee, consisting of Burgesses Couch, Mecker and Adams, was appointed to investigate for the purpose of establishing the official harbor line. The curb and gutter line on East avenue was accepted. The finance committee was empowered to borrow \$2,000 at not over 41 per cent. The chairman of the fire committee was for the police force.

The attention of horse owners, is especially called, for their own good, to the excellent article in another column, on the "Glanders and Farcy." The article was written by one who thoroughly understands whereof he writes, and is particularly seasonable at this time, when so many of the horses of this region are afflicted with the malady of which it treats.

In Bridgeport, Monday, the city election resulted in a complete democratic victory. Mayor DeForest was reelected by a majority of 542, and the other officials and their majorities are as follows :- City Clerk, Frederick Mullen, about 600; Town Clerk Watson, over 1,000, and Tax Collector Patrick Kennedy, 400. The republicans gained two Aldermen, but lost one Coun_ cilman. The secret ballot system was tried for the first time and gave entire satisfaction. The voting was light.

The musical event of the season, the Gilmore band concert at Music Hall, on Friday afternoon, promises to be greeted by a full house, as the seats are selling rapidly, indicating that our people fully appreciate the rare opportunity that Manager Hoyt has given them of hearing this wonderful and world-famous musical organization. Among the members of Gilmore's band are to be found the most skillful and musicianly instrumental soloists in the profession, many of them without equals anywhere, and all of them of such excellence that no changes could be made for the better. A dozen or more of them could be mentioned at length, each one possessing wonderful abilities which have won them fame. Among them are Signor Raffayolo, euphonium soloist; Herr Matus, a Hungarian gipsy, E flat clarionet soloist; Mr. Lefebre, saxophonist, Signor De Carlo, piccoloist; Herr Stockigt, first B flat clarionetist; Mr. Herman Billstedt, cornetist, and others to the number of fifteen, who will be heard in their original variations on the Carnival of Venice and other compositions.

On Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 52 on Main street. The fire department responded promptly, and discovered that the barn in the rear of the residence of Mark Stevens, on the Winnipauk road, just outside of the borough limits, and an ice house adjoining, on the Grumman property recently purchased by Benj. Taylor, had been consumed, and nothing remained but a heap of burning timbers. The fire had been burning for some time before the alarm was given, and the breeze, being rather brisk, had blown the flames upon the houses near by, which caught fire once or twice, and were only saved by the prompt work of the neighbors, who labored vigorously as a bucket brigade and also used their garden hose. Two horses, a carriage, blankets and a few other things were fortunately rescued from the burning barn. The firemen were unable to render any assistance on account of not being able to procure water. The origin barn discovering the flames breaking through the roof. It is thought that it may have been caused by sparks from a passing locomotive as the barn and ice house were situated quite close to the Danbury and Norwalk railroad track. The barn was insured for \$300, and the loss is estimated to be about \$600.

The annual parish meeting of St. Paul's

parish was held on Monday morning. It was a harmonious affair in a "music in the air" point of view, and, in places was so smooth that the brethren could see one approving the minutes of the last annual meeting started a discussion of those minutes and the significance of a certain vote passed at the last meeting, which brought out reminiscences, "references to allusions," complimentary courtesies involving questions of veracity, etc., that lent an exhilarating spice to the solemn proceedings. The election of officers was lively and interesting and resulted in the re-election of the old board with the exception of Cyrus M. Ferris and R. G. Hanford who were elected to succeed Joiah Kellogg and Wm. H. Smith. The officers chosen were as follows: Wardens, Allen Betts and E. K, Lockwood; vestrymen, C. T. Leonard, George Ward Selleck, Merrill, Frederick Mead, George W. Hunter, C. M. Ferris, Robert G. Hanford; clerk, St. John Merrill; treasurer, E. K Lockwood; collector, LeGrand Jackson. rented for the ensuing year, when, as was expected, the disaffection made itself and its strength manifest. About thirty-five of the old pew holders let the sale go by default and neglected to renew their leases, thus leaving some of the best pews in the church to be taken by those who heretofore have had to be content with pews less desirable and less prominent. All the more desirable pews, with the exception of five, were immediately engaged, and the vacant pews are those at the sides. The talk of establishing an independent church is again revived, but whether it will result in the formation of WHITTLING CHIPS.

Chubby hands so brown and small Wield the blade and scantling. Chips, like driftlets, fly and fall, Wasteful litter one and all, In flakes about the bantling

Seventy springs their seed have sown, Still with knife and shingle
The child, a white haired grandsire grown, His life a dream, his memory flown, Sits whittling by the ingle.

Yet the past held busy years, Works of wondrous glitter, But many a loss brought burning tears, And marry a gain regretful fears, At best a useless litter.

And so methought the hopes and schemes Of many a worldly witling, When all is told, are idle dreams That lure men on with golden dreams, Mere chips of mortal whittling.

DAN MASON'S ONLY LOVE.

How's my folks, did you say? Ah, that question soun's strange to my ears now. Once I had hopes it might o' soun'ed right, but now, now it falls heavy on my heart, an' makes me think o' times that's gone. It brings 'em all back in my mine-Bill, ther squir, an' Minnie, ther squir's darter; but of 'em all Minnie comes fust. I ain't never hearn er name I like so well as hern. I use to say it over an' over cause it b'long to her, an' I do it yit when thar's nobody to hear me. But it souns so dif'unt now, nothin' like it use to. After all, tho', thar's nothin' strange erbout it, cause everything is dif'unt now; nothin' looks like it use to. It may be me that's changed. Yes, I 'spect it is. Wall, I had 'nough to change me, so 'taint surprisin' after all, you see, when a man puts all his life in somethin' an' it's all of a sudden took away, it goes kind o' hard.

was out in Californy when I met 'em, an' Squir Duff got me to go in parnership in ther minin' bus'ness. All I wanted was that chance, so we sittled things then an' thar an' went to work. Squir Duff had ther puttiest darter I ever seen, an' it never took me long to like her nuther. She was white an' red all ther time, with long black hair an' little black eyes-the shinyest eyes I ever seen, too-an was built up jist like a pony. I staid at ther house, so me an' Minnie was in one 'nothers com'ny right smart. With her han' hol'in tight to mine we use to go out under ther trees, sot down on ther roots an' talk ther longest times together. Sometimes I'd help her pick up burrs an' sich like, what she made picter frames outer. Our heads would somehow git close unbeknownst to us, an' I'd kiss her 'fore I knowed what I was doin'. Any feller would done like me, an' perticler if they liked her as I did.

Ther squir' had already gin her to me an' said we mus' jis' wait a year; then we could git marrid. Min was fou'teen an' jis' the kind of a girl to make ther boys like her, though she didn't 'pear to take to none o' them but me, an' I was glad of it, too. Thar was er crossin' what we had to pass over in goin' ov mornin's to ther mines, an' 'twas gittin' in sich a bad way we had to stop an' fix it. Mos' every mornin' she'd go 'long by me far as ther crossin', then go back home to ten' to dinner. I use to wanter go back with her, but that would or bin knockin' off work 'fore I commenced, so ! couldn't. Any place she wanted to go I took her, but that was only natu'al, 'cause she sot a heap o' sto'e by me, an' I knowed thar wan't nothin' in ther worl' I love like her.

She was 'bout es happy over ownin' me es I was f'r ownin' her, an' she didn't kere who seen us holdin's han's along ther rode, nether. 'Squir Duff tole me I was jes' ther kind o' man he wanted for his darter, 'cause he couldn't bear to see her git a bad feller for a husband. She was jes' ther one I wanted I know'd 'thout axin' nobody's odds, an' all I was waitin' for was ther day to roll aroun' what made her fifteen. Then we was goin' to git ther knot tied sure. I was all time thinkin' 'bout how I was goin' to rig up in a bran new allapacker cote an' pants an' red top boots an' a shinin' cap. As fer Min, thar wan't no tellin' what she'd have, but I spected ther finest lot o' rigin' er man ever seen. When ther crossin' was fixed so thar wa'nt

no more danger to go 'crost it, me an' ther squir went on to work at ther mines. We hed struc' er vein an' that meant somethin' to us both, but more to me on 'count o' Min. Ther squir got flush an' got her ther finest nag he could git. Every time I had er chance I put in er lick or two o' currin' on her, an' by an' by she was mos' as shiney es Min's eyes. Min was ther puttiest sort o' rider, an' when she'd come by ther mines every man would stop work to look at her pretty face. She always loped hard an' loud over ther crossin' so I'd know she was comin', for she know'd how I loved ther sight o' her. I wan't good lookin' much myse'f, an' it made my heart awful light some way or 'nuther to think she liked ther looks o' me better'n ther other fellers. Then er gin 'twas 'nough to make me proud when I know'd that ther onliest girl in thirty miles er 'bout b'long'd to Every piece o' gold I foun' I put it by fer her. Her face was 'fore mine from morn till night with that hansome smile, an' them eyes what was brigh'en air hunk o' gold I hed come a'crost yit. On her han' she wore ther nicest sort of silver ring I hed give her, an' she always hilt up that han' so folks could see

she wored Dan Mason's present. Every time I looked at it I wished 'twas gold, but 'twas ther onliest kind I could git anywhar near, an' it come off Tom McGinnises little finger when he sole it to me. But it was a ring, an' that she had to have. Once I sprained my knee joint an' was laid up two weeks at ther house-ther best weeks I over know'd, too. Most every minit she'd come to see how I was gittin'erlong, an' at night she'd talk an' laugh so I'd fergit all erbout ther rackin' in my knee. While I was laid up I took some bark from ther big trees an' made a rope big an' strong. When I got well 'nough I made a swing under ther biggest tree 'roun' an' fasten'd er piece o' chain on to it so 'twould rattle. Ther mines was only er little ways off, an' I wanted to know when she was swingin'. Whenever I hearn that chain rattle I felt better to know she liked somethin' I hed fixed, an' ther best times ov all was when we sot in thar together.

I sent for her weddin' ring six months b'forehan', so as to git it on time. I tried to git her size, but she didn't 'pear te know what her number was, nor what finger to measure on, so I jes' tole ther man ter sen' er girl's ring, an' he sont it. It come in three months all safe an' well, though ther box what hilt it looked like it had saw a rough rode. I had er hard time to git Min to try it on, 'cause she said 'twould give us bad luck to war it 'fore ther weddin'. But to sat'sfy me she put it on all her fingers to see what one it fit ther best. It looked too pretty fer nothin' on her middle finger, so she said she knowed thet was whar

They more I thought 'bout our weddin' ther harder I worked; what wared me out at fust seemed nothin' then. An' when we started home after knockin' off work ther thought of Min's waitin' at her gate for her pa an' me made me feel es fresh es if I had jes riz out o' bed ov er mornin'. It's er mighta nice feelin' to know thar's somebody waitin' at home fer you, an' wishin' you'd come; somebody's smilin' face at ther door, an' er smokin' supper on the hearth. Thar's nothin' like it. It make er man think more

ov ther worl' an' ther people in it. It makes him proud he's livin' an' think more o' God. Out o' all ther miners me an' Squir Duff was ther onlies ones what hed anybody to think o'bout an' love. We was always in a hurry to git home o' evenin's, an' never loss no time

in talkin' to ther boys.

But they didn't kere nothin' 'tal 'bout their camp, didn't pear to mine if they never got thar. An' what was their use o' hurrin' to a ole, empty, miserble lookin' camp? Thar was no doors open, no fire burnin', no smell o' grub fryin', no woman's face nor nothin' to go fer. Rooms was all littered up, beds every which way fer Sunday, pots all sticky, shirts an' pants hangin' up everwhar, an' s many feet o' ashes in ther fireplace nobody kered 'bout startin' er fire. I usto feel sorry fer ther boys, but couldn't help em lessen we gin um Min, an' we'd er little sooner gin em our necks. Them boys had ther mos' outdacious patches on their clothes I ever seen. Some ov em sot up 'till midnight sotten them hunks o' cloth in, an' their han's was so needle stuck they couldn't hardly work. Ther 'squir felt sorry fer them bein' so lonely, so tole em ter come over an' see him. They was mighty glad of ther invite an never loss no time in gittin' thar nuther. They looked at Min most of ther time, an' air one

o' them would er sot up to her quick if she'd gin um er half a chance. But she didn't 'pear to take no stock in perticlar to air one an' I was glad ov it, too, for, Lord knows, I didn't want none o' them to take her from me. I wa'nt jealous, but I kep my eve on em all ther time. Them minin' men ain't to be trusted when it comes to stealin' another feller's girl, no they ain't. But I can't blame 'em much, fer I was half outer my senses all ther time Min was my girl. Thar wa'nt no days like them, none, none.

We was gittin' er long peaceful like, an' savin' up er heap of gold, when one day thar popped all ov er suddin in ther mines Bill Griffins. He was portly built an' his skin was es white es Min's, and his han's looked like they'd never dun no hard work. Bill was some sort o' far fetched kinry ov ther squir's, an' he hung 'roun' till he gin him work. got tired, an' said he wan't used to sich laborin' an' wan't goin' to do it.

Everything went bad after Bill come. Some o' ther boys got sick, gold got hard to fine, an' all un us had ther blues. Bill stayed most of his time at the squir's, and he didn't mine none o' my hints to git. Ther squir kind o' liked to talk to him, 'cause he'd been er bout so many places an' had seen so much. Bill was better 'pearin' and finer lookin' than any man out thar, an' when I seen Min lookin' at him sideways I didn't like it er bit. My heart would beat like somethin' wile, an' I was uneasy all ther time, though she was just ther same to me. He was always seekin' her com'ny, an' she thought er lot ov white I got so I never went whar he was 'thout breshin' my face with lime, jes' to make me stan' er better show 'long sider him.

Bill hed lots o' books, an' use to read in em to Min every day. She liked ther stories he'd tell her, an' it made me mad 'cause I couldn't read good 'nough fer her to listen to. Bill was mean hearted an' was always puttin high notions in Min's head. I felt like takin' him by his neck an' ringin' it off every day, an' believe I would fer er little. Ther squir seen, too, how he was sourin' Min on mine life, but our weddin' was so close we thought it wouldn't make no diff'rence. Bill had been that er month tryin' to take Min er 'way from me. I knowed it, an' I begged her not to go back on me, an' she said she wouldn't, so I thought she was true.
Our weddin' day fell on Sat'day, an' all

ther boys stayed from work jes' to see us married, every las' one ov 'em-'cept Bill-come over to help dress me, an' all gin Min a hunk o' gold for 'er present. When I come out Min was standin' waitin', an' ther prettiest picter I ever seen. Ther boys waved their hats an' hollered loud—all but Bill. He stood thar lookin' at Min, with his eyes er blaze o' fire. He never heard nothin' nor saw nothin' but Min. She smiled kind of sad like at me, an' it made me feel like I'd never felt b'fore. In er minit Bill come tarin' in, an' slappin' me on ther jaw said he'd hev Min or die. In er minit we was outside fiten fer life an' death. Ther boys hollered out thet ther one what whips wins ther bride I ned mos' kilt him when ther boys pulled me er way, an' went to shoutin' Minnie was mine. An' 'twas true, I'd won her twice. I

took her han' an' all ov er suddin she looked up in my eyes-then at Bill. Such er look I 'aint never seen in all my life. She tried to tell me somethin' an' it seemed to choke her. But d'reckly she said so sorrowful like: "Dan, I never meant to; no, ther Lord knows I didn't. Don't think hard o' me, Dan, but I love him. An' 'fore I could say er word she was

standin' by Bill. No, I aint got no folks nor nothin', an'

all my life was kilt thet day.-Philadelphia

Knew When to Get Off.

He was a muscular countryman, and his greatest talent lay in the direction of riding untamed horses. It was a Texas pony, vull of the characteristics of that renowned breed. and standing listlessly by, awaiting the arrival of some one to try his mettle. He found the animal without a man daring

enough to mount it, and at once asked for the job, saying that he had never yet heard of the horse that could get away from him. The owner's consent was given immediately,

and the bold man sprang into the saddle, and the pony sprang into the air, bounding off like a rocket, with the man clinging to its mane.

Straight down the street the animal sped and probably the man would have main tained his reputation had the pony not taken a sudden notion to turn into a cross street. This idea occurred to it, and without con-

sulting the rider the pony wheeled into the side highway, while the rider kept on in the course they were before the change of schedule occurred to the pony.

The crowd arrived just as the man was

picking himself up, and were met with the

remark, as the man limped toward the drug "By jimminy, boys, I b'leeve that dratted horse ud er killed me ef I hadn't er got off when I did."-Atlanta Constitution.

Spread of the English Language. At the opening of the present century there were, in round figures, 20,500,000 people who spoke the English language. They were chiefly in England. We were only a few millions in America. The French speak ing people at that time numbered about 31, 500,000, and the Germans exceeded 30,000,000. The Russian tongue was spoken by nearly 31,000,000, and the Spanish by more than 26,

000,000. The French speech is now used by 50,000,000 people, the German by about 70,000,000, the Spanish by somewhat more than 40,000, 000, the Russians by about 70,000,000, the Italian by about 30,000,000, and the Portuguese by perhaps 13,000,000. The English language has enormously outgrown its competitors. It is used by nearly twice as many people as any one of the others, and its rela

tive growth is sure to continue.

North America alone will soon have 100, 000,000 English speaking people. There are 40,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. Australia will, a generation hence, have as many English people as England now has.-Minne apolis Tribune.

Newspaper Scrap Books.

Years ago, when a poor schoolma'm, and not able to buy pictures and story books for the little ones at home, I saved with a miser's the finest and best of these that came in the way, put them in small books with pretty pictures on the covers, and made little eyes and little ears glad for many a lonely hour

when "mither was awa"." Then I began to save little clippings to read to my pupils; poetry to lend to those scholars who never could find a "piece to speak," so my scrap books grew, if not into "things of heauty," at least into never failing joys.

I have generally three books at a time in the process of being filled; one for "news-paper poetry"—and where will you find sweeter, purer or better?-one for stories and

one for biography and miscellany.

I think my collection of poetry cannot be surpassed by any publication of "gems" or "collections." As books of reference, my scrap books are unequaled, and are often a sure source when libraries fail.

No topic is untouched in them, and it is a common remark with my friends when my scrap book is brought forth to clinch an argument: "We might as well give up-Mrs. B.'s serap book always settles it."

Best of all, there is not a single impure word or joke, no lengthened accounts of scandal and murder, and they are a liberal education upon all the topics of this wonderful age in which we are living.-Cleveland Leader

A Magnetic Trick Investigated.

At frequently recurring intervals the daily press make announcements of the alleged wonderful "magnetic" qualities exhibited by certain individuals who are able to make various substances adhere to their hands without exerting any muscular pressure upon them. An investigation has been recently made by Dr. W. Simon, of Baltimore, which proves pretty conclusively that causes other than magnetism must be assigned to the ob-

The subject examined was able to maintain, by mere contact with the fingers, a weight of 2,500 grams, but it was shown that this power was exercised only on very smooth or highly polished substances, glass being the most favorable in this respect. The cause assigned by Dr. Simon to account for the observed facts, and which is probably the correct one, is the well known adhesion between two bodies brought into such close contact as to exclude the air between them, the pressure of the atmosphere acting to maintain the bodies in contact. It is, therefore, only a question of the smoothness of the skin which would appear to be the qualification necessary to enable any one to manifest "magnetic" properties.-New Orleans Picayune.

Glass Eyes in Paris.

The Paris trade in glass eyes must be a very rich one, for every week there are nearly a thousand enamel eyes made in Paris. The manufacturers generally select a one eyed servant, replacing the organ of which he is deficient with one of the best articles of their manufacture.

When a client, a little frightened, perhaps, at the prospect of an operation, hesitates about confiding an eyelid to the instruments of the operator, the latter rings a bell and Jean Polyphemus makes his appearance.
"What do you think of this fellow?" asks

the operator of his client. "Study his features, and tell me frankly what you think." "He looks well enough," answers the other,

a little hesitatingly.
"Well, Jean, reveal your secreat to this Whereupon Jean introduces a knitting nee-

dle under his eyelid, removes his eye, and places it in the hand of the astonished spectator as unconcernedly as though it were a shirt stud.—Chatter.

A Horse Story.

A very good and true story is reported with Professor Marsh in the title role. While walking on Prospect street near his home not long ago he remarked a horse attached to a dilapidated ash wagon, driven by an aged negro, which animal had on its leg a queer bone formation. The professor stopped the team, made a cursory examination of the protuberance, and concluded the interview by saying in a half joking way that when the horse died he would like that leg for scientific examination, and would give \$5 for the same deliverd to his house. A couple of hours later, on his return home, he found a long, awkward bundle at his front door on the veranda, and it required no careful examination to reveal the leg of a horse. "You see, sah," the owner of the ash wagon remarked, with a peculiar look in his eye, "de old horse he died."-New Haven Palladium.

A Husband's Compliment.

They were visitors for a few days at a country house, and on being shown into their room the lady, who was nearer 40 years of age than 30, prepared to take off her bonnet. Now, be it observed that looking glasses vary much in quality; some distort and some flatter the countenance.

These different qualities in glass making are no new things, for we may remember that when Queen Elizabeth was dying she asked for a true glass, into which she had not allowed herself to look for twenty years. The glass that was on the dressing table on the occasion to which we refer was a delightful one-that is to say, a "flattering" oneand as the lady saw herself reflected in it she and as the lady saw herself reflected in it she merrily exclaimed; "Oh, what a charming glass! I look about 18 in it." "It is just like my eyes then," the husband promptly replied.—Chicago Tribune.

Roses in China.

In no other part of the world has the cultivation of roses been brought so nearly to per-fection as in China. The rose gardens of the emperor of the Flowery Kingdom are gorgeous in the extreme. The revenue obtained yearly from the oil of roses and rose water is enormous and a great addition to the imperial coffers. Only the members of the royal family and the nobility, high military officials, mandarins, etc., are allowed to have any of the attar of roses in their dwellings.

Very severe punishment is meted out to the ordinary citizen in whose possession even a drop of the precious essence is found.—Phila-

An African Tooth Brush.

The native African is noted for his fine white teeth; but, although cleanliness is pre-sumably a virtue of civilization, the African does not keep his "ivories" clean without an effort. He uses a short stick of fibrous wood, which is chewed until the fibers of one end separate and resemble bristles, and spends considerable time rubbing the end of this littlestick over his teeth.—New York Journal.

Tall buildings are not of modern origin. In Edinburgh, where houses standing on a declivity were higher on one side than the other, one is said to have been fifteen stories altogether in height. All, however, were burned down in a great fire which happened in 1700, after which buildings of twelve stories in height were substituit 1.

A civil engineer has been looking Niagara Falls over and his conclusion is that it is good for 3,000,000 years. That's long enough for any one performance to last, and the people of that generation can hunt for something

A CITY OF GEMS.

How the Mines Are Worked and the Rubles Sold by the Natives.

Ratnapura, the city of gems, is the center of a district twenty or thirty miles square, in almost all of which a stratum of gravel six feet to twenty feet under the surface exsts. Throughout this area gem pits are to be seen near the villages, some being worked. now others being abandoned. The natives work there in companies of six or eight, and pay a rupee per man per month for the privilege of working a certain allotment, where they begin by working off a square of about ten feet. After removing about three feet of soil the sounding rod, a piece of iron about half an inch in diameter and six feet long, is used to sound for the gravel. If successful the digging is begun in earnest till about four feet deep.
On the second day gravel is taken out by

baskets, handed from one man to another till all within the square is excavated. Should the miners find the soil fairly firm at the bottom of the pit, they tunnel all around for about two feet, drawing out the gravel and sending it up also to be heaped with the rest, which usually completes the work of the second day, a watchman remaining near it all night. On the third day it is all washed in wicker baskets by a circular, jerking mo tion, which throws out all the surplus light stone and rubbish, till a good quantity of heavy gravel is left in the bottom, which is carefully examined. There is hardly a basketful that does not contain some gems of inferior value, which are usually sold by the pound for about nine rupees. Should no valuable stones be found another pit is sunk, and so on till one or two, or perhaps three, really valuable gems are unearthed, when the work is stopped and the whole party goes off to Ratnapura with the prizes. If these are worth, say, a few thousand rupees, they are kept secret, only shown to one or two men of money, who make the owners an advance and look after the safe custody of the precious stones.

Then the party, with the mortgagee, proceeds to Columbo, or Italutara, where rich Moorish traders are summoned to purchase, and the gems soon find their way to London. The general public knows nothing about these transactions, and valuable gems are never heard of in Ceylon, and scarcely see the light of day till they reach Bond street. The natives have great fear of exposing their finds till they are sold, and they have most extraordinarily superstitious ideas about showing them. This system has been in vogue for centuries past. It is only occasionally one hears of any native having enterprise enough to dig a few feet below the first gravel to see if, by sounding, a second bed of gravel is within reach, for they fear the expense of bailing out water, which increases as the greater depth is attained, although the second gravel is well known to be much richer than the first.—Ceylon Observer.

Rural Superstitions.

White specks appearing on the nails may either be considered to indicate good luck or that the person so affected has told a falsehood. The appearance of a white, foamy spot on the surface of a cup of coffee or tea indicates "money," and should be immediately swallowed intact. Whoever reads epitaphs on tombstones will lose his memory. To rock a cradle when empty will entail an injury upon the child who should occupy it. To eat while a bell is tolling for a funeral causes toothache. If a child be permitted to look into a mirror before it is twelve months old it will grow up proud. When children play soldiers on the roadside it forebodes the approach of war. Any one who is about to nove into a new house should send in beforehand bread and a new broom. When a stranger enters a room he should be permitted to sit, if only for a moment, as he otherwise takes away the children's sleep with him. Owls hooting in the neighborhood of a house are ominous of death. A man whose teeth are far apart should seek his fortune in some distant land. The crowing of a hen indicates approaching disaster. When a mouse gnaws a gown misfortune may be expected.—New York Herald.

Man and Hls Tailor.

It isn't often that a man complains of his tailor. Though the tailor may not have given the customer the fit which the customer desired, the customer will sulk in his suit and say nothing. A man will lose a button from his waistcoat or trousers and wait for his wife to sew it on before he will go to his tailor When his suit begins to wear he will take it to a clothes cleaner instead of the tailor who made it. I don't know why, for any tailor would sooner renovate a suit he had made. Men are generally impatient when they stand for measure. They want to get away as quickly as possible, and then they don't come back unless it is to get the suit, and they prefer to have their clothes sent.—Interview in Chicago Times.

Work Will Help You.

Work gives you an appetite for your meals, it lends solidity to your slumbers, it gives you a perfect and graceful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names even; it simply speaks of them as "old Soandso's boys." The great busy world doesn't know that they are there So find out what you want to be and do, and take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are, the less harm you are apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and better satisfied will be the world with you.-R. J. Burdette.

Did He Kill the Entire Bull? There is a certain merchant in Androscoggin county, doing business at the present time, who in his early days was not noted for the brilliancy of his mind.

One day he dropped into the local meat shop, where the butcher was slicing up a recently killed ox.

He walked around the shop a few times in pensive mood and then approached the wielder of the meat chopper and confidently

"Say, Frank, do you kill a whole beef critter at once?"-Lewiston Journal. A Descendant of Judas Iscariot.

It was believed in Pier della Valle's time that a descendant of Judas Iscariot was living at Corfu, though the person who suffered this imputation stoutly denied the truth of the genealogy. The man was subjected to all sorts of indignities and cruelties, and is believed to have been foully dealt with, an opinion strengthened by the fact that his house was burned shortly after his disappear-

ance.-St. Louis Republic.

Nothing, if Not Practical. He—Is your love growing less, darling? You did not embrace me with the old time fervor at the door this evening.

She—I know I didn't, dear. I saw you had a bouquet for me and I was afraid of smashing it.-Epoch.

His Stock in Trade. "Smithers, the funny man, is as cross as a

bear this morning." "He can't afford that. It won't pay Smithers to get out of humor."-Harper's

STATEMENT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1889

ASSETS, \$136,401,328 02

Increase in Assets, \$10,319,174 46 Surplus, \$9,657,248 44 Increase in Surplus, \$1,717,184 81 Receipts, \$31,119,019 62 Increase during year, \$4,903,087 10 Paid Policy-Holders, \$15,200,608 38 Increase during year, \$473,058 16 Risks assumed, \$151,602,483 37 Increase during year, \$48,388,222 05 Risks in force. \$565,949,933 92 Increase during year, \$83,824,749 56 Policies in force, 182,310 Increase during year, 23,941 Policies Written in 1889, 44,577 Increase over 1888.

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage Loans, \$69,361,913 13 United States Bonds and other Securities, \$50,223,469 81 Loans on Collateral Securities, \$9,845,500 00 Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest, \$2,988,632 79 Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, etc., \$3,881,812 29 \$136,401,328 02

Liabilties (including Reserve at 4 per cent,) \$126,744,079 58

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

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

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.		Surplus.
1884\$	34,681,420	.\$351,789,285	.\$103,876,178.51	
1885	46,507,139		. 108,908,967.51	
1886	56,832,719			
1887	69,457,468			6,294,442
1888	103,214,261		. 126,082,153.56	
1889 · · · ·	151,602,483	. 565,949,934	. 136,401,328.02	6.557.248

New York, January 29th, 1890.

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This Golden Syrup for all Lung Diseases, originated in Europe and has been successfully used there for



it is a regular physician's prescription. A somewhat unusual combination of well known curatives, it is true, but in that respect more potent.



yet honest and with confidence in itself. The "Grip" came audacious and was overthrown.



many words, "It saved my life." know no such word as FAIL inWe Lung or Throat trouble. We can cure incipient Consumption.



iuck and fatal if not at once grappled with, is like a little fire with no water at hand, it soon spreads and gets beyond control, but with our remedy in the house (as it always will be when once tried) it is soon mas-



Ask for it at your druggist's and INSIST upon getting it. Take no other remedy because he tells you it "it is just as good." Judge for yourself. We are content to abide by your decision, We devote all our energies to this one article. We





Three months ago when we began to advertise it was sold in scattering towns through the East and West, but to-day it is being sold in every town of importance, and this largely hrough RCOMMENDA-We say stress upon this word for i is the best test of theVALUE of the remedy



cal. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by the

IVNOKOF MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 1 East 39th St., N. Y.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Capture.

AT IRWINSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Col. B. D. Pritchard's Fourth Michigan Cavalrymen Got Him-Was He in Women's Clothes?-What Became of the Confederate Gold and Silver?

April 2, 1890, is the quarter centenary of that Sunday of panic and ruin at Richmond, Va., when Grant's army pierced the defenses of Petersburg. Jefferson Davis was in his pew at St. Paul's church. A sentinel entered and whispered something in the Confederate president's ear. He arose and left

The outer works of Richmond had fallen; the rest must follow. What could be done must be done quickly. Only one road was still open, that to Danville. The chivalric Lee and his army could not escape by that. The Confederate president and his cabinet could, and did. At 10 o'clock that Sunday night a closely packed train left the station for Danville. It contained Jefferson Davis, his cabinet, the archives of the Southern Confederacy, a guard of picked men, and the contents of the

April 4, the Confederate government was set up at Danville. It remained there six days. Mr. Davis



could not be persuaded that the doom of the Confederacy was sealed. He believed in his star almost up to the time he was captured. April 10 came word that Lee had surmore the Confederacy packed up and fled, this time to

Greensborough, N. C. At Greensbor-SENATOR REAGAN. ough the fallen president met Johnston and Beauregard. Even then Mr. Davis believed in the Confederacy, and ordered Johnston to continue the struggle. But Johnston refused.

Onward still Davis fled, like the Wandering Jew. Charlotte, N. C., was the next stopping place. Part of the journey was made in wagons. At Charlotte news reached Davis of Johnston's surrender. From Charlotte the party went to Abbeville, S. C. Davis hoped to be able to reach Texas and the southwest, if possible, still to build a Confederacy there; if not, then to escape to Mexico.

But Wilson's cavalry formed a cordon across the path to the southwest, and the fugitives turned again eastward. They passed into Georgia, through Washington, Milledgeville and Macon. Davis intended then to reach the Florida coast and escape by boat if possible. A reward of \$100,000 was set upon the Confederate president's head by United States, because it was then believed that he was implicated in the plot to assassi nate President Lincoln. This was long since disproved. During the flight through Georgia one after another of the Confederate cabinet dropped out of the party and went his way. Only Postmaster General John H. Reagan remained. Mr. Reagan is now United States senator from Texas.

CONFEDERATE GOLD AND SILVER.

Gen. Thomas was commander of the military division of the Mississippi. He learned the latter part of April that Mr. Davis had started southward from Charlotte, N. C., with a large escort. He immediately directed Stoneman to send the brigades of Palmer, Brown and Miller to scout down the Savannah river from Anderson, S. C., to Augusta. Ga. At the same time Wilson, at Macon, Ga., was ordered by Thomas to look out for Davis. There were thus two cavalry commands hot

at the flying president's heels. Davis' last cabinet council was held at Ab-

beville, S. C. At that council were present Gens. Bragg and Beauregard and five Confederate brigadiers, one of them being Basil written the story of the interview To the amazement of all Davis still . urged fight. He recalled the struggles



of the revolutionary war, and said: MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS. "Three thousand brave men are enough for a nucleus, around which the whole people will rally when the panic which now afflicts them has passed away."

Then the Confederate president asked for suggestions for the future conduct of the war. Not a word was spoken. Then for the first time it swept over the mind of Davis that the end had indeed come. His face turned the pallor of death. He arose and exclaimed in bitter tones that all was indeed lost. Then he walked away. As he did so Gen. Beauregard followed him hastily and offered to the fallen chieftain his arm for

With Davis were his wife and family and sister-in-law, Miss Howells. Five Confederate brigades still accompanied them. Rather strangely, too, the contents of the Confederate treasury, amounting to between \$500,000 and \$600,000 in coin, had been kept safely with the fugitives through all their wanderings. It had actually been brought to Abbeville, loaded in open box cars, in shot bags, wooden bexes and in a variety of nondescript parcels. From Abbeville, S. C., the fugitives went to Washington, Ga., and all this coin was transferred from the box cars to wagons, in which it was hauled across the country. At the Savannah river Davis himself ordered that the silver coin, about \$110, 000, should be divided among the troops. Basil Duke says the share of his brigade was divided between officers and men alike, and that each received \$32. All night long the quartermasters of the five brigades remained in a little cabin, counting out the silver. Next day, at Washington, Basil Duke turned the rest of the coin over to the acting Confederate States treasurer. What became of it thereafter has never been fully explained.

Next morning, with an escort of twenty picked men, under command of Capt. Given Campbell, of Kentucky, Davis started with his family towards the Florida coast. Basil

I have never believed, however, that Mr. Davis really meant or desired to escape after he became convinced that all was lost. I am convinced that, wearied by the importunity with which the request was urged, he seemingly consented, intending to put himself in the way of being captured. He and his party were admirably mounted, and could easily have outridden the pursuit of any party they were not strong enough to fight.

THE CAPTURE. Col. W. F. Palmer, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, had command of the force

sent by Stoneman to intercept Davis. The expedition reached the Savannah river in advance of the Davis party, but the fugitives managed to slip past Palmer's men only to fall into the hands of a force sent out by Wilson. Lieut. Yeoman, of the First Ohio cavalry, and twenty picked men disguised themselves as Confederate soldiers and scoured the country. Davis crossed the Oconee at Dublin, only fifty-five miles from Macon, and then took the Jacksonville road. May 7 Col. Harnden, of the First Wisconsin cavalry, heard of it and started in pursuit with 150 men. May 8 they rode forty miles. May 9 they crossed the Ocmulgee and came to Abbeville, Ga., on the Ocmulgee. There they learned that the Confederate president had passed that point at 1 o'clock in the morning on the road to Irwinsville. Riding hard after, Harnden reached Irwinsville. Confederate party had gone into camp a mile and a half from the town.

At Abbeville, however, Harnden had encountered Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, another detachment from Wilson's

command that was scouring the country for Davis. Harnden told Pritchard that he was on the track of the game. During the night Pritchard, with 128 men, also rode to Irwins ville, and it was Pritchard's men that surprised the camp at daylight COL. PRITCHARD. May 10, 1865, and

captured what was left of the Confederacy. It was a black man who guided Pritchard to the Davis camp. They passed quickly and silently through the pine woods, and came upon the fugitives at 2 o'clock in the morning, in the darkness. Pritchard halted behind a hill and sent Lieut. Purinton with

twenty-five dismounted men to form a guard

all around the camp, ready to close in on it

At dawn Purinton and his men dashed forward into the camp. As they did so they were suddenly fired on from outside. A lamentable mistake had occurred. The day before, at Abbeville, Col. Pritchard had informed Col. Harnden that he should remain at Abbeville that night. After the departure of Harnden on the track of Davis, h Pritchard seems to have changed his mind. Remounting his men, they rode over a different route in the darkness, and reached Irwinsville ahead of Harnden. At daybreak Col. Harnden's force rode forward to capture the Davis camp. Seeing the men of Purinton's party, and mistaking them for Confederates in the dim light, the Wisconsin soldiers fired on their own comrades in arms, killing two men and wounding an officer of the Fourth Michigan. The fire was instantly returned, and three were severely wounded of the First Wisconsin detachment

At the first shot Pritchard, with the rest of his command, rushed to the spot and joined in the fight. He it was who discovered the mistake first and ordered the firing to cease.



THE CASEMATE PRISON.

Col. Pritchard was informed by Lieut. Dickinson that there were ladies in the tents Orders were then given that none of the men should enter them. Permission was given for the women to go to the spring for water. In a few minutes two persons "who looked like women" came out of one of the tents. One was Jefferson Davis himself. He carried a

WAS HE IN FEMALE ATTIRE?

The men who saw the party come out of the tent were Lieut, Dickinson Corporal Munger and Privates William B. Stedman. Andrew Bee, James Lynch and James Bullard. Munger, Bullard and Bee made sworn statements, which are on file in the war department, that Davis wore a woman's waterproof cloak or dress and a shawl over his Confederate uniform. Maj. Walthall, of the Confederate army, says that as the president was leaving the tent Mrs. Davis threw around him a waterproof cloak, or wrapper, and a shawl. The shawl was black, with a light border, and he wore it around his head and

Stedman says he halted Davis and the woman after they left the tent. Just then George Munger and Daniel Edwards rode up. The two supposed women were halted and started back to the tent. Mrs. Davis stood in the tent door. Munger writes that Mrs. Davis said she was going with her old mother to the spring for water. Then Munger asked, 'What is she doing with those boots on?" pointing to the cavalry boots beneath the

At this moment Stedman says that Andrew Bee came up and seized the front of the cloak and tore it open, exclaiming, "Come out of this, you old devil!"

Munger cocked his gun. Mrs. Davis ran in front of her husband and exclaimed, "Don't shoot! You may not admire Mr. Davis' principles, but he is a reverend man."

Davis then dropped the disguise, and the

party returned to the tent. In a letter written to Crafts J. Wright in 1877, Davis admits that he had on the cloak and shawl when captured, but says that Adjutant General Townsend could throw light on the shape of the said cloak. It amounts to this: Davis certainly had a woman's shawl over his head and shoulders and a water proof cloak upon his body. Whether it was a man's or woman's cloak is not clear. Beneath the cloak his cavalry boots were seen, and this led to the suspicion that he was not a woman. So those who captured him testify.

In his report Col. Pritchard says he brought the cloak and shawl to Washington and turned them over to the secretary of war Where are the cloak and shawl now?

With Davis were his wife and four children, Postmaster Reagan, Davis' private sec retary, Burton N. Harrison; several Confederate officers and other persons and a guard of soldiers. Pritchard and the Fourth Michigan cavalry conveyed Davis to Fortress Monroe. There he remained in confinement two years. The casemate in which he was imprisoned is pointed out as an object of interest to the many tourists at Old Point Comfort. He was indicted for treason, but never was tried, and was finally released on bail for \$100,000. Horace Greeley was one of his

So the Confederate States of America became a thing of memory.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

SMITH'S SURRENDER.

LAST FIGHT OF THE WAR, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

At Palmetto Ranch, Texas—Colored Troops of the Sixty-second United States Infantry Fired the Last Shot-Kirby Smith Fights Alone Beyond the Mississippi.

On the 13th of May, 1865, twenty-five years ago, the last gun of the civil war was fired. The first gun was fired at Sumter, on the Atlantic coast, the last one near the Boca Chico strait, in the southwest corner of Texas.

There were four Confederate armies in the field at the beginning of April, 1865, besides detached commands under Gens. Sam Jones and M. Jeff Thompson. The four were those of Lee, Johnston, Taylor and Kirby Smith. April 9 Lee surrendered to Grant, April 26 Johnston surrendered to Sherman, in North Carolina, all the forces east of the Chattahoochee; May 4, at Citronelle, Ala., Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered to Canby all the remaining forces east of the Mississippi. The Confederate command of Sam Jones still held together for a time after Johnston's army had laid down their arms. But Jones, too, surrendered to a detachment of Wilson's cavalry at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 10th of May. Gen. Sam Jones died in 1887. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the war department at Washington. Little now remained of the Confederate

armies anywhere, nothing at all east of the Mississippi. Jeff Thompson's independent command surrendered to Gen. Dodge's force May 11 at Chalk Bluff, Ark. There was left only the Confederate army of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith in

Louisiana and Texas. Smith, in 1875, became professor of mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee,

Smith was a dauntless soldier. A native of St. Augustine, Fla., he was graduated at KIRBY SMITH. West Point in 1845,

and served gallantly in the Mexican war. Next we find him fighting Indians on the frontier and receiving the thanks of the Texas legislature for his services. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a major in the regular army, but resigned his commission to go with his state when Florida seceded from the Union. He was speedily promoted to lieutenant general in the Confederate service.

Smith led the advance of Bragg's army in the campaign in Kentucky in 1862 and aproached within a few miles of Cincinnati. In 1863 he was placed over the Confederate department of the trans-Mississippi. He speedily made Galveston a famous blockade running port, and thereby communicated with Richmond and sent great quantities of cotton abroad. In 1864 he successfully opposed the expedition of Banks up Red river.

Kirby Smith remained in command of the trans-Mississippi department till the close of the war. Even after the surrender of Lee he proposed to continue the war west of the Mississippi on his own account. He roused Texas by his appeals. He had with him still 20,000 men. To these he issued a general order from Shreveport, saying that the hopes of the Confederacy now hung upon them. He declared that success was sure to crown their efforts finally. "You possess the means of long resistance, you have hopes of succor from abroad. Protract the struggle and you will surely receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you."

Thereupon mass meetings of Texans passed resolutions to fight on. Information was re-ceived at Washington that Texas was going to continue the war even after the Confederacy had surrendered. Gen. Sheridan was at once sent to New Orleans with a large force to vanquish Texas.

There were, however, some Union troops already in Texas, and there was fighting be-Theodore H. Barrett was in command of a small force at Brazos Santiago, on Brazos Island, in the gulf, twenty-two miles northeast of Brownsville. In Barrett's command was the Sixty-second United States colored infantry, his own regiment.

May 11, 1865, Barrett sent a detachment to the mainland to capture horses for his cav-alry. On the morning of May 12 these attacked the Confederate camp at Palmetto Ranch and captured it. Then they fell back towards Brazos. On the morning of May 13 Col. Barrett re-enforced the party with 200 men and himself took command. The Confederates had again appeared in the vicinity of Palmetto Ranch. Barrett advanced against them on the 13th, skirmished with them and pursued them several miles. Then he stopped to rest his horses a mile from the ranch. Here he was unexpectedly attacked the same day, May 13, by a large Confederate force with cavalry and artillery under Gen. J. E.

Slaughter. It was now Barrett's turn to retreat, for he had no artillery, and the Confederates largely outnumbered him. Concealed by the chaparral, they at one time succeeded in flanking him, capturing forty-eight men. Barrett fell back fighting, as the Confederates had done before him on the forenoon of the same day The retreat was admirably covered by the colored troops of the Sixty-second United States infantry.

This running fight lasted three hours, till sunset, then the Confederates ceased pursuit. The last shot in the war was a volley the colored troops of the Sixty-second discharged at their pursuers. This last fight of the war is known as the battle of Palmetto Ranch. It was fought not far from the old Mexican war battle ground of Palo Alto.



THE LAST BATTLE GROUND.

But even Kirby Smith had now given up the Confederate cause. His army broke and scattered through Texas and Louisiana, plundering as they went. One band forcibly en-tered the state buildings at Austin and seized the contents of the treasury. On the 26th of May, at a point a few miles west of Shreve-port, La., Kirby Smith formally surrendered what was left of his command to Gen. Canby. After that, except scattered depredations by bushwhackers, there was no more fighting. The war was ended at last. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrance of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B .- This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—Christian Advocate

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

To Get a Divorce in Switzerland.

Until within a few years a curious custom has obtained in Switzerland. When husband and wife expressed a desire for a divorce they were required to enter a room and live therein together for a fortnight, during which time they were neither to see nor to converse with anybody else; their food was passed to them through a narrow opening in the wall, and all communication with the outside world was shut off. If, at the end of a fortnight of this confinement together, the couple still clamored for divorce, it was granted without further ado.—Cor. Chicago News.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, so effective. Large bottles 50c. and \$1 at all druggists. Sample bottle free

Penny Dinners in tre!"

The "penny dinners" established at Kingstown, Ireland, under the patronage of the Countess of Meath, Lady Powerscourt and other ladies of distinction, do a great deal of good. An important element in the working of its arrangements is the circumstance that dinners can be bought and carried home, no restriction being put upon the number pur-chased by each customer who is known to the management.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Don't give up, there is a cure for catarrh and cold in the head. Thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured that Elys to take the state and pleasant remedy. It is applied into the nostrils. It is not a liquid or snuff. It cures by cleansing and healing. Price 50 ce its.

An Appalling Suggesti....

In Westminster Abbey the other day one of the solemn factorums told me that a very wealthy but very singular American gentleman from Chicago named Eden offered to give him a £5 note if he would clip off one of Henry VIII's mustaches for him. did you say to him?" I asked. "Wot did I soy?" echoed the man. "Why, sir, the werry thought of such a hawful thing made me so hill that I couldn't soy nuthink."—Eugene Field's London Letter.

How nice Miss Bell is looking, Addie. Yes, Laura Why, only a year ago her face was completely covered with pimples, blotches, and sores. She told mother that she owed her nice, clear complexion to her using Sulphur Bitters.
Laura, I shall try them too.

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.

SOLD AT DRUGGISTS' PRICE, 50 CENTS.



ELY's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and

Inflamation.

Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste

and Smell. HAY-FEVER TRY TH URE

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

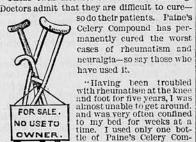
THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work-blood when you see to shops; Clerks, who its impurities burst all who are confined and Sores. Rely on a doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS, SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Com-plaint. Don't bedis-couraged; it will cure

Don't be without a will build you up and bottle. Try it; you make you strong and will not regret it. Sulphur Bitters.



have used it. "Having been troubled

with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around. and was yery often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." Frank Caroll.

Eureka, Nevada.

These twin diseases cause untold suffering.

Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—
so do their patients. Faine's
Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst
cases of rheumatism and
neuralgia—so say those who Paine's Celery Compound "I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H. Effects Lasting Cures. a boy." Frank Caroll, Eureka, Nevada.

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Mammoth testimonial paper free.

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DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter | BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

BRIGGS' HEADACHE -:- TROCHES

SICK HEADACHE,

Nervous, Billious or Congestive Forms.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

L. R. BROWN, M. D.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. SOLD BY H. R. HALE, NORWALK. CONN. BRIGGS' MEDICINE COMPANY

BLIZABETH, N. J.

Norwalk . Gazette

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

EDITORIAL LETTER.

Washington, D. C., April 7, '90. DEAR GAZETTE: - The dependent pension bill has passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 42 to 12. This is practically the same bill which President Cleveland vetoed, and which formed such an issue in the last Presidential campaign. Senator Plumb's effort to attach to this bill an amendment repealing the limitation as to arrears of pensions was defeated by a vote of 46 to 9. The debate on the amendment was the leading feature of the discussion. Those who have been conspicuous in the Senate as advocates of liberal pensions refused to support the amendment on the ground that the appalling amount required would turn the country against all legislation favorable to the ex-soldiers. Senator Frye regretted that the amendment was before the Senate, because he should regard its adoption as a terrible menace to the soldiers of the country. Gen. Hawley expressed his personal obligation to Mr. Frye for telling the serious truth in the matter. He did not believe that the American soldiers asked for the amendment. He would stake his political standing on the assertion that out of 500 old soldiers there would be found a majority against it.

ANOTHER STATE.

The spiritedly discussed bill admitting Idaho finally passed the House by 129 to 1, a quorum net voting. Speaker Reed counted a quorum from democrats present, and now they threaten to carry the case to the courts to settle the question of the speaker's right to count a quorum if the bill is passed by the Senate and signed by the President. The contest in the House over the bill ran into a fierce political debate, the republicans fighting the polygamy feature and the democrats defending it. Henderson, of Iowa, in a five minutes' speech got back at the enemy on this issue in the following crisp but fiery little speech :

Mr. Speaker: This is a familiar sight to the country. It is the democratic party behind its old shield. No political organ-ization ever cried "Constitution" more and obeyed it less. What is this battle? It is the democratic party in old breeching pulling back, back, back, when the civilized world says, "Forward and onward!" Why, sir, the democratic party is a polygamist. You have had [addressing the democratic side of the House] a whole batch of wives. Some of them, thank God, are dead and damned. Slavery was one of them; slave territory; treason. Now you have polygamy for one of your wives; a polluted ballot box is one of them, and antagonism to education is one; free trade is one of your pets and free whiskey is one of your darlings. You never consented to the admission of any state into the Union as a free State until you could weigh it down with slave states, too. The country has carved four states, the two Dakotas, Montana and Washing-ton, out of the territorial lands, and made them free states without you, without your aid and in spite of your opposition. If the democratic party had had the power to prevent this from being done not one of these four states would now be in the Union of States, and now, gentlemen, when the little territory of Idaho has set an example in intelligence, an example in integrity and morality that should appeal to this legislative body, you fight in oppo-sition, but the people know where you are and who you are.

THE NEW TARIFF.

There is no end of "kicking" over the new tariff bill formulated by the McKinley committee. Many delegations were here seeking hearings and filing petitions before the bill was reported to the full committee, but now they come in troops and battalions, and the congressional air is thick and heavy with the din of wide spread remonstrances.

Representative business men of New York, New Jersey and the New England states and the south and west are rushing to Washington to advise with their members of Congress in regard to the proposed changes in the tariff schedules. The fact that the McKinley bill has stirred up more agitation and alarm on the part of the business interests than did the Mills | March, 1890. bill is thus accounted for: At the time the Mills bill was being considered by the House it was well understood that the Senate would not sanction any measure that might emanate from the lower branch. Now the dominant party is in possession of both branches of Congress, and the President will undoubtedly sign such a measure as may be jointly agreed upon. It is the sure prospect for tariff changes that causes the arteries of trade to betray unusual interest.

A large delegation representing the principal tanners and shoe and leather men of New York and New England had a hearing before the committee, Friday, protesting against the proposed duty on hides.

The sugar men are here in great numbers and are keeping up a vigorous fire on the bill as reported. The opposition seems to be transcending all party bounds and control, and no one knows what sort of a bill it will be that gets through the enfilading fire of the House.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y., says of the bill, that it is full of inconsistencies and impositions. Being a practical lumberman he is particularly out of sorts with the lumber schedule, which, he says, abounds in discriminations

tives impugned by being charged with a wicked desire to get off from their legislative duties and attend the horse races. The House and all the government departments kept at their usual work, although Good Friday is made much more of here than most legal holidays.

Yesterday in all the churches special services of either sermon, flowers or song were held, and there was a larger attendance in all probability than in any other city of equal population in these United

To-day is "children's day" devoted to the unique German custom of "egg rolling." It is the greatest day of all the year to the Washington urchin. Thousands will take a hand in the egg rolling on the White House Grounds. The Secretary of the Navy has kindly ordered out the Marine Band, and during the day excellent music will be discoursed while the happy children roll their eggs.

PENSIONS.

General Raum, the commissioner of pensions, says that he will be able by the last of May to cause the examination of every claim pending in the office on the 1st day of January last, have every claim allowed that is completed and calls for evidence made in those not completed.

DEBT PAID.

Eleven and a quarter millions of the public debt was paid off by Secretary Windom during the month of March, which is deemed one of the poorest months of the year for national revenue.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll and Mrs. Ingersoll were here two days last week, and were the recipients of a constant ovation from their crowds of friends calling on them. The Colonel had a case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge John H. Perry, of Southport, with Mrs. Perry, stopped over here last week on their return from Florida to their home in Connecticut.

Judge A. T. Roraback and wife, of Canaan, were here all last week enjoying

the delights of the capital. Colenels John T. Wait, of Norwich, and H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, were here last week.

Hon. N. D. Sperry and J. T. Carr, of New Haven, were here the past week. General Hawley and wife were among the distinguished guests at Secretary

Noble's Easter Sunday dinner. Colonel Skiddy, of Stamford, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and W. L. Hubbell, of Bridgeport, were here last

The Yale Glee Club gives a concert here to-night, and George Clark is advertised to play here next week.

As ever,

Board of Trade Memorial. Following is the memorial presented by the Norwalk Board of Trade, to President Ciark, at New Haven, by the committee of

To Charles P. Clark, Esq., President of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., New Haven, Conn.

SIR:-The subscribers, the officers and members of the Board of Trade of Norwalk, endorse and energetically support every measure, movement, or well directed effort which may secure rapid transit for the northerly sections of the shore towns of this state between New York and New Haven.

The subscribers believe that a double track railroad of the first class, located with this end in view, is a pressing public necessity, whether considered with reference to the towns primarily affected, the commercial and industrial development of the state, or the through railroad traffic of New England.

We have great confidence in the ability of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to build such a road, cither under its present charter, or the laws of this state, or, if that be considered inexpedient, then under such further grants of power as may be readily obtained from the state.

We are convinced that such a road, aside from meeting a great public need, would, under the management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, be a work of financial profit from the beginning, and we therefore cordially unite with the committee of the citizens of Norwalk in urging the Company which you represent, to undertake its construction.

Dated at Norwalk, the 22d day of

O. E. WILSON, President.

JOHN H. LEE, Vice-President.
WM. H. SMITH, Secretary.
WM. A. CURTIS, Treasurer.
Directors:—W. S. Moody, E. J. Hill,
F. St. John Lockwood, Jas. W. Hyatt, E. O. Keeler, J. Belden Hurlbutt, Dr. J. G.

The New York Evening Post makes the following classification of the twenty eight members of the executive committee of Tammany Hall: Professional politic ians, 28; convicted murderer, 1; tried for murder and acquitted, 1; indicted for felonious assault, 1; indicted for bribery, 1; professional gamblers, 4; former gamb_ ling-house or "dive" keepers, 5; liquor dealers, 4; former liquor dealers, 5; sons of liquor dealers, 2; former pugilists, 3; former "toughs," 4; members of the Tweed gang, 6; office-holders, 17; former office-holders, 8; lawyer, 1; nominal lawyers, 2; favored city contractors, 2. The Post says: "Some of them appear more than once in the classification, as, for example, a man may be an officeholder, a liquor dealer, an indicted criminal, or even a 'dive' keeper and gambler, all at the same time, but in order to classify him ways, watering the water commissioners of South Norwith others of less varied occupation, it is walk at once shut off the water in their with others of less varied occupation, it is necessary to record him several times.

which, he says, abounds in discriminations against the workingmen and poorer classes of people.

Johnny Judge, one of the bright young men on the staff of the Bridgeport News, has gone to work on the Waterbury Heroft to the religious convictions of large bodies of the American people, adjourned over Friday, and then had their religious mo
They are bright young men, all.

Were convinced that animals from infected stables were daily drinking therefrom, did they see fit to follow suit. Now while they are shut off it would not be a bad idea to have them cleaned out, disinfected, and no water let into them till glanders are completely stamped out. Look closely to your horses and if there is a discharge from the nostrils or a swelled leg, as spoken of before, or any swelled leg, as spoken of before, or any succeeds Shannon on the Farmer. They are bright young men, all.

The late Professor Robertson, of the Royal Veterinary College, of London, gives the most concise and clear definition of this disease, of any recent author on veterinary science. He defines it as "a specific contagious disease of a malignant type, the spontaneous origin of which has not been demonstrated. In the horse, the specific effects of the implanted virus are shown on the nasal mucous membrane, from which an aqueous, viscid or purulent fluid is discharged, and on which chancre-like sores are formed. The mucous membrane of the sinuses of the head, the larynx, and thrachea, as also the lung tissue, are specifically affected. There may also be a general or local inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, lymphatic glands and skin, with a tendency to form small circumscribed tumours known as small circumscribed tumours known as farcy buds or buttons, which gradually develop into pustules, and ultimately suppurate and discharge pus, which is charged with the specific virus of the disease." This definition of Professor Robertson's is plain enough for any one to understand. It shows that glanders and farcy are one and the same disease, only in different forms; it shows the lung tissue, the throat and head may be af-fected either separately or collectively; t shows the disease to be a blood poisoning, one of a most malignant type. The nature of glanders and farcy is such that it may not only be transmitted to animals but to man as well. Many doubt its for protection of their property. It is to transmissibility to man, but from quite a be hoped that a law will be passed soon, number on record, we will quote a few cases that are vouched for. Some forty years ago Dr. Stoughen-

burg, then a prominent physician residing near Roslyn, Long Island, owned a fine high-bred bay mare which contracted glanders. The mare being in foal and quite a pet of the Doctor's, as well as very valuable, he could not believe, like many others, that she was incurable, and in spite of all his veterinarian could say, the Doctor insisted on treating his mare. The sequel of it was he himself contracted glanders and died a horrible death. Wm. H. Thomas, of Westport, lived at Roslyn, R. I., at that time and says that the mare produced a foal which grew to be a fine animal. The mare was shot and the foal a short time afterwards was killed for the same disease. The Medical Press printed

same disease. The Medical Press printed the following, not long since:

Shocking Death of a Vienna Physician.—
Quite a gloom has been cast over Vienna medical circles by the death of a young pathologist in the general Hospital here. Two months ago a patient died in the hospital of glander caught from a horse, and Doctors Rowalski and Hoffmann subjected the body to experimental observations. The facillus of glanders was readily discovered, reared, and its behavior closely watched. The animals injected with it died of the horrible malady. During these observations Dr. Hoffmann campht cold and felt acute pains in his side, to allay which he injected morphine. He did this with the syringe he had used during the glanders experiment. Although it had been disinfected, some particle of the poison must have still been in it, for Dr. Hoffmann grew worse every day, and last week he succumbed in horrible agony, his body being covered with ulcers, which, when examined, proved to be filled with glanders poison.

Many more could be quoted but for want of time and space. That so many do seepen is certainly remarkable.

want of time and space. That so many do escape is certainly remarkable, for even in our enlighted times our teamsters and stablemen are far too careless for their own good.

The symptoms vary according to lesions. The animal may experience a partial loss of appetite, seem weak, perspire very readily; soon a watery discharge will take place from the nasal passages, the animal will then regain his appetite and seem better; the discharge will become altered after a time, be sticky and adhere to edges of nostrils, and as the disease passes from one stage to another, and so on to the chronic stage, the discharge will also assume different characters, till in the chronic stage it is thick and lumpy; the glands under the lower jaw become enlarged, one day smaller, then larger, according to amount of irritation in mucous membrane of the sinuses of the the one is most dangerous as it very often misleads the most experienced person. In this stage the virus is not at all times as active as is that in the acute stage, but it is unquestionably the most dangerous because horse owners are apt to think they have only chronic catarrh to deal with, and so expose their own and others' animals in many ways. In the farcy form there is even more danger yet. An animal may be found with a swelled leg in the morning, which after a time will have one or more circumscribed tumors along the course of the lymphatics of the inside of thigh or forearm, which are sometimes quite painful to the touch, making the horse frightfully lame. The tumors will one after another form, break down, discharge an unhealthy looking fluid, and after a time heal over superficially perhaps, leaving one to suppose the animal will eventually get well, but if it is farcy they never get well. If the sores apparently heal they will sooner or later break out with renewed force, and thus be always a source of danger.

We have been and are still experiencing heavy losses from glanders and farcy in this locality, and unless the people take more and better precautions than they are taking at present, no one knows who will be the next victim. So far since the ninth century no one has been able to find a cure. At the termination of the last century the French thought that it was not a contagious disease, and after exhausting the Pharmacopæia and entailing a great loss to their country by mixing the diseased with the healthy, they were forced to acknowledge it very contagious

and incurable. Pasteur and Koch have been for several years past trying to obtain a cultivated virus like the rabies virus for a prevention of glanders, but so far have not been able to demonstrate its worth. Dr. Paul Paquin, state veterinarian to Missouri, a young and enthusiastic pathologist, claims that a cultivated virus will soon be discovered which will act as a preventive of glanders, and in this way will be able to stamp it out altogether. It is to be hoped his prophecy will come true. The state of Connecticut annually loses over \$20,000 from glanders and farcy, and any relief from this loss would be hailed by us all

with delight. In face of all these facts one would suppose that every horse owner would interest himself to see that the disease was stamped out and stringent measures taken to prevent its spread, but instead of this we find many of them careless about their own animals, exposing them in different ways, watering from the public tanks, &c. tanks, and not till our Norwalk authorities were convinced that animals from infected

uspicion of glanders, if you are afraid to submit the animal to the inspection of a qualified veterinarian, at least isolate him nd watch. The best way is to at once have him examined and relieve yourself of all suspense. If the horse has it then you might as well have him destroyed first as last. Do not allow any unprincipled or ignorant person to treat your horse. An honest veterinarian will not take your money to attempt a cure of any such cases that he knows to be incurable

It is time some action was taken by our uthorities here in this matter. Every authorities here in this matter. Every one who owns a horse should disinfect and thoroughly whitewash the stable which the animal or animals occupy. See that the hitching posts are clean, and above all shun the public tank. When this disease once gets into a stable of horses it is hard to tell where it will stop, and in such cases nothing short of tearing out and burning stalls and mangers and putting in new will make them safe for healthy animals to occupy. Last week there were two cases up town and four down town, of horses that were destroyed for this dreaded disease. The actual valuation was about \$800. One of the horses belonged to a poor man who was earning his daily bread with the animal and had no money to buy another. This is not the only case of the kind in the past few months. Let every one see to it that every suspicious case is reported. Owners of where at least in worthy cases like the above, owners who lose their stock will have some remuneration

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

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

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspep-sia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

DIED.

QUINTARD-In South Norwark, April 5th, Miss Lucretta Quintard, aged 69 years and 11 mos,

NOTICE.

FATHE parties who took two rubber coats from the bank of the harbor, rear of the house of the subscriber, on Monday, can save themselves trouble and expense by returning them at once.

GEORGE W. CRAM.
East Ave., Norwalk, April 8th. 1tp

MRS. E. H. SCHOMACHER'S ILLUSTRATED

AT HILLSIDE.

Begin FRIDAY, April 11 at 4 P. M.

SUBJECT-"HISTORY AND ART IN FLEM ISH TOWNS AND FRENCH CATHEDRALS."

Price for Course of Eight Lectures, .

Mrs Mead's School. Lecture by Mrs. Schumacher. Subject: "The Art Treasures of the Vatican." Illustrated with Stereopticon. Admission, 50 cents.



GILMORE

PERFORMANCE

AND HIS WONDERFUL BAND. The finest in the world, with its many renowned

soloists, assisted by IDA KLEIN, Soprano, from the Metropolitan ppera House, New York. HENRY KOEKE, a dashing young German

enor. EDWARD O'MAHONY, the Great Irish Amer-

ican Basso.
Gilmore's Famous Artillery Accompaniment as used at the great Boston Jubilees, by a battery of six cannon, breech-loading and electric firing each capable of 20 shots per minute. Prices, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Reserved Seats at Hoyt's and Gregory's Drug

SLIPS FROM POST.

AT HOME.

You don't have to travel thousands of miles to find a good INVEST-MENT if you are satisfied with 10 per cent. per annum. Dividends paid in January and July. Shares,

Those buying now will get the full dividend in July. Full particulars and list containing the names of 256 stockholders.

Call or write

THE ATKINSON HOUSE FURNISH-ING COMPANY.

NILES BUILDING,

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss. Probate
Court, April 7th, A. D., 1890.
Estate of JOHN KEENA, late of Norwalk, in said District, deceased.
WHEREAS, written application has been made to this Court by the administrator de bonis non of said deceased, with the will annexed, for an order of sale of certain real estate of said deceased, which is fully described in said application on file; therefore.
ORDENED, That said application be heard and determined at the Probate Office in Norwalk, on the 19th day of April, 1890, at 10 o'clock foremoon; and that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested therein by publishing this order in a newspaper having a circulation in said District, at least ten days before said day of hearing.

ASA B. WOODWARD, Judge.

DISTRICT OF NORWALK, ss. Probate Court,

Jew York,

April 7, 1890.

During all these years that we have been retailing Clothing for Men and Boys, we WINFIELD S. MOODY, President. have kept before us the purpose of gaining the good will of people and securing a steady custom, rather than attempt a shorter road to fortune by questionable methods.

Our trade has grown steadily, and next, to the intrinsic merits of the goods dealt in, we attribute much of this success to the fact that we attempt no concealments from customers. Everything open and above board.

A customer recently remarked, "I deal here because I can see what I am buying, and needn't depend on the salesman's judgment." He referred to the ticket on every garment telling whether the cloth

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. (Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

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

DIRECTORS:

W. S. MOODY, JOSEPH C. RANDLE,
M. S. CRAW, ALFRED H. CAMP,
ASA B. WOODWARD, HENRY F. GUTHRIE
J. THORNTON PROWITT, JAS. G. GREGORY,
CHARLES OLMSTEAD.

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

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 Rooms.

JAMES H. BAILEY Treasurer.

Cram & Whittlesey,

36 Main Street.

Formerly occupied by George H. Raymond, we shall keep constantly on hand a good; assortment of

FURNITURE,

And by fair dealing we hope to gain the confidence of the public and a share of their patronage. We offer at reasonable prices Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Suits, Desks, Book Cases Cabinets, Spring Beds and Mattresses, a fine Cabinets, Spring Beds and Mattresses, a management of Baby Carriages, Hat Racks, Extension 3m9p

W.B.HALL&CO. BRIDGEPORT,

A MARVELOUS TRANSACTION.

We have consummated the purchase of 800 Oriental Rugs at 50c. on the dollar. They are of Superior Quality, and are offered at the lowest rices yet. In the lot are

Imported Mahratta Rugs, at \$11.00. 150 New Patterns in Smyrna Rugs. Antique and Modern Daghestans. Persian, Greek and Mecca Rugs.

Probably nothing has done so much to increase the popularity of our

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT as our elegant collection of

DISTANDARY MAINTENANCE Las MISSON TINTOT IKISH PUINT AND NUTTINGHAM GUKTAINS.

This week we offer:

of thirty entirely new patterns.

50 Pairs Irish Point Curtains, at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15. Actually worth \$12, \$15, \$25 and \$30. 200 Pairs Notting Curtains, from \$1.75 to \$12. In the lot are upwards

SATIN DERBY CURTAINS.

Every pattern new. We also offer a large lot of

Beautiful Chenille Curtains,

New Effects in Swiss Curtains. Silk Sheila, Velvet and Brussels Curtains.

Large lines of Turkoman and Tapestry Curtains.

SILKS AND COLORED DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

Newest, Choicest and Most Seasonable Silk Fabrics at Nearly One-Half Present Market Value.

Wash Silks.

Wash Silks are unquestionably the fabric of the season. We purchased this week from a New York, Paris and Lyons Importing House almost their entire importation, amounting to nearly 200 pieces, at a price which even surprised ourselves. Monday, we give all who wish to dress correctly the first chance ever offered in Bridgeport to purchase at a sacrifice this truly stylish and most serviceable of any dress fabric imported.

100 New Colorings in Henriettas, Cassimeres and Serges. 50 New Styles in Handsome Plaids. 300 Pieces Scotch Ginghams, all new. 100 Pieces Handsome Striped Goods.

CLOAK DEPARTME

New Jackets and Wraps, Now Ready

W. B. HALL & CO.

Cor. Main and Cannon Sts., Bridgeport.

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

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

by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. NE CHOICEST 10ST ECONOMICAL

For Sale by: H. GLOVER & SON, Norwalk. FINNEGAN & O'REILLY, F. B. GREGORY, W. E. OSBORN, Westport.

For Gout,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia.
Sciatica,
bathe the parts affected freely with
Parry Tlavis' Perry Davis' taking also a teaspoon. Ful in sugar and water 3 times a day, and you'll get relief at

once and a ure after faithful use of this remedy. Pain Killer Cures Gughs, Glds, Fore Throat, Diphtheria, Frost Bite.

BLOOD



Influenza,

Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Scrofula or

Kindred diseases? Then Free the blood from these poisons. Don't mope along half alive half dead, but rouse up your system. Give your good old friend, the stomach, a chance to do its work.

Here is the remedy.

Here is the remedy.

Tried, Trusty and True, the ingredients of this wonderful remedy have been used as a favorite and successful medicine for many years, but like the improvements in the telegraph since Morse, the sewing-machine since Howe, and the electric light since Franklin forced the first spark, the new and perfect combination of these ingredients has never been reached until combined as now in Fisher's improved Medical Discovery.

This medicine purifies the blood as naturally as water quenches thirst. It cure. This is its history in a nut-shell. Grateful testimonials are recieved every day. Price \$1.00

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Roxbury Medical Co., 52 WARREN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

FOR RENT. A CONVENIENT LITTLY COTTAGE of Seven Rooms, onSouth Unico Avenue.
Apply to CHARLES OLMSTEAD, Mr Seymour's Plea.

Following is the speech of John S. Seymour, Esq., in support of the Norwalk memorials presented to President Clark, of the Consolidated road, at New Haven, on March 24th -

Mr. President: We find the Consolidated road about to lay two more tracks along the line of its present location. We urge their separation as far as possible from the old, so as to pass through the upper sections of the shore towns, and thus give them the transit which their present business and future

development require.

What is to us a need, is to you a problem of finance, a question of probable return on capital to be invested. However great our capital to be invested. However grat our necessities, there would be no propriety in asking your company to provide for them, unless it could be shown that compensating advantages would flow from it. We are advantages would flow from it. We are convinced that such is the case, and we are so much in earnest about it that we cheerfully, though not lightly, take upon ourselves the burden of proving its truth in the face of the obvious suggestion that in so doing we, on the outside, are reviewing the business situation of this great corporation before the corporation itself, when presumably you are already more familiar with the subject than we can possibly be. Yet this problem is one in which the people have a stake. Railways are the nation's highways and are worked for the common good. The interests of the people are an important factor in all railroad construction. No economist, no statesman, no railroad commission has ever made the quantitative analysis showing the relative importance of these two elements, and it is yet a debatable question whether the prosperity of the country made the railroads or the railroads

developed the country.

We therefore contribute to the discussion our estimates and views, with deference so far as it is a mere question of railroad economy, with confidence so far as it is a larger mestion of policy, of diplomatic concern and

f public needs.
We represent no railroad interest what This movement is not directly or indirectly inspired by any special or personal interest. We want the road; we do not care who builds it.

It would not be entirely frank to say, so far as we know the general sentiment of the commonwealth, that, had the people a present choice in the matter, they would prefer that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. should build the road rather than any other. In my judgment it would not be far from the truth to say that many would prefer that any other com-pany should build it. And why? Be-cause for twenty years they have seen one attempt after another rise and inspire hope of the consummation so devoutly to be wished, only to see each in turn obstructed. thwarted and finally wrecked. We do not know the real purposes of all these, or whether their proposals were always put forth in good faith. We know, too, the liability of all great corporations to be threatened, from bad motives, with a kind of circuit and weekers expectation, and of piratical and useless competition and that many schemes are pushed forward only that they may be bought off.

But as to this route, the public needs are such, the general utility of the completed enterprise so great, that any plan to attain he end in view found immediate favor, and received the enthusiastic support of large sections of the state.

To hold out the promise was enough, to obstruct its fulfilment roused the resentment and hostility incident to shattered hopes, seeming infringement of rights, needless tribute on business.

We have no road. All these years it is as though we had been

"Lowering buckets into empty wells, And growing old in drawing nothing out." Yet with nothing but failure in the past with the resentments of recent defeat in mind, with the prospect of more and greater contests in the future, the public interest is as deep, resolution as determined as when eemed near. The question will press for answer no matter what spokesmen at a given time may do. The matter will never be settled until it is settled right.

The situation seems to be this: parties are ready and willing and have financial ability to build the road; others in the future will arise having equal or greater ability. This corporation for the present, and perhaps for the immediate future, has the power to prevent others from building it. This company has the financial ability to build the road, and has no opposition whatever to overcome, should it undertake the enterprise, and has abundant traffic to support it from the start.

It is self interest, enlightened self interest, that actuates us on the one hand as it does your company on the other. I do not hesitate to urge upon the company, though organized to pay dividends, it is said, to make our needs the measure of your enterprises, under the safe business rule that the good will of its patrons reappears in favor-able percentages in the dividend column of the company's balance sheet.

Let me now briefly discuss the particular considerations why this company may advantageously separate its four tracks as we

Lay a rule upon the map of Connecticut from Port Chester to New Haven. This is approximately the line we contend for. These towns do not ask you to curve and lengthen your present line to accommodate us but to straighten it and thus give us what we need. Measure this line. It is less than 44 miles long. From the time card of the company I find the existing line is 47.59 miles long between the same points I take these data from the U.S. Coast survey charts showing the topography and trian-gulation inland beyond the layout of the present road, and all accurately drawn to a

Of course no road over the country proposed would ever be built on the mathematical shortest distance line. On the other hand it is equally certain that, were a new road to be built by the present enlightened and progressive management of this com-pany, and no old road existed to which the new must be made to conform, it would not depart from this base line so as to add to the length of the route to exceed two miles. It is probable that it would not add more than a mile. Here there is a saving in construction of from two to three miles out of 47.59 miles. Considerable as this item is it is yet small in comparison with loss for all time in hauling every passenger and every ton of freight this additional distance, and these items, together with a deduction of from 1-24 to 1-16 from the expense of maintenance of tracks and wear and tear of rolling stock must all be put to the credit of

our proposal, Again, a glance at an accurate map of New York and the New England states on a large scale is sufficient to indicate that the railway lines have not been laid down according to any comprehensive and thoroughly considered plan. Nearly all were originally built by local companies controlling short sections to meet local needs, and their surveys turned out for or went over

from a straight line or a dead level. When roads thus originally built came to be con-solidated there resulted a kind of patchwork of construction, resembling in the world of fact the patchwork of legislation that has come into being in a similar way. Doubt-less great improvement will be effected in the future, and new construction will be undertaken only after much more careful consideration and on surveys looking to a

general railway plan. But however complete the system may become it can never make superfluous a modern embankment road with the fewest possible curves and the easiest grades, without drawbridges or grade crossings, extend-

ing from New York to New Haven.

The speaker criticised the idea advanced by some that the Consolidated road could let other parties build the road and then buy it up for half its cost. A road so built would not be as well planned or as substan-tially built as it would if this company

should direct the work from the start. If two more tracks located somewhere are necessary for the business of the road to-day, and if the present road would not now be built where it is, and such as it is, were the work to be undertaken de novo in the light of experience, if the obstructions to rapid transit on the old line arising from grades and curves, while capable of improvement can never be removed, while the drawbridge difficulty must constantly grow worse as the traffic by rail and by water increases. if, in any effective sense, the problem is whether to build two more tracks where none ought to be built, because two are already built there, or to build them on another location where, so far as through traffic is concerned, the line ought to be, it would seem that we, whose local needs would thus be served,

have sustained our contention.

But this is not all. The difficulties of the alternative plan of four tracks side by side are great, particularly on the present loca-tion and its advantages are not without

qualifications. Mr. Seymour spoke of the want of room in Bridgeport, even if the Consolidated road were to acquire all the land there of the of the Housatonic; of their conflict with the latter; of the strain to which the system would be subjected when the business had again doubled as would be the case in fifteen years, and of the loss of a mile in Bridgeport by reason of a single curve, and of nearly another mile in South Norwalk.

A four track drawbridge is impracticable. If the four tracks are contracted into two so as to gauntlet the five draws the dangers of driving a fast express train into a freight train are not slight. The benefits of devoting two tracks to fast pas-senger traffic and two to freight exclusively are not ove looked, but this advantage would be confined to the 73 miles of road between New York and New Haven, and for the remaining 161 miles from New Haven to Beston the traffic would be of both sorts on the several routes, even if one or more of them should be double tracked. By the tour tracking plan on the present location no new traffic is secured, no new territory is developed, no new industries are encouraged. no competition with this road is removed, or deferred, or rendered difficult, no animos ities are allayed. By it the perennial agitation for a parallel road is left open with the Consolidated road out of the ques-

tion as a possible source of relief.

I have alluded to competition. For one I am ready to concede that effective competition is impossible between great railroad corporations, and that a substitute for the regulation once expected from competition alone must be sought for in other directions. The alternative seems to be effective govern-ment control. That is yet afar off. While it is developing there will continue to arise various plans based on the idea of competition. Some other company will some day build a railway on this route if this company does not, and other parties will strongly contend for the privilege of doing so in the legislature and in the courts. The prize is great. The contest for it is inevitable and

Is it safe to presume that in the future, as in the past, legislative always decide in favor of the party whose witnesses give the best evidence and whose counsel make the finest speeches, and that the public needs will always weigh so little in the balance that they may continue to be ignored?

It is not like asking you, Mr. President, to embark in an undertaking, the difficulties of which are little known. The general location we suggest has been surveyed over and over again, and maps, profiles, engineers' reports and detailed estimates exist upon which reliable computations of cost can be made. It has been my duty to examine several of them in detail. It is probable that this company would much improve on any that have yet been made, should it undertake the work.

It is in part because this company would probably do the work better, in part because t would do it now, and in part because it might prevent others from doing it, that we, who do not otherwise care who builds it, so earnestly apply to you, to cause that to be done in a way to benefit us, which you already propose to do in another way not so advantageous to the company which you

As thus planned and completed the work vould be the trunk of the railway system of New England, a model of railway construction, a monument to the intelligence and foresight of its projectors.

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.

"The Nine Worlds." Stories from Norse Mythology. Mary E. Litchfield. To be published in May. This book tells in a simple way the story of the old Norse gods, and is calculated to awaken an interest in the religion of our Teutonic an cestors. It is based chiefly upon the Eddas. The introductory chapter gives a clear idea of the relative position of the "Nine Worlds" of the Mythology, and tells in a few words the relation of the gods and giants to objects in nature. The book is suited to children or of any age, and will possess equal interest for general readers. Ginn & Company, Publishers.

Drunkenness.-Liquor Habit.

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

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 positheir surveys turned out for or went over engineering difficulties that would not now be considered serious, many of which would not now occasion the slightest deviation corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. R. Hale. WESTPORT.

Whether suns smile or clouds lower Easter is always glorious, but it is specially so when the sun shines as it did on Sun. day. The great anniversary was celecharacter, and there were large congregations.

Christ church was organized in 1834 and celebrated Easter for the 55th time, and there were in the congregation four persons who took part in the first Easter service in the old church on the hill, viz., Edward H. Nash, Andrew C. Nash, George S. Adams and Miss Hannah Fairchild. To these the services were of special interest. The altar and surroundings displayed beautiful blossoms, roses, callas and Easter lilies being predominant. The music with Mr. Chauncy Harris organist and Mr. Stearns director was very fine. It included the anthems "He is Risen" and "Christ Our Passover," Buck; Glorias Patri, Danks; Te Deum, Schubert; Jubilate, Danks; Hymn, "The Strife is O'er," Mendelsohn; Kyrie, Tuckerman; Gloria Tibi, Knauf; Hymn 112, Offertory, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," Handel; Sanctus, Sphor; Hymn, Dundee, Gloria in Excelsis, and Postlude, Clark. The sermon related to the spirit and sentiment which the day commemorates. In the afternoon the Sunday school anniversary was held. There was a processional and recessional singing of carols and administration of the sacrament of Bap.

Memorial Church.-The interior of this beautiful ccclesiastical church was rendered more beautiful by the presence of flowers and potted plants. On the communion table stood an elegant cross of roses and callas. The front was banked with roses and carnations from which rose spikes of Easter lilies. The rector, Rev. C. C. Ferguson read service and preached, his theme being the resurrection and the grandeur of the sacrifice which the Son of Man had made for sinful man. The music conducted by F. D. Marvin organist, and sung by a quartett choir, embraced anthem, "Christ Hath Risen," Mason; anthem "Christ Our Passover," Shepherd; Gloria Patri, Bialla; Te Deum, H. Wilson; Jubilate, Schilling; Hymn 111; Kyrie, Gilbert; Hymn 103; Offertory, Danks; Trisagion and Sanctus; Hymn 207, Gloria in Excelsis. A pleasing musical programme was rendered in the evening, the rector preaching.

Assumption Church,-High mass was performed at 10 o'clock with Rev. Father Carroll as celebrant. The Music with organ accompaniment was superior and beautified with flowers and the attendance

Flowers were placed at the pulpit of the Congregational church, the sermon of Rev. Mr. Backus and the singing being in keeping with the day. Rev. Mr. Illman at the M. E. church, Saugatuck, remembered the day in his sermon, and the choir gave Easter music. Rev. H. S. Still being at the conference in New York there were no service in the M. E. church at the village. A large assemblage gathered at

hear the music. Captain Francis Godfrey died Friday evening in his 79th year. About ten days previous he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he did not fully rally. For many years before railroads, deceased ran market boats between this port and New York, the sloop Mary being one of them. A sister of the Captain, Mrs. James H. Allen, died Sunday in Compo at the home of her son, Charles L. Allen, aged 93 years. The funeral of both will be this (Wednesday) afternoon, from Greens Farms church, E. S. Wheeler, Jr., caught on Good

Friday, in a stream north of the village, four trout which weighed an aggregate of 7 pounds, the largest weighing 234 pounds.

At the annual meeting of Vigilant Engine company the following officers were elected, Chairman, E. Wheeler; foreman, Miles A. Hoyt; assistant foreman, George Kirk; treasurer, G. A. Darrow; foreman of hose, Aaron Walsh. Rev. James E. Coley who had been elected an honorary member presented his check for the benefit of the treasury and made a speech.

In National hall to-night and to-morrow night the ladies of the Congregational church will hold what they call a rainbow festival, and as the object is to increase the fund for a church organ, they should be favored by a large company.

Both Episcopal churches held their annual meetings on Monday.

At a meeting held at National hall last Tucsday, Messrs. Horace Staples, Thomas R. Lees, M. W. Wilson, William L. Coly and O. I. Jones were appointed a committee to employ an engineer to make survey in view of building a reservoir and introducing water to the village. Several localities from which a supply could be taken were named. The estimated cost of introducing is \$100,000. The sentiment of the people is that no improvement likely to be of more general benefit can be made.

The total value of taxable property in Westport as reported by the assessors is \$2,055,827.

Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Adams and family of Brooklyn are here for the season. The funeral of Mrs. Mary M. Goodsell,

who died Friday at the home of her son, Herman Goodsell in Coleytown, was held Monday, deceased was a sister of Mrs. Deborah Bradley of this place, and was in her 73d year.

The improvements in buildings but specially in grading which Mr. Frederick Kemper is making in his new property is

creditable to himself and will prove advantageous to the village.

The Greens Farms club met April 1st at the home of John H. Jennings. After interesting literary and other exercises brated with services of an impressive they adjourned till autumn. "PAUL."

SOUTH-NORWALK.

Dr. W. C. Burke is to remove from the city to West avenue, within the borough limits. We bespeak for him a cordial reception, and success in his new location.

Interesting exercises were planned for Easter services in all the city churches, probably the most elaborate programme being presented by the Congregational church, especially for the evening. The services closed with that grand but too much neglected hymn "Hark, ten thousand harps and voices."

Miss Sucretia Quintard died on Sunday, after a long illness. Her age was seventy

There has been much enquiring and conjecture in the minds of many as to how the "business men's carnival," represented by the "young women of the town," for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. is to represent the business men, when these women, it is announced, are to appear behind the foot-lights, "arrayed in flour sacks" with "paint brushes for hair

A deal of literature has been circulated during the past week, purporting to treat on "agriculture, morality and education,", and is dated from Goshen, N. Y. The object may be good, but from such a source, oh!

Mr. Pease, and family, of New York, are now occupying their pleasant home on Washington street, leased of the Seymour estate. Their presence here will add greatly to the pleasure of friends and

REDDING. The event of last week, though sad and

distressing, was tne funeral of Hon.

Thomas Sanford, at the Congregational church last Eriday afternoon, Rev. W. J. Jennings, the pastor, officiated. There was a very large gathering of the people, notwithstanding the rain. The remains were brought from New Haven, where Mr. Sanford died, after an hour's illness, early the preceding Tueday morning, aged 661 years. The interment was in the cemetery at the Center. Mr. Sanford was the foremost man of the town, one of the first men of the county, and one of the prominent men of the state. He had held most of the offices in the power of the town to bestow, being assessor, member of the board of relief, selectman for ten consecutive years, representative in the legislature three result of much practice. The altar was the times, and judge of probate. He had also been deputy sheriff six years, and sheriff of the county three years. Twice he was on the democratic State ticket for comptroller. He was also a member of a number of commissions appointed by the governor of the state. He served on many committees appointed by the superior court for the trial of cases and assessment of damages for land taken by railroads and for other public purposes. He was called to the settlement of many estates, and acted as trustee of funds, and guardian of minor the church in Greens Farms to hear Rev. children. The people had great confi-Mr. Davis, to see the Easter flowers and dence in his ability, integrity and fidelity. All classes of the community esteemed respected and honored him. He had been for many years a member of the Congregational church here, and took a lively in terest in its prosperity, and contributed largely to the support of gospel institutions. He was a steady attendant of public worship, and a hearty friend of temperance and the Sabbath. His death is a great loss to the county and the state. He was a loving husband and father, a genial friend and a wise counselor. He was affable and courteous to all, high and low, and ready to give advice and aid to all in trouble or difficulty. He was a man of sterling Christian principle, honorable, honest, upright in private and in public. His was a noble character. His memory is blessed. The pall bearers were Messrs. T. M. Abbott, A. Treadwell, W. E. Duncomb, S. B. Gorham, Moses Hill, and W.

> F. Mandeville. The proposed union fast day services at the Methodist church were omitted on account of the funeral.

> Last Friday a son was born to Mr. L. Woolsey Randle, and on Sunday a daughter to Mr. J. Bartlett Sanford.

Sunday at the Congregational church there were services appropriate to Easter, and in the Sunday school were held Easter concert exercises. There was also a beautiful display of flowers in pots and cut bouquets.

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

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

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 water and are located on line of horse railway. Also about ten acres of desirable land situate in the town of Ridgefield, a short distance from the railroad depot, suitable for farm or building pur, loses.

For further particulars apply to

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A PLEASANT HOME IN a convenient locality is offered to person who would like to visit Washington, D. C some time during the winter or spring. Room and board, \$2.00 per day.

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

Miss Bartha G. Webb WILL take one or two pupils on the VIOLIN.
Apply to Miss Webb, or to Mrs. M. E.
Mead, Hillside, Norwalk.

A CARD.

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY. (daughter of the late Wm. R. Nash) desires PUPILS IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

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Scent in Horses.

The finest and deepest emotions of a dog seem to be dependent on his sense of smell.

Not only does he carry on his business of

hunting or guarding through its aid, but his devotion to his master and his recognition of

lesser friends depend largely upon his nose. According to Horse and Stable, another among the humbler friends of man is keen

The horse will leave musty hay untouched

in his bin, no matter how hungry he may be.

However great his thirst, he will not drink of

water objectionable to his questioning sniffs,

nor from a bucket made in the least degree

His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver

and query over the daintiest bit offered by the fairest of hands. A mare is never satisfied,

either by sight or whinny, that a colt is real-

ly her own until she has certified the fact by means of her nose.

about a pasture without striking the sur-

rounding fence. The sense of smell informs

them of its proximity. Others, when let out

from their stables, will go directly to the gate

eading to their accustomed feeding ground,

and when desirous of returning, after hours

of careless wandering, will distinguish that

one outlet, and patiently await its opening.

The odor of that particular part of the fence

The horse, when browsing, is guided en-

tirely by the nostrils in its choice of proper

food, and blind horses never are known to

Nervous and timorous as this noble ani-

mal is known to be, his fears are, of course.

doubled by his keenness of scent, for not only

does the eye inform him of danger, but the

nostrils also herald its presence. The mere

scent of a buffalo robe is sufficient to cause

extreme terror in many horses, and some,

scenting the smoke of a train which has long

since passed, show all the fear evoked by its

'If the heart of a man is depressed with

cares—the mist is dispelled, when a we-man appears." The author of these lines

had been suffering for some time with an attack, of acute rheumatism, and the

woman who entered such a timely appear-

I shall never forget him as he stood there

in the majesty of his grand old age. His thick, silky hair fell like a veil of snow about

his shoulders. His tall, gaunt figure was

straight as an arrow. His dark blue eyes

were dazzling in their penetrating brilliancy.

They were eyes that seemed with one glance

to search and know one's inmost soul, His

striking aquiline features were full of won-

derful expression as he talked. He seemed a

god to fear and worship. His sarcasm, his brilliant wit, was beyond conception. I do

not believe any man on earth ever contained so much greatness. To call him simply a

great musician is to stop at but one quality

in his genius. He was a great artist, a great writer, a great scholar. He had every ac-

complishment and every quality which man-

kind reveres and strives for .- A Pupil in At-

"Have you your life preserver?" she timidly inquired, looking trustfully into

the face of her lover, as the little craft in which they were seated skimmed grace-

fully over the billows. "Oh, yes," he answered merrily; "see here," and he drew from his side pocket a bottle of Dr.

Fruit in Asia.

The bamboo is still grown in Pekin with the

aid of good shelter, moisture and favorable

soil, but it is not found naturally growing in the forests in North China, as was its habit

2,000 years ago. It grows now in that part of

the empire as a sort of garden plant enly, so far as is known at present. It is in Szechuan

that the southern flora reaches farther to the

northward. Oranges flourish there under the

protection of high mountains and, with the

aid of the mild climate there enjoyed, so also

the lichen is found there. In the neighbor-

hood of Shanghai oranges do not grow in the

open air, nor can the trees weather the winter

unprotected except on the island of Situngting,

in the great lake near Soochow.-New China

Do not despair of curing your sick

headache when you can so easily obtain

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

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

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Their action is mild and natural.

lanta Constitution.

Bull's Cough Syrup.

Herald.

ance, brought a bottle of Salvation Oil.

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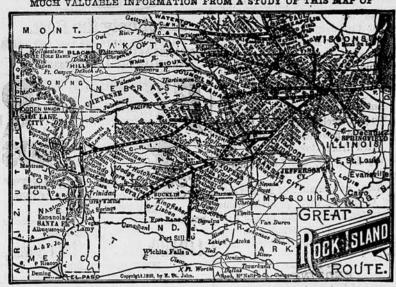
Blind horses will, as a rule, gallop wildly

and delicate of scent.

serves as their guide.

make mistakes in their diet.

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

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

100 Ladies Wanted

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

A Costly Shipwreck.

The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the wreck of a "treasure" ship. She left Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this sum, says Charles Dickens in his chapter on this dreadful shipwreck in "The Uncommercial Traveller," £300,000 were recovered at the time of the novelist's visit to the spot with sale had driven ashore. Mean-while ho along gold and silver, minted and otherwise annually afloat? How many millions are annually borne over the deep to and from India, America, Australia, China and South Africa by English steamers alone? There should be no difficulty in making the calculation, which, when arrived at, must surely yield a fine idea of the treasure over the red flag flies, and an excellent notion of the trust that is reposed in the British shipmaster and of the high qualities which go to the fulfillment of it.—Sydney Herald.

The simplest and best regulator of the disordered liver in the world, are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, &c.; prevent and cure constipation and piles; remove sallowness and pimples from the complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as casy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

The Woes of an Office Holand

An office holder says: "The rack upon which the most popular man in political life will split is to have the disposition of patronage, You have twenty-five offices to fill. For each one after election you will have twentyfive applications, and all from men who have done you good service and are deserving of recognition. The one man you appoint does not think that he got any more than he deserved; the remaining four-and-twenty denounce you from the Chain of Rocks to the foot of Elwood street as 'no good,' and annunce that 'they have it in for you.' I am often reminded of the sad declaration that Talleyrand is said to have engraved upon a plate on the top of his desk: 'For each appointment I have made I have made ninety-nine enemies and one in grate." —New York Telegram

To become happy, read about the Improved Medical Discovery in another

"Pearl-top" lamp-chim-neys do not break in use; they are made of tough glass by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh. Your dealer probably has them; if not, he will thank you to make him acquainted with them.

Chimneys are mostly made of brittle glass, partly because it is cheap, and partly because it is brittle. Makers are apt to think the sooner things wear out or break the better for business. It may be for business; but not, we suspect, for their business.

They will dye everything. They are sold every-there Price 100, a package. They have no equal for Strongth, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by J. G. regory & Co.; J. A. Riggs, No. 11 Main Street, Geo. J. Plaisted, Druggists. 1927

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Miss Bartha G. Webb WILL take one or two pupils on the VIOLIN.
Apply to Miss Webb, or to Mrs. M. E.
Mead, Hillside, Norwalk.

HIGHER THAN ORDERS.

The Conductor Tells Why He Has in His Heart a Soft Spot for Tramps. "No, we don't bounce the tramps who ride on the bumpers of our freight train," said a

freight conductor who has a run to the west. "I presume that we carry an average of a dozen each trip, but if they remain between the cars we pretend not to see them.' "But it is against orders," was urged.

"Oh, yes; but there is a higher power than general orders, even for railroad men. Five or six years ago I used to be hard on the railroad tramp. I'd have the train looked over at every stop, and if we caught a chap he got handled pretty lively. Nowadays I throw out a hint to the brakement shut I a eyes, and if the tramp don't presume too much on my good nature, no one will disturb him."

What happened to change your mind?" "Oh, a little incident of no interest to the public, but a greater to me I was married in December three cars ago. On the third night I got an ore, reserving out with an extra. There was a cold rain, which froze as it fell, and one of my crew got hart at our very first stop. This left us short handed, and as we could not supply his place I had to act for bim. We were bar. in the mountains, running strong to make time, when the engineer whistled brakes for a grade. I climbed out of the caboose with the brakemen, and had set two brakes and was after the third when a lurch of the cars threw me down and I fell between two of them. I had just one glimpse of the red cheeked bride at home, just one swift thought of her in widow's weeds and her heart breaking, when a hand grabbed me. I was going down head first, but the strong clutch turned me over and my feet struck the bumpers. I'd have gone then, only some one put my hands on the ladder, flung his arms around me from behind to hold me there, and said:

"You are all right, old man. Your nerve will come back pretty soon.'

"And it was a tramp, eh?" "It was, and he held me there until the train reached its stop, and then helped me down, for the sudden fright had taken all my strength and nerve away. But for him I should have been ground up under the wheels. This is the reason I keep a soft spot in my heart for the genus tramp, and why, when I sometimes walk the length of every train and find every bumper occupied, I look skyward and pretend not to see as much as an old fur cap."-New York Sun.

The Great Cathedral of Nicaragua.

The great cathedral of San Pedro of Leon is probably the finest religious edifice south of the City of Mexico. It was finished in 1748 at a cost of \$5,000,000, occupying thirty-seven years in construction. It is of cut stone and is one firm mass of masonry, covers an entire square, and its front extends across one side of the Grand Plaza. Like similar buildings, whose ruined arches and walls may be seen in Antigua de Guatemala, this church has walls at least fifteen feet in thickness, and has the solidity of a rock. Numerous earthquakes have produced no impression, and the storms of a century and a half have in no way injured its fine quality of stone.

While inspecting its interior I met the cure, an old gentleman of perhaps 65 years of age, who, though a well traveled European, had never visited the United States. He told me that in the numerous disputes between Leon and Grenada the church had often been con verted into a fortress, and sustained a few bombardments from besieging forces. Thirty pieces of artillery are said to have been planted on its roof at one time, and on its eastern side there are many indentations made by shot.

This cathedral was once possessed of great wealth, the chancel was surrounded with a railing of solid silver, while all the altar prnaments were of gold. With the exception of the cup and plate used at mass the church has no ornaments of precious metals now. Much was shipped to Spain, and what remained did not escape the rapacity of the soldiers, who have many times advanced and **etrented through Leon.-Nicaragua Letter.

A New Method of Treating Disease. Hospital Remedies.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include diseases of the lungs, kidneys, temale weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors. Reliable agents wanted.

Mortality of Clergymen.

Among much curious information on the subject of ministers it is shown that of 2,030 who died 196 lost their lives from infectious disease, the largest number, 127, being from "abdominal typhus," that is, gastric and nervous fevers. Constitutional maladies carried off 153 pastors, of whom 132 succumbed to "new malignant forms of disease," that is, to troubles of a cancerous character.

Diseases of the nervous system proved fatal

in 113 cases, 81 dying from brain disease and 32 from affections of the spine. As many as 524 died from throat and lung troubles, of whom 196 yielded to pneumonia and bronchitis and 156 to consumption. Heart disease was the cause of death in 204 instances; 299 died from apoplexy and 223 are said to have died from old age. Only 14 out of 2,030 committed suicide; 12 perished through accident, 1 being murdered; 9 were described as insane.

—Medical Journal.

Sought for the last hundred years. remedy for catarrh, hay fever and cold in the head found at last in Ely's Craam Balm. Safe and pleasant to use and easily applied into the nostrils. It gives relief at once and a thorough treatment positively cures Price 50 cents.

His Family. George-Speaking of your wife, I have never seen her vet.

Jack-Is that so? You must come in with

me. By the by, I have a new dog I want to show you, too; most wonderful fellow—a setter. Here's my house. We'll go in the back way—dog's in the yard.—New York Weekly.

Card of Thanks .- I hereby desire to extend to all my friends my thanks for the many kindnesses extended to me during my past illness of over three months from 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. 3m

my past liness of over three months from rheumatism, and I especially desire to tell them that but for Sulphur Bitters I should have been suffering still May you never suffer what I have, is the best wish of your friend, B. H. Tayleur THWARTED.

At midi Intent ...injury, I arose,
And care about the dendiest of my foe
So fearful was the fury of my hate, Malevolent as some avenging fate,

I sped by moonlight, through the garden close,
By dighted poppy and by ruined rose,
And stood at last beside my victim's gate.
A dim light burned within—softly and still.
I crept up close against the window sill

And pause . then peering through the lighted pane.
I reeled, as one transfixed at heart and brain,
For there, God's mercy! on his bended knee,
I heard my foe—my neighbor—pray for me!

—Jas. N. Matthews in Temple Vale.

Two Left Hands and No Head.

The author of "Tom Brown" tells us of a nurse that watched over Tom's infancy, who was gifted with, "two left hands and no How often this anomalous individual is found outside of the nursery! In the kitchen she is always dropping dishes and making the fortune of the crockery dealers. In school he is always at the foot of his class, rather by reason of a certain mental carelessness and inaptitude than because of positive stupidity. In politics he is constantly making those blunders which statesmen pronounce worse than crimes. In society, by various contretemps and maladroit remarks, he blazes his way through life. If there is a corn under the table, he is sure to step on it; if there is a sore and sensitive heart, he is sure to probe the wound with his bungling lancet, and without the least intention of hurting any one's feelings. Sometimes this man with two left hands finds his way into the pulpit, and then, alas, his awkward work is often disastrous indeed.—Golden Rule.

Uses of Paper.

Paper is now made to serve for steel and iron. When strong fiber is used it can be made into a substance so hard that it can scarcely be scratched. Railroad car wheels are made of it more durable than iron. A store in Atlanta, Ga., has been built entirely of paper. The rafters, weather boards, roof and flooring are all made of thick compressed paper boards, impervious to water. On account of the surface of the paper being smooth and hard it cannot catch on fire as easily as a wooden building. It is found warm in cold and cool in hot weather. The Breslau fireproof chimney has demonstrated that cooking and heating stoves, bath tubs and pots, when annealed by a process that renders it fireproof, become more lasting than iron and will not burn out.—St. Louis Stationer.

Ancient and Modern Chemistry.

Modern chemistry shows that the medical lore of the ancient herbalists had a much sounder basis than had been imagined. In 1597 water cresses were recommended for the cure of scurvy and scrofula. Chemists now say that the cress contains sulphur, phosphorus, iodine and iron—substances that are known to be actual antidotes to scrofula. In John Wesley's Herbal, which he prized so highly, wild carrots are recommended for asthma, and we now hear that they do promote expectoration, and thus relieve that troublesome complaint. Nettles are prescribed for blood spitting, goose grass for eancer and cobwebs for ague, and chemistry finds in each of these "simples" properties now recognized as useful in the several diseases. - Exchange

No More Company Manners

It is no longer comme il faut in polite circles to have company manners, company clothes, company china and company cooking. What is good enough for the family ought to be good enough for the guest. There is no honor in terrapin, truffles, ices and marrons, but there is honor in a welcome to a refined home and a cover at the table where culture assembles. Cordial hospitality takes on an added grace when, forgetting self and personal comfort, the hostess anticipates the wants of the guests and manifests in in numerable attentions the esteem felt for them. A perfect meal is only a question of a few dollars, but the freedom of the hearthstone that friendship extends has a higher value than money expresses.—New York World.

Suitable Legs and Feet.

Every creature has the kind of legs and feet best suited to it. Birds living in marshes have long, slender legs like stilts and sor them are called "still birds." The large body of the elephant stands upon four thick pillars, the stag has supports of a lighter and nimbler quality. Animals that get some of their living in the water, as the beavers, otters, swans, ducks and geese, are born with paddles on their feet. The mole, again, is born with spades on his forelegs, so that he may dig his way through the ground, and the camel has his feet carefully padded and his legs of suf-ficient length to lift his head high above the sand waves so that his eyes may be protected from glare and dust.—Detroit Free Press.

Ostriches in Trousers.

A lady passing a Park avenue residence last Saturday afternoon saw two hearty and muscular looking youngsters of anywhere from 3 to 6 years of age eating dirt with pieces of shingle nails and gravel mixed with it. She rushed into the house to inform the mother of the enfants terribles of the situation, but was cheerfully informed that if the nails were not rusty they wouldn't hurt the children because they were used to it. "Why," said she, "they live on tacks." An investigation proved that the youngsters made regular meals off of oyster cans, tacks. grayel and dirt, and were never sick a decrease. gravel and dirt, and were never sick a day in their lives.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Mustaches in Congress.

The prevailing style of wearing the hair for congressmen is on the upper lip. The first impression on looking at Mr. Reed is that there is not a shoot of hair on his full moon face, but, for a fact, he has a mustache
—just the tiniest little stub of a blonde mustache. Fully nine-tenths of all the members of the house wear hair on their upper lips, and the fashion is quite common among senators. If all the men who have no other hair on their faces except that on their upper lips voted together they could carry any measure by a hree-fourths majority.—Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Chance for Women in China

Dr. King, an American lady, occupies the position of physician in ordinary to Count Li, one of the most distinguished statesmen in China. She also possesses a valuable practice in Shanghai, where some of her surgical op-erations have excited the admiration of her medical brethren. It appears that there is a wide field of employment open to women doctors in the Chinese empire.—Exchange.

By Chance.

Lillie-So Laura McFlyrter is really engaged? Larry-Yes. Met her fate in Los Angeles.

Quite by chance.

Lillie--Cert. It was a purely Occidental meeting.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Walker Fearn, late United States minister at Athens, states that brigandage no longer exists in Greece. He says that he and his daughter and a few friends, unarmed and without an escort, visited on horseback the wildest parts of Greece and met with nothing but cordial hospitality.

AN ARIZONA SAND STORM.

EXPERIENCE OF PASSENGERS ON A TRAIN OVERTAKEN BY ONE.

A Happy Party Rudely Disturbed-Heads Wrapped in Towels and Sheets for Six Hours, While the Sand Beat Through Roof and Double Windows.

It was a sad and dilapidated looking lot of passengers that arrived at the Dearborn Street depot. Sorry a spectacle as they presented, the cars upon which they came a still sorrier. They looked as if the train had been through a gigantic sand blast, and such proved to be really the fact. "You said an elderly man who had had on this journey his first, and he hopes his last, with an Arizona sand storm-"you see the outside of our coaches how slimy they are; how dusty, dirty, scratched, rent and torn they are. You have been in-side and observed how greasy, splotched, worn and torn the upholstery is. We had been going along swimmingly, most of us bound to Chicago, and all happy in the prospect of meeting and shaking hands with our friends here, when we encountered that villainous sand storm. The day had been cloudless, with not a single ugly spot in view. In our train were three Pullman cars, five passenger coaches and three other cars. We had formed acquaintances, one car with another, and decided that never had so large a com pany been so happy in having come up with

so many congenial spirits.
"We had passed on the morning through a long and broad field of sage brush. Although the wind was high, and howled as though it were celebrating the discovery of America and all the important events that have since happened, we cared nothing for it, because we were forging ahead, and the wind's frolic made no impression whatsoever on our prog-

A SEMI-TROPICAL CLIMATE.

"We were in Arizona; at an altitude of about 6,000 feet the thermometer registered about 12 degs. below zero, and the urbane porter was comforting us with the reflection that in a very few hours we should go down

grade and be in a semi-tropical climate, when suddenly, as we were crossing Canon Diablo, that infernal storm of sand burst upon us. Have you ever seen that red sand of the great American desert? It is as fine as extra superfine flour and more penetrating than the best directed shot from a ten inch rifled gun of modern pattern. Now we are in a clear blue sky, the sun smiling joyously down upon

"Then-and then means less than one-half a second afterward—we are in the midst of a cloud of sand, which with infinite impudence and without knocking, forces entrance everywhere. Pullman cars have double windows, and all of these are fast. In a trice the ventilators are closed tight, and the porter and conductor stand with cocked revolvers to shoot the first man, friend or foe, who seeks to enter. A surgeon is on the car, and he at once calls out in stentorian voice that every passenger shall envelp his or her head with a sheet or towel.

"It is the hour of 1 in the afternoon. In a trice we pass from light to darkness. The engineer afterward declares that he was unable to see the bell on his engine or his smoke stack, and consequently he pulls up at a full stop within a quarter of a mile of Winslow station. He can push his engine through snow, even though it be piled up a foot or more on the track, but his experience has taught him that if sand be piled up, though but an inch or two above the rail, his ntire train will be ditched. He is aware that a train is likely to butt into his and that western bound train is likely to telescope him in front. But he realizes also that the switch ahead may be misplaced. Hence his alt. Ding, dong, dong, ding! goes his bell,

and thus it keeps up unremittingly.
"There is not much talking. The most optimistic of our party once in a while essay a leasantry, but the individual who attemps it grows pale and retires within himself. I cannot describe the situation, nor could you do so had you been there. Later on, after the torm had passed, we were told at Winslow by those who had been there since the town ad had its being that that section was visited about once a month by a simoon, but that it vas exceptional for such a storm to endure for more than an hour. Yet we struck that torm at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and it lid not subside until one-half hour after 6. During that time the blast struck on the corer of our rear coaches and kept them contantly rocking, each of them being lifted up o the utmost limit of the car springs, and iropped back again heavily upon the axles. one of us dared expose eyes, nose or nouth one second, but we kept our visages incealed by sheets, blankets, towels, or a riple supply of handkerchiefs. It was awully discouraging, I can assure you. If a ellow was minded to talk he could not be eard, because all the rest had their ears so nuffled up that they could not have heard under when at its best, or an entire broad-

ide from a full rigged ship.
"I died a dozen times in that six hours of vaiting. I can never, possibly, suffer as I hen endured agony.

"It is a physiological fact that such a wall f sand makes short the supply of oxygen, ven out of doors. But we were shut up ight and close within a car. We breathed

ver and over again the same supply of air. t got closer and closer, and our lungs got reaker and weaker. "Sand? You don't know what that brief

uery means. Why, my dear fellow, it rowded in everywhere. I give you my ord of honor that when the wind fell, as it id at sunset, there were six inches of red and on a level inside our coach. There were ght inches on a level in the vestibule on the tside. All the passengers constituted themves deputy porters and assisted in clearing way the sand. Later on the porter let down e bunks, and, bless my soul! we were worse f than ever. Down rained the sand from a inside of the upper bunk arrangement, so at our last estate was worse than the first. "Every suit of clothes and every lady's s was ruined. Every bit of plush uplstery was ruined. Every car, passenger d sleeper, must go to the factory for re-irs. Every suit of clothes must be turned er to the scourer for cleansing. I am on way to the Turkish bath for a twenty-four urs' stay. We have slept in sand, walked er sand, wallowed in sand since that aftern. We have eaten sand at way stations. throats are sore, our lips are raw, our s are bloodshot. We literally passed ough the valley of the shadow of death, cannot forget that six hours' stay in the 's darkness and gloom, though we lived a n centuries. It is impossible to exagger-He would be blessed or cursed with a rlatively exalted imagination who could ceive a tithe of our sufferings. Just think Our faces hidden in sheets and blank hour by hour, not knowing what momen ild be our last. We were more than half hyxiated. Not one of us has been able to one-half a square meal since. That in-nal sand not only penetrated the plush th, the sheets, towels, and handkerchiefs, it also settled down in the pores of our ns, and we shall be infernally lucky if we rid of it after a score of thorough baths."

THE 1804 DOLLAR.

A Flood of Light Is Thrown on the His-

tory of That Rare Coin. The writer of this article saw the following item of news in The Republican several flays since. He has seen the same or a simiar article in about one hundred newspapers published all over the United States within a ew weeks. It first originated in a paper at

St. Paul, Minn. Here follows said item:
"The missing dollar of 1804 is said to have mrned up. In that year but four silver dollars were coined. The whereabouts of three of these have long been known to coin colectors, but the fourth has been missing. Dr. Edward Walther, of St. Paul, Minn., is now advertised to have found the long lost piece in the possession of an aged Norwegian living in the southern part of the state, who had kept the piece in the depths of a stocking for many years. The doctor paid \$150 for the dollar. It is quoted in coin catalogues at

There is about as much false information published to the world in the above as is possible in so few lines. It is time some one who knows should correct these statements and let the public know the facts about the celebrated 1804 dollar. It is true there is some difficulty in obtaining the facts and some obscurity as to the number of these dollars that have been minted. The article above says that only four of the dollars were struck in that year. There were none struck. The die was undoubtedly made for a dollar of 1804, but none were issued.

The die for the half dollar of the same year

was made, but who ever saw a half dollar of 1804? We know the die was manufactured, for the next year an 1805 half dollar was struck which plainly shows the four under the five. To go back to the 1804 dollar: I have a record of ten of these dollars of undoubted genuineness and names of the owners and place of residence can be furnished. So much for the story published above. haps the readers of this paper would like some of the facts connected with the issue of this dollar. It was probably first struck about 1840.

The mint at Philadelphia has one of the first, and a Mr. Stickney of Salem, Mass., had influence enough to have one struck for his collection. He gave the mint in exchange rare and valuable colonial coins. Mr. Stickney is now between 80 and 90 years old, and the probability is strong that his specimens may be soon on the market. Other well known collectors also obtained the dollar for their cabinets. Later some of the mint workmen, unbeknown to the authorities, so it is said, surreptitiously struck off a few more; how many is not certainly known. When this came to the ears of the authorities strenuous efforts were made to reach and call them in. A few were found, but the problem still remains as to how many may yet come to light. The original dies were destroyed in 1869. One was found in the year 1884 in Germany, and was sold the next year for

Prices for this dollar have ranged all the way from \$400 to \$1,200. No counterfeit dies of the 1804 dollar were ever made, but many electrotypes and altered dates are in the hands of collectors and dealers of old coins. The writer has examined probably a hundred of these spurious dollars. Many collectors know that their specimens are not genuine, but they allow their friends who are not posted to believe they are genuine. The late John T. Raymond was led to purchase one of this kind some years ago in Chicago. for which he paid \$300. A short time since, when his collection was sold, it brought \$5.60. and this because it had once belonged to the famous actor, and not because it was worth anything like that sum.

If the truth could be known the strong probability is that the dollar found by Dr. Edward Walther, of St. Paul, in the hands of the "aged Norwegian" would belong to the same category as the Raymond dollar. Two years ago in the city of Meriden a showman offered for my inspection and purchase an 1804 dollar. He was not sure of its genuineness, but knew if it was it possess value. The writer knew at once it was an altered date-probably from an 1801 dollar. It was well calculated to deceive.

A few months later this identical dollar was found in the hands of a man in Burlington, Vt. His statement was that he found it in Montreal nearly forty years ago, and he had been the owner ever since.

Nothing but "impecuniosity" would allow him to part with the dollar. A syndicate was being formed to purchase it on speculation, but one of the gentlemen would not consum mate the bargain till the dollar had been sub mitted to my inspection. Being a personal friend, the gentleman had to be told all about the coin and its history. The syndicate went to pieces. It is perhaps needless to say that the obscurity hanging about this celebrated dollar and the general desire of the public to be informed of the facts connected therewith is all the apology necessary for writing this article.—F. G. M. in Meriden Republican.

Common Everyday Superstitions.

Breaking a mirror is believed to be significant of a death in the immediate family of the one who causes the disaster; crossing the street in front of a funeral: making a false start from one's house to go to business and returning; the inimical character of this however, may be overcome by sitting down in a chair in the house before starting out again; upsetting the salt is supposed to produce a quarrel, a remedy for which is to throw a pinch of it over the left shoulder; if a person puts on an under garment wrong side out it is considered bad luck to change it until it is taken off for the day.-New York Herald.

Utilizing a Glacier.

It is said the city of Tacoma, Wash., is to have a flume connecting it with Mount Ranier, on which is located an eternal glacier. From this glacier, and via the flume, the city will derive its ice supply. As the bewitching and original schoolgirl says, it "will be perfectly splendid." No new "Lake Superior" ice gathered in a horse pond, or ice from an ammonia sweat box will henceforth decorate Tacoma tables or clink in Tacoma glasses. The ice of this new Puget sound metropolis will have on it, figuratively speaking, the dust of ages.— New York Telegram.

The Silver Dollar.

There are four M's on a silver dollar, two plainly visible—one each in the words Unum and America, another less distinct at the base of the neck of the Goddess of Liberty, and the fourth on the left curve of the knot that binds the wreath together on the reverse side of the coin. The last is hardly visible to the naked eye. Mr. Morgan was the designer and engraver of the die, and the small M represents the initial of his name.—Chicago

Paying Inventions.

Inventor-I have here a new life saving appliance, which needs only capital to—
Capitalist—I'm busted. Haven't a cent left. loing to poor house next week. Good day-Inventor - Let me show you one more thing, also my invention—a new patent self feeding rotary cannon, warranted to kill 10,-

000 men a second. Capitalist-Gee whittaker! I'll give a million dollars for a half interest.-New York

Maria Christina, the widowed queen of Spain, who rules as regent during the minority of her infant son, has a kind heart. Upon the death of the sister of Castelar, the Republican leader and orator, the queen, knowing how close was the intimacy that had existed between them, sent the following message by the president of the council:

"Tell Senor Castelar that I forget that he is the head of the Republican party, to remember only that he is a national glory, a great orator, an unrivaled artist, and that I share his sorrow as a Spaniard and as a

A Spanish poet waged war against the queen's regency so bitterly that at last he was tried, condemned and exiled. Being dependent on his pen for his livelihood, his wife and children left behind were soon reduced to poverty. For their sake he solicited the queen's pardon. It was granted at once and he returned to Spain. He then begged the favor of an audience that he might express in person to the queen his gratitude, and was graciously received. After a few kind words, the queen suddenly said:

"You are not very rich, senor; literary men of genius rarely are, and you have a large family, I am told."

"I have six children, your majesty."
"Six!" said the queen. "Well, there will
be three for you and three for me."

"From that day," writes the author of "Cosmopolitan Recollections," "the three daughters of the poet were educated at the regent's expense, under her own personal supervision, and monarchy counts one loyal subject more."-Youth's Companion.

Women in the Treasury Department. There are a greater number of clerks em-ployed in the treasury than in any other department, and more women are at work there than elsewhere. A Miss Douglass was the first woman to be given a position. This was in 1851, Secretary Chase, during Mr. Lin-coln's adminstration, having been the first officer to suggest the appointment of women. Miss Douglass was put to cutting money, and handled the scissors so well that regular appointments of women were made in 1862 while Gen. Spinner was treasurer. Miss Keller, who entered at that time, still holds

a position in the department.

It was in the redemption division where Miss Douglass' scissors became famous and opened the way for women's work in the treasury. Ladies were first employed in cutting notes at salaries of \$600. In 1864 congress passed a bill raising the amount to \$900. But soon after this a machine was invented for cutting the money, which made it unnecessary to employ manual labor. Then the ladies were given the work of counting money, and 180 were employed in this way until the fractional currency was discontinued, and these women were gradually dis-charged until only about forty now remain.

Great American Collections of Orchids. The most extensive, select and valuable private collection of orchids in this country is that of Mr. F. L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass.; it is worth about \$200,000. Mr. W. S. Kimball, of Rochester, has a collection worth about \$125,000, and the collection of Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, is probably worth nearly as much. Among other gentlemen who have large and choice collections of orchids are Professor Marsh, of New Haven; Mr. John Eyerman, Easton, Pa.; Mr. Charles Drissell, Philadelphia; Mr. D. Brown, St. Louis; Mr. B. Oronato, New Orleans; Mr. F. T. McFadden, Cincinnati; Mr. W. H. Chatwick, Chicago; Mr. De Witt Smith, Lee, Mass., and Mr. Hicks Arnold, of New York Besides these, however, almost everycity. one who has a greenhouse grows orchids more

Among commercial florists, Pitcher & Manda, of Short Hills, N. J., have the largest and most valuable collection in the country; it is worth considerably over \$100,000.—New York

Too Old to Learn New Tricks.

fads of fashion into the every day life of the old timer who likes the old ideas best and who hates to break away from them. It was a Michigan boulevard millionaire who sat down to his dinner table not long ago and noticed the absence of the good old silver castor that had graced the center of the board for years and years. He could not see it any-where and he asked his eldest daughter what had become of it. "Why, papa," she said, "you know that castors are not used at all nowadays. Small bottles are placed about the table instead." For a few moments the old gentlemen regarded his stylish daughter sternly. Then he said: "You just ring the bell there and order up the castor. I've been used to a castor all my life and I'm too old to make a fashionable change now." The daughter saw that there was no help for it, so she ordered the servant to shy the castor into the ring again,-Chicago Herald.

Lamb Takes Wordsworth Down.

How deftly he punctured Wordsworth's sublime conceit, on his hinting that "other poets might have equaled Shakspeare if they "Oh, here's Wordsworth says he could have written 'Hamlet' if he'd had the mind. It is clear that nothing is wanting but the mind!" Wordsworth got into a state of mind when Lamb, with friendly frank-ness, rated the "Lyrical Ballads" a little lower than did their author, and "wrote four sweating pages" to inspire Lamb with a "greater range of sensibility;" and the tormented critic bursts out: "After one's been reading Shakespeare for twenty of the best years of one's life, to have a fellow start up and prate about some unknown quality pos sessed by Shakespeare less than by Milton and William Wordsworth! What am I to do with such people? I shall certainly write 'em letter." I wish we might read it.—Benjamin Ellis Martin, in Scribner.

Money Out of School Books.

It is said that Marcius Wilson, the author of Wilson's series of readers which were so popular ten years ago, was paid \$300,000 for his copyrights. Swinton, whose "Outlines of History" created such a contention in the Boston school board, received a large income from his copyrights, the sales for a single half year recently yielding him \$15,000 in royal-ties. The author of Greenleaf's arithmetics, too, accumulated a handsome property, as has also Professor Patterson, of Brooklyn, the author of the spelling book and grammar which bear his name. L. J. Campbell, the author of the Franklin series of readers, also receives an excellent income from the sale of his books.-Boston Advertiser.

Effect of the Voice.

Probably no one can ever fully estimate how much influence he is constantly exerting through his tones of voice. Nothing is so powerful to cheer the drooping energies of a discouraged group as the inspiring tones of hope in the words of a new arrival. Who has not seen the immediate effect of a glad and sprightly voice breaking in upon a dull and uninterested party of people? How their eyes brighten, and their brows clear and their forms become erect! On the other hand, let a solemn, or doleful, or fretful voice break in on a gay and cheerful company, and how quickly the smile dies on the lip, and the de-pressing influence goes round!—New York Ledger. IN THE HALL.

Hints as to the Construction and Interior Decorations.

The functions of the hall of a comfortable esidence are to afford access to the different parts of the house, and it may be considered the main conduit in the general system of apartments, large enough to contain the

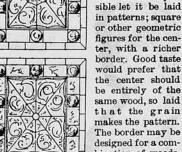
staircase, passages and furniture, etc.

It is not possible to say very much in praise of the hall in city houses; it is usually a nar-row and rather dark passage to the stairway isually devoid of ornamentation or decora tion. It is a matter of necessity that the stairs should be central, and the proportion of risers and treads and the lengths of each flight are to a certain extent dictated to us by their intended use, and leave little chance of variation or of altered modes of construc tion. Where possible the stairs should be thrown back through an arcade or bay, so as to give a pleasant background and to pro vide as large an inner area as possible for light and air. All such recessed treatment would give greater depth and add size and dignity to the principal feature of a good

If we would be genial hosts we should have our greetings echoed by appropriate surroundings.

The spirit of welcome may be made to per vade the apartment in which we live if we

but know how to express ourselves in the silent language of art. For the hall, silent language of a hard wood floor is an absolute necesity; plain if our



The border may be designed for a combination of woods 2 27 0 8 PE 0 such as oak and cherry, or oak and SUGGESTIONS FOR STAINED maple, mahogany,

means are limited

but where it is pos

GLASS WINDOWS. sycamore, ash or Georgia pine. In laying floors in patterns it is well to choose woods which will not form too strong contrasts, such as oak and maple, oak and yellow pine, mahogany and cherry etc. Georgia pine, being the cheapest wood may be used in largest quantities, with a few bands of oak or cherry about the walls for a border, which seems to be a necessity, even though the same wood is used. The color of the pine is a bright yellow, and serves as a good background for rugs; but if too strong for the scheme of color adopted, it can be



If an open fireplace is included in the contrast it should be broadly treated. We can rely only on the surface and color of its material for its beauty, or it may be richly carved. In its composition it should simple and have few subdivisions. The shelf should be high, to contain a few large orna-

The hearth may be of pressed brick, or brick colored tiles, sometimes laid in herring bone, but usually in simple patterns, broad enough to receive the loose dust and ashes. The fire place should be lined on the inside with fire brick, or to have ornamental east iron linings. Large andirons of brass or wrought iron should be used to receive the logs of wood, or basket grate for coal-whichever may be the conditions.

If a high wainscoting is used, it should be

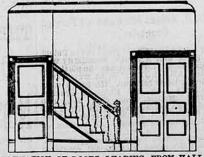
six or seven feet in height, keeping the moldings flat and using beveled pansurface above may be treated as a frieze. With a lower wainscot the walls should be treated differently. the divisions de pending upon th proportions of the room. The ceiling should be heavily paneled, if of sufficient height. The exposed beams may

be cased and carved SUGGESTION FOR STAINED

or molded, and panels of wood or plaster formed by a system of

When the question of color arises we must choose a key note or prevailing tone as a contrast. If mahogany or cherry doors and trimmings are used, a red of the same color should be chosen for walls, but lighter in tone. The walls are best without patterns if the last two

coats of paint are stippled so as to give a dull surface. The frieze may come down to the top of the door frames and be in irregular design worked in tones of yellow. Th ing should be treated with lines of soft red on a yellow ground, and the effect will be decorative, yet quiet and subdued.



ELEVATION OF DOORS LEADING FROM HALL TO PARLOR, WITH STAIRCASE.

If we desire a greater contrast with the same colored wood work, we may employ a yellow ground for the wall surface and cover with an all over pattern in light brown or copper bronze. The frieze may be carried over the cornice line out on the ceiling, per-haps sixteen or eighteen inches, and stop with a molding or bands of color, leaving the ceiling a lighter tone without pattern. Blue is a difficult color to manage in large quantities, and is not appropriate for the hall.

DAVID W. KING.

What Bad Penmanship Did.
"Study penmanship, my boy, as carefully as you know how. I lost a fortune once by bad writing."

"How?" "I loved a rich girl and she loved me wrote and asked her to share my lot and she -well, she thought I asked her to shave my note."-New York Evening Sun.

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Artistic designs for stairways, mantels, side-

boards, etc. Framing or working plans for all kinds of buildings accurately made. Office. Cor Main and Wall sts., Norwalk. Open

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Building Materials, &c.

BUILDING STONE, all qualities of sand, cel lars dug, gardens and grounds renovated horses and carts for hire. I have some thoroughly rotted and very fine manure for flower beds.

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No. 6 South Union Avenue.
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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 patronage.

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Norwalk Fire Insurance Co. Has now completed its 18th SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS YEAR And has not outstanding a dollar of unpaid losses or claims for losses. No sound company insures

GEO, R. COWLES, Secretary.

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G. A. FRANKE, THE HAIR CUTTER.

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And GOVERNMENT CLAIMS my sole business. Rejected and increase claims a speciality. Don't delay. Address or visit GEN. WM. H. NOBLE.

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Restaurant, Cafe and Smoking Room, Grand Central Station,

42D STREET AND 4TH AVENUE, NEW YORK Entrance from waiting room, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. tfs2

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ANTIFERMENTINE. ONLY 30 CENTS A PACKAGE.

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

Spencer's Jewelry Store, Will receive prompt attention. C. J. GRUMAN.

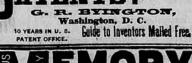
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Facilities for Cutting and Threading all Sizes of

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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

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FURNITURE DEALER, as removed to the new and commodious stor four doors above his old stand and stocked it with NEW GOODS of the LATEST STYLE and FINEST FINISH.

GEO. H. RAYMOND, Agent.

Furnishing Undertaker and Embalmer. give my personal attention to laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the interment of the dead.

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Meat, Fish, Vegetables, &c. LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

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

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Dentistry performed in all branches. Gold and corclain Crowns inserted. Gas administered or the painless extracting of teeth.
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OIL, PASTEL OR CRAYON Elegant work, at lowest Prices, by

E. T. WHITNEY,

Formerly of Norwalk. Leave orders at Art Department of BOSTON STORE, 2d Floor, Norwalk, Conn. 36 GENERAL BLACKSMITHING, Carriage and Wagon Building and

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

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

n addition to his established HORSE SHOEING business at the old stand.

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

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Wedding Cards Visiting Cards. Business Cards. Fancy Show Cards, Ball Cards. Statements, Tag Cards,

Programmes, Billheads. Circulars, own and Probate Records, Letter Headings

Books and Pamphlets. Note Headings. Milk Tickets, Hotel Registers, Printed in the Neatest Styles and at the Lowest

NEW-CANAAN.

The old shanties, which have stood on Main street for many years, were torn down last week, and now we wait to see

the new opera house. Prowitt, of Norwalk, is doing the work of decorating the chapel of the Congregational church.

Union Fast day services were held in the Baptist church last Friday. Mr. Kidd preached an excellent sermon.

The Rev. Mr. Neide, rector-elect of St. Mark's, will commence work May 1st. Crofut & Lounsbury have bought out the old stand of Samuel H. Raymond, and henceforth will conduct the grocery busi-

Mr. L. M. Monroe, who is one of our most expert anglers, has at various times in the last few years, planted about twelve thousand trout fry. His good work is beginning to tell. Three of our sportsmen one day last week caught fifty-four, and two men another day eaught tortyseven as fine trout as ever tickled an epicure's taste. Some of the fish weighed

The pastor of the Methodist church being absent last Sunday, his pulpit was occupied by Dr. Wicks, one of our leading dentists and a local preacher.

over half a pound.

New Canaan is not the largest shoe manufacturing town in the Union, but no firm ever made a larger pair of shoes probably than Benedict & Lockwood now have in the works. The size is thirty-two. Each shoe measures twenty inches in length and eight inches in width. They are for the Rev. J. N. Rathburn, of Charlotte, N. C. His height is six feet, ten inches, and his weight is 410 pounds. Truly such a soulful creature ought to be president of the Concord Transcendental

A few years ago one of the religious denominations in convention discussed a resolution proposing to abolish Fast Day. But it remaies. We know not how it may be in other towns, but three churches here combining, although they have a membership of 600, were represented by less than fifty persons, and only the rain prevented in some measure the turning of what is intended to be a holy day into a holiday. Of what value is the continuance of a form?

Mr. Wetmore and family have moved from Stamford into the house rented last season by them from the Misses Ayres, which is located on Seminary just west of

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. P. Hollingsworth expect to sail for Europe on June 1st. Mr. Hollingsworth takes the trip in the interest of his growing business, The Patterson Ribbon Company.

The John Rogers place, on the Ridge, has been rented for the season by Mr. Dean, of New York, who became thoroughly convinced of the superior advantages of New Canaan as a summer resort while occupying Mr. James Burtis' place, on the Darien road, last summer.

If we only had a few more illegal rum sellers to try some of our citizens would get rich on witness fees.

New Canaan was represented at one of Patti's concerts last week, and again at Gilmore's, in Stamford, last evening. Of course the gratification of these æsthetic predilections, as it were, comes high, but after all the very best is a little too poor for us.

The new grocery firm are going forward by going backward. They will not call for orders, they will not run a delivery wagon, and their motto seems to be, "No Trust; No Bust." This is as it was when the head of the family carried the market basket, and pay as you go was the rule. It was not half so stylish, but—

The committee on borough sidewalks have decided not to enfore the law, but to put their arms around the necks of property owners, so to speak, and coax a little dirt, tar or stone where it is needed.

The flowers in the Congregational church last Sunday were beautiful as usual, and Rev. Mr. Hopkins preached a sermon on "Easter Associations," in the morning, and in the evening on "The Disciples' Race to the Saviour's Sepulchre." There was an absence of Easter music, as a chesister has not yet been secured. chorister has not yet been secured. At St. Mark's church the offering made completed the amount needed to cancel the debt of \$900 which has been resting upon the society. It is only about a month since the members of the church grappled with this burden, and that they have cast it from them so soon speaks more than any words can for their self sacrifice and unity. In the Baptist church, in the evening, a special service was held consisting of recitations and a solo by Mrs. Rowland, of Rowayton.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at H R. Hale's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

'Alphonse Daudet, in a recent conversation, described how he had been led to write his new story, "Port Transcon: the Last Adventuers of the Illustrious Tartar-Last Adventuces of the Illustrious Tartarin," Henry James's translation of which is
to begin in the June Harper. "I love Tartarin," said M. Baudet. "Perhaps I would
have let him rest in his lovely town for
some time to come, had not a wholly personal consideration encouraged me to start
him again on his adventures. The past
year has been a hard one for me; I have
suffered a great deal: and as I was searchhave let him rest in his lovely town for some time to come, had not a wholly personal consideration encouraged me to start him again on his adventures. The past year has been a hard one for me; I have suffered a great deal; and as I was searching for a distraction from my sufferings—for one of those tasks that absorb one, and make one forget placed pain—I thought of Tartariu. Pascal forgot his neuralgia in working at mathematics; I have forgotten my rheumatism in the company of Tartarin. The Transconian hero is perhaps indebted to him for repose, and for helping me of forget my sufferings. Ought I not to feel beholden to him?"

F. H. Richards, Hardord, machine frame.

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 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 educes 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 nurses and physicans in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 ceuts a bottle.

The Amenities of Journalism

The character of a newspaper is but the reflection of the editor's estimate of its dignity. The sheet may be devoid of the touch of genius, from the title to the last reading notice, and yet there may shine through every column the evident purpose of its editor to invest it with all the dignity and force that he can command, and to avoid all personal controversies and entanglements that would belittle its character or drag it down from its high standard as an organ of the people toward the lower atmosphere where newspapers flounder in the filth of spite and malice.

Disreputable journalism proceeds from wrong ideas—foolish ideas—of journalistic duty. Let a newspaper man determine the quality of his journal on the same basis that he determines his own qualities as a citizen. He has certain qualities as a citizen. He has certain moral obligations to perform—obligations to himself, to his family, to the community. Looking at the question in its most narrow light, the latter obligation does not in any way conflict with the highest realization of the former. The highest type of citizen is he whose individual life is up to a high standard of its habits and is up to a high standard of its habits and purposes. So the newspaper whose course is marked out with a due sense of its obligation to the community, and a proper conception of its dignity as a conservator of the public weal, is bound to win the respect of every member of the community, and the patronage of all good

The whole substance of what a newspaper should convey is the truth, timely and discreetly uttered. It must be told in time, or its news-value will be lost. It should be told, or withheld, according to its value to the public. If a public officer absconds with the people's money, they should be informed of every possible detail of the fact through the columns of the paper. If questions of public enter-prise are in process of consideration, the newspaper will confer a benefit on the community by fairly acquainting the peo-ple with all that may be gained or lost by them. Such truths should be told, ably,

freely and fairly.

An editor has no right to turn his paper into a weapon for venting his spleen on rival concern, or an individual. The public cares nothing for his personal feelings toward this or that journal or his neighbor. His subscribers do not pay for such information. Neither has he the right to fill his columns with suggestive details of scandalous events, for sensational purposes, when a simple statement of the tacts in the case is all that is good for public morals.

The public wants the truth, and honors the truth. It is ready to accord praise and confidence, or condemnation and distru-t; and in nearly every case the public estimate is correct. It may seem a small thing for a newspaper man to force his paper into sudden recognition by pandering to the local taste for sensationalism, but he is sure to meet a reaction sooner or later, and his descent will be more rapid than his growth. No editor ever built himself up to an honorable place in the estimation of his community by abus-ing his brother editor. If he succeeded in winning the high regard of the public, that course was not the means by which it was gained. Of two newspapers in a locality—one resorting to personal vitu-peration, mud-slinging and sensational-ism, the other pursuing a calm, persistent, upright course of gathering the news and publishing it without fear or favor, never stooping to reply to the waspish attacks of its rival—the latter will ride safely on the broad sea of public confidence and respect long after the wreck of the former has been cast upon the rocks of disaster and disgrace.—Electrotyper.

The Connecticut Western News has dis carded its patent outside and is now printed entirely at home. The News is to be congratulated on the prosperity which necessitated the change, and we observe that Brother Beckley congratulates himself and thus virtually confesses that he didn't mean anything by his erstwhile vigorous and persistent defense of the patent outside as against the home print. It was after all, simply a case of "Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is your doxy."

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch ir the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of the kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle at H. R. Hale's drug store. drug store.

List of Patents.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office. Tuesday, March 25, 1890, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us from the office of Earle & Seymour, Solicitors of Patents, 868 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn:

A. F. Andrews. Avon. safety fuse.
E. B. Bailey. windsor Locks, chuck jaw.
A. R. Birchard, Norwich, stenographer's tablet.

F. A. Bradley, New Haven, carriage door. G. E. Brush, Danbury, machine for attaching

weats and bands to hats. sweats and canos to nais,
F. J. Hall, Wallingford, game counter.
M. V. B. Hill, New Haven, pipe cutter.
W. C. Homan, assigner to E. Miller & Co.,
Meriden, lamp standard.
H. Hubbell, Brigeport, roll paper holder and

cutter.
J. I. Johnson, assignor to E. Miller & Co.,
Meriden, hanging lamp.
T. F. Judd & A. C. Mallory, Danbury, apparatus for forming nap bats.
A. M. Lane, Meriden, clock striking mechanism

Same, alarm clock,

Same, alarm clock.
T. M. McCarty, Hartford, folding carriage.
P. Miller, Norwieb, anger.
F. Monier, New Britain, spur.
Same, jar zover fascener.
G. M. Morris, assigner to E. S. Hotchkiss,
Bridgeport, strap holder for parcels.
G. D. Mosher, Birmingham, buckle gnard.
W. Roger, Hartford, making spoon and forks.
J. R. Smith, assignor to Waterbury Button
Co., Waterbury, button.
L. D. Welton assignor to Scovill Mfg. Co.,
Waterbury, eyelet setting machine.

DESIGNS.

F. H. Richards, Hartford, macnine frame.

Shaker Extract of (Seigel's Syrup) CURES Dyspepsia.

Nine years ago I suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia; had heartburn and palpitation. No food would stay on my stomach; tried many so-called remedies without effect. Received a Shaker almanac and read it. I said, Here's another humbug! I was wroug for once. Bought a bottle of Shaker Extract of Roots in Columbia, Tenn. Then another, and another. After the third bottle I was well; never been sick since. This is a medicine to tie to—to trust in. It is not a patent medicine nor a King Cure all. It cures dyspepsia and indigestion and that is at the bottom of most diseases. I would as soon be without money as without "Shaker." W. J. POWERS. Henryville, Tenn., Feb. 7th, 1890.

Nine-tenths of all diseases arise from poisons carried by the blood to various organs and parts of the body; and the blood is poisoned by undigested food in the stomach and intestines.

Shaker Extract of Roots purifies the blood by

Shaker Extract of Roots purifies the blood by curing indigestion and dyspepsia. Price 60 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and by

A, J. WHITE, 168 Duane Street, New York City.

KASKINE (THE NEW QUININE.)

Stimulates the Digestion Calms Nerves. Clears the Mind Yet Contains

No Narcotic. POWERFUL TONIC.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION. THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine
"After five years suffering from malaria, which
nearly destroyed my constitution, having used
quinine without permanent benefit I tried Kaskine and got better right away. The malarnal
symptoms all left me, and health, sleep and
strength returned. Henry Knarke, 553 Washington St., New York.
"I han all the symptoms of malarial poisoning;
headaches, rheumatic pains, great nervous depression, loss of sleep, indigestion, &c. The old
quinine proving useless I tried "the new quinine"
and soon got better, W. Goldburg, Bolfontaine,
Ohio.

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

KASKINE CO., 168 Duane St., New York

MADE HERE



S. S. SLEEPER & CO. Factory, Boston

ALL DRUGGISTS.

MIDDLESEX BANKING CU., OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

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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 Trustees.

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

To Inventors.

R. BYINGTON

OFFICE:

Cor. Louisiana Ave. and 7th St.

Washington, D. C.,

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In the U.S. Patent Office and all Foreign Countries.

An experience of nearly ten years in the Patent Office has given him a perfect familiarity with every classification of invention and the particular EXAMINERS AND BUREAUS, to which each and every invention is referred. He has a complete familiarity with the Rules of Practice he Records, Models, &c., &c., &c., and every detail of the office, and GIVES HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION to the interests of his Clients. Being on the ground, and visiting the Patent Office daily, he can serve Inventors securing their Letters Patent far more advantageously than Solicitors who do not reside in Washington.

Searches and Rejected **Applications**

A specialty. To all those whose applications have been rejected, he will make an examination and report on the same gratuitously. Preliminary examination of the Patent Office Records, prior to an application for a patent, will be made for a very small charge, and advice or informa-tion in regard to patents will be given in full detail in a circular which will be mailed free of charge to every applicant. He has special facilities also for

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Straw. Highest Cash Price Paid.

FOR SALE! Grain,

Flour,

Small Stove Coal. Peat Moss Stable Bedding.

Drain Pipe,

Fire Brick, &c., &c.

South 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 20.006 pair sold by the manufacturer, only one pair has been re-turned from any cause. LOOK AT THEM.

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

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

DECEMBER 22d, 1889.

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

For New York.—Accommodation trains at 6.55, 8.30, 9.36, a. m., 1.:0 (2.54, 5.08, to Stamford only) 6.46, 8.11, 10.23, p. m. Express trains at 5.16 (except Mondays), 5.46, 6.12, (io cal), 7.23 (local), 7.56 (local) 8.26 (local) 9.03 (Springfield local), 18.11, 11.37 a. m.; 12.59 (Springfield local), 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.51, (daily except sunday)p. m.

(Springfield local), 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.51, (daily except sunday)n. m.

For New Haven and the East.—Accommodation trains at 6.31, 7.38, 8.50, 10.40 a. m., 1.42, 4.22, 5.13, 6.23 and 7.23, to Bridgeport, 8.41, 9.41, 10.7 p. m. Express trains at 9.16, a. m.; 12.09, 1.07 (local), 3.08, 4.11 (Housatonic Express) 5.09 (Naugatuck Express) 7.15, (Springfield local), 1.13 a. m. (Boston express).

Sundays.—Accommodation 7.38, 9.12 a. m., and 6.48 p. m. Express, 1.13 a. m.

O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt!

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD. Danbury and Norwalk Division. CORRECTED TO JAN. 12TH, 1890. PASSENGER TRAINS

SOUTH. Lv. Norwalk. Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Wiisen Poin Lv. Norwalk, Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Wiissn Poin

1 32 a.m. 602 a.m. 610 a. no.

1 35 a.m. 756 803 5

8 17 883 5

10 03 10 10 18 10 20 11

12 50 p.m. 100 p.m. 107 p.m.

4 12 11 4 26 11

5 59 Mixed 620 Mixed 630 Mixed 759 11

9 47 11 10 30 11 10 40 11

NORTH. Lv. Wi-son Point Lv. So. Norwalk, Ar. Norwalk a. m. 641 "
918 " 923 "
1218 " 1218 "
310 p. m. 316 p. m.
512 " 517 "
655 " 633 "
1025 " 1022 " a. m. 6 25 8 45 12 01 2 50 p. m. 4 30 6 45 " 6 05 " 10 10 " W. H. STEVENSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager F. C. PAYNE, Superintendent. A. W. PERRIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE DAILY FREIGHT LINE.



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 p. 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 Rail-

Countries

He refers to any officer of the Patent Office, and tothe many Conhecticut Inventors for whom he had done business and taken out Letters Patent.

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.

***FAIl persons are forbid trusting any of the employees of the boats of this line on account of the owners thereof.

THE

Roots, Tons of Hay and D. M. READ CO.

BRIDGEPORT.

ARE SHOWING THE

SPRING NOVELTIES

IN SILK, WOOL AND COTTON

DRESS -:- FABRICS.

High Class Novelties and New Weaves in Plain Fabrics, Exquisite Shades in La Glorias, Choice Patterns in Challis, extra value in Plain Mohairs.

CARPETINGS.

The selections we have made in Moquettes, Body Brussels. Tapestries embrace the leading designs produced by every manufacturer, while our own designs have given the season's ideas to the Ingrains which are represented in our stock.

THE D. M. READ COMPANY.

Main St., Fairfield Ave. & Cannon St.,

ONE BLOCK FROM R. R. STATION,

BRIDGEPORT.

Spring Jackets and Wraps will be opened on Monday

Kingler's FOR BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE (Pink Wrapper.) FOR EATING AND DRINKING.

For Purity of Material and Deliciousnes of Flavor UNEXCELLED. Sold by all Grocers.

DR. CRAIG'S ORIGINAL Kidney and Liver Gure

One Thousand Dollars offered by the Craig Medicine Co., of Passaic, N. J., for any case of Bright's Dis ease that cannot be cured by the use of the celebrated Remedies of the eminent specialist, Dr. Charles Craig, consisting of Dr. Craig's Original Kidney Cure, Crown Plasters and Pills. Sold by all Druggists.

\$15.00 REWARD.

City of Norwalk and Eagle

Will make daily trips, Sundays excepted, for freight between New York, Norwalk and South venue.

THE subscriber will pay the above named reward for information which will convict the parties who damaged Cottage No. 18 South Union avenue.

CHAS. OLMSTEAD, Agt.

To Executors, Administrators and Trustees.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN CONN. Offers Debenture Bonds 6 per cent. semi-annua

interest.
1. Trustees are permitted by law to buy these Bonds.
2. The issue of these Bonds limited by law.
6m1 R. B. CRAUFURD, Agent.

F. KOCOUR, Merchant TAILOR

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

which he will make up in the BEST OF STYLE

LOWEST PRICES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED 13 and 15 Main Street.

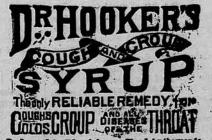
Jump-Seat Carriage

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.

COST 8500 WILL BE SOLD FOR \$150

GREGORY'S STABLES



NO OPIUM IN IT. Mothers, you can comquest that dreadful foe, CROUP, with it. Have it as hand and Save the Child. Sold by Druggists. TEV 15.

TYPE-WRITING. COPYING done with Type-writer. Good work guaranteed and all orders executed pro mpt-ty. Apply at office of the NORWALK GAZETTE.

IT WILL CURE YOU.