

NORWALK GAZETTE.

Founded in 1800.]

An Entertaining and Instructive Home Journal, Especially Devoted to Local News and Interests.

[\$1.00 a Year

VOL. XCIV.—No. 28.

NORWALK, CONN. FRIDAY JULY 13, 1894.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NORWALK GAZETTE.

THE FAVORITE HOME PAPER.

Independent in all things; Neutral in nothing.

The Gazette has the largest circulation of any paper in Norwalk, and furnishes the lowest advertising rates.

Declaration of Independence.

Dr. C. J. Hoadley our State Librarian, contributes to the Hartford Courant, the following exceedingly interesting and valuable historical facts relating to Connecticut's part in the receipt and adoption of the Declaration of Independence. He says:—

"The Declaration of Independence was received at Lebanon on Thursday, July 11, 1776, the eighth day after its adoption. It came in a letter to William Williams from his brother-in-law, Joseph Trumbull then in New York; and Williams, who was clerk of the council of safety, made a memorandum of it on their journal. The official copy from Congress came the next day to the hands of the governor and council of safety at Lebanon. Although Congress had requested that the Declaration should be duly published, the governor and council of safety after largely discussing on the subject concluded to lay it by for the present. On the 18th of July the matter of publishing the independence was again taken up by the governor and council of safety and largely discussed, and it was finally thought best to let the matter remain for the determination of the General Assembly at the next stated session. At the October session, 1776, held from the 10th of that month to the 7th of November, the Assembly approved of the Declaration of Independence, but no order appears on record for its publication, perhaps because by that time, three months after its adoption, it had not to be an old story. So far as the matter is known, the Declaration was never formally or officially proclaimed in Connecticut, and the only reason he can suggest for the omission is that possibly the governor and council of safety may have thought that it was a matter transcending their powers and properly belonging only to the supreme Legislature. Yet, in June, 1776, the General Assembly had resolved unanimously that the delegates of this colony in general Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body, to declare the United American colonies free and independent states, which one might think was a sufficient warrant for the governor and council of safety to order the publication after Congress had made the declaration. On the 13th of July, 1776, Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon, had written to President Hancock:—

"Yesterday I received your letter of the 6th instant enclosing the Declaration of the United States of America. I shall have it proclaimed in the colony in such a manner that the people may be universally informed of it."

The declaration was for the first time printed in a newspaper in New England in the "Connecticut Courant." No. 599, Hartford, Monday, July 15, 1776. As "The Courant" was a weekly paper, the number for July 15 was the earliest in which it could regularly have come out. Now printing a document in a newspaper is not always the same thing as an official publication; and in the case of the declaration there was no pretense that it appeared in the newspaper by authority. In "The Courant" the declaration was not given the most conspicuous place—that is, on the outside of the paper—but it was printed on the second page. There was no editorial comment.

A word as to the Connecticut signers of the declaration: At the October session of the General Assembly, 1775, Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott and Samuel Huntington, esqrs., were appointed to attend Congress as delegates, and on failure of either of them by sickness or otherwise, then Titus Hosmer or William Williams, esqs., were to supply the place or places of any or either of the said three gentlemen first named; in such manner that three of said delegates, and three only, to attend said Congress at any one time. Now four delegates from Connecticut signed the Declaration of Independence, and of the four neither Wolcott nor Williams were present in Congress on the Fourth of July, 1776, when it was adopted. This is how it came about: Toward the end of June, 1776, Wolcott, being unwell, left Philadelphia and came home. To supply his place Williams was desired by the council of safety, July 11th, to repair to Congress as one of the delegates. He started on his journey July 22d. The printed journal of Congress does not inform

us when he took his seat, but he was there when on the second day of August, 1776, the declaration engrossed on parchment, as ordered on the 19th of the previous July, was brought in and signed, and he signed it with others, several of whom as well as himself had not been members of Congress on the fourth of July. Wolcott arrived at Philadelphia October 1, 1776, to attend Congress as a delegate for the second time, and his signature was affixed at some time after that date.

Effects of Concussion.

A curious and widely extended result of the heavy dynamite blasts in the Whistleville ledge by the Consolidated road contractors, is reported to the GAZETTE. It is stated that eggs under setting hens at the period of incubation and young chickens just emerged from the shell, have been destroyed by thousands by these blasts at Darien, Five Mile River, Roton Hill and different sections of Norwalk. One Norwalk party has lost over a hundred of a particularly choice and costly breed in this manner, and has no doubt but that the chicks were killed by the concussions of these late at night and early in the morning blasts, that shake the earth for miles around and cause violent atmospheric vibrations to an even greater distance. It is certainly a curious phenomena. Who can elucidate it?

The Strike.

No general strike was ordered yesterday by the Federation of Labor. The trains are running again almost everywhere, and the rioting industry does not seem to be any longer a thriving one. The order that organized Labor is now impatiently awaiting, is an order from somebody to furnish its idle members with work again.

A portion of the gang of California train wreckers have been captured and the others are known and being pursued. Their crime is death by California laws.

Phoenix vs. Kohnanza.

The Phoenix base ball nine went to Danbury on Thursday for the purpose of defeating the Kohnanzas of that city, but were treated so handsomely that their hearts failed them and they allowed themselves, with the assistance of the umpire, to be beaten by a score of 16 to 6. On their arrival at Danbury they were met by a delegation of the Kohnanzas and escorted to the club rooms. Later they were dined and wine, and then proceeded to the ball ground where game was called and the sport commenced in the presence of a large crowd of Danbury's handsomest men and women. Several of the Norwalk players had narrow escapes from being hanged for life, but escaped by extra precautions in handling and dodging the ball. At the end of the game both clubs retired to an apple orchard near by where sandwiches, etc. were served in abundance. The local club returned home on a late train well pleased with their day's outing and with happy remembrances of the splendid treatment they had received at the hands of the Kohnanzas. The Norwalk team was composed of the following alleged ball players: Wm. James, p; John Greenwood, c; Edward Burr, 1b; Charles Mortimer Smith, 2b; John Pierce, 3b; Arthur Slanson, s; Fred Lockwood, r. f.; J. Gilmore, c. f.; H. Leobold, l. f. With the exception of the battery all took a hand during the game in stopping the ball at first base.

Gone West.

Receiver L. C. Whitney of New Britain took charge of the Norwalk and South Norwalk Electric Light company plant on Wednesday. He will also act as superintendent of the same. On Wednesday he had a talk with Bertrand C. Yeaton, who for the past two years has been acting as superintendent of the company, and notified him that while he was ready to accept his resignation he would be pleased to have him remain for another month. Mr. Yeaton it is understood was agreeable to the proposition if the time was extended to three months. But Mr. Whitney was not favorable to the proposal and Yeaton then and there tendered his resignation.

Mr. Yeaton it is understood has left for Indianapolis, his former home, where he will be joined by his wife, who is now visiting friends in Fall River. He received a salary of about \$1,800 a year.

It is reported that Mr. Yeaton left a number of unsettled bills in town. One creditor he advised by letter to attach his household effects in settlement of the debt. Other small claimants are likely to do the same. His sudden departure is a great surprise to his friends.

Sprained Her Tongue.

Mrs. J. J. Taylor, of Waterbury, went to Winsted to visit her parents a month ago, and sprained her tongue during a fit of laughter. She thought little of the matter until a few days ago, when her tongue suddenly began to swell. Some of New York's best physicians have treated her in vain. She has been unable to eat for the past three days, and her death is but a question of a short time.

Well Equipped.

The New York Sun says: "It is not generally known that there is a modest but well-equipped arsenal at the Grand Central station ready for use in any sudden emergency, and probably sufficient to protect life and property until the police or militia could be brought to the scene."

RECOLLECTIONS

OF A

WAR

CORRESPONDENT.

BY THE

Editor of the Gazette.

Copyrighted 1894.

CHAPTER XII.

As has been previously stated in this series of chapters, early on the morning of the 21st of July, the Union forces engaged the enemy at Bull Run in the first real battle of the secession war. It was just seventeen days after the extra session of Congress had convened on our national Fourth of July, and but fifteen days prior to its close. Gen. McDowell, while gravely fearing the staying qualities of his raw troops, was made to feel confident of his ability to cope with Beauregard's forces, because of the positive assurances given him by Gen. Scott and the War Department at Washington, that in no case would Johnston's army be permitted to drop down on the interior line from the upper Potomac, to reinforce Beauregard. This battle was most remarkable from the large numbers of subordinate officers in both armies, who subsequently became famous as division and corps commanders. In no subsequent battle were our Connecticut troops more ably officered.

If our Union Generals and their troops marched to the fray confident of success, the people of the north were doubly sure that a crushing defeat awaited the defiant rebels so soon as the conflict of arms opened. How short and how utterly illusory were all these bright hopes of the patriotic friends of the Union.

As soon as the artillery firing was opened the sound of the guns was plainly heard at Washington and the loyal and disloyal citizens of the National capital were almost beside themselves with excitement. Thousands of them crossed Long Bridge and tramped over to the Arlington hills while other thousands crowded about the west terrace of the Capitol and repaired to the high grounds in and north-west of Georgetown. All for hours, patiently and with conflicting hopes and emotions, listening to the heavy cannonading. One of the most novel features of these scenes was the great number of slaves and free colored people of Washington, others who came in droves from Maryland and Virginia, and most, if not all, inspired by a blind yet firm faith that the day of Jubilee had come to their race and that in the end of this terrible battle, (as it seemed to them,) their future freedom was assured. This undaunted faith, childish though it seemed to the better informed, was in God's providence, but the sure prophecy of the final result of the cruel and totally unwarranted slave holders' rebellion.

While all was tumult and excitement in and about the city of Washington, every one who could secure transportation, set out in the direction of Manassas. Every public and private carriage, express truck, baggage wagon, cart or vehicle of any sort, was hired and pressed towards the front. Hundreds went out on foot and horseback. Among this motley crowd many ladies were here and there to be seen. All were intensely eager to reach the battle field in season to help the Union soldiers celebrate their victory. The country roads from Long and Aqueduct and Chain bridges were so choked by this motley crowd that no vehicle could with safety pass back in the direction of Washington. The exodus had practically left Congress without a quorum, scores upon scores of members in hacks, on horseback and in hastily improvised vehicles, eagerly pressed their way on roads and across fields, in advance of the main crowd.

All day long the great, anxious, troubled heart of President Lincoln beat with intensest fear and expectation, as he held his ear to catch the sound of battle reverberating against the west front of the White House. His alternate hopes and fears, alas, were only too soon to become an agony of disappointment.

Col. Daniel Tyler, a graduate of West Point, left New Haven May 9th in command of our First Regiment of three months men and went into camp near Falls Church. In Company E, of his regiment there were Joseph Tammany, Theodore Benedict, Aaron Bryington, T. L. Bussing, T. D. Brown, Thomas T. Colton, George D. Keeler, Wm. J. Murphy, James Reed and Howard W. Wheeler, of Norwalk.

Col. Alfred H. Terry went to the front in command of the Second and was encamped not far from Tyler's troops. The Third Regiment left Hartford May 25th, commanded by Col. John L. Chatfield. In this regiment Norwalk had a full company, A, Captain Douglas Fowler, Gilbert Bogert was 1st Lieutenant, Stephen D. Byrbee, 2d Lieutenant; Joseph L. Russell, John W. Crow, Edwin R. Smith, Watson Olmstead, Sergeants; John Whitman, Thomas L. Weed, Thomas L. Smith and Rufus Buttery, Corporals.

Co. D, of the Third, carried these Norwalk names: Wm. A. Jennings, Wm. H. Fowler, Ward B. Mead and David T. Taylor. Co. F, Lewis E. Bates and John W. Hickey. Colonel Tyler and Terry were given brigade commands by General McDowell just prior to the fight and Tyler a little later, a division.

Our three Connecticut Regiments

were thus placed under Tyler, his division constituting the right wing, which was ordered to take the advance in the march to Manassas. On the 17th Tyler had his division out two miles beyond McDowell's main body, at the little hamlet of Germantown. Next day he advanced to the close vicinity of Bull Run, where he found the enemy strongly entrenched behind earthworks. He then made a rapid reconnaissance around to Blackburn's Ford. Here he was ambuscaded, as every movement of the Union troops was instantly made known to the rebels by the traitors all about in the vicinity. Longstreet having been advised of Tyler's movement was on the ground with his troops, and supported by Early's men, at once opened fire upon the Union forces. Tyler's men were driven back behind Ayres's battery, when Colonel Wm. T. Sherman hearing the firing, rushed up with his brigade and resumed the engagement, which was continued until late in the afternoon. McDowell soon after arrived and seeing that all efforts to turn the enemy's position would be fruitless, ordered Tyler and Sherman to fall back to Centreville. This undecisive conflict, which scarcely rose to the importance of an engagement, Beauregard reported to Richmond with lying exaggeration as a tremendous victory for the Confederacy. Our troops termed it the skirmish at Blackburn's Ford, while the Rebels denominated it the victory of Bull Run. The Union loss was nineteen killed and sixty-four wounded and missing. Beauregard reported his loss at thirteen killed and fifty-five wounded and missing. So far as it went, it was a reverse to us, that later on in the war, would not have received any serious notice. The totally false exaggerations of the Rebels no doubt cheered their men far beyond any depressing influence felt by our own troops. The somewhat disorderly retreat of our men back to Centreville, checked their exuberant ardor far more than the unsuccessful skirmish, and Tyler's part in bringing on the action was severely criticised by McDowell and was the origin of a personal bitterness between himself and Tyler that outlasted the war.

On the 19th, Gen. McDowell personally made a most careful reconnaissance of the enemy's apparent forces and position and determined to strike a decisive blow, before his army should be irreparably demoralized by the expiring enlistments of his three months troops. He planned a combined attack on the 20th, but delays in getting up supplies from Washington forced a postponement until the 21st. By that time, not less than ten thousand of his troops claimed their discharge by reason of the expiration of the terms of their enlistments. These cruel defections left him with but little more than 25,000 fighting men and less than fifty guns, when the sun set on the 20th of July. He was strongly in favor of pushing his army forward that night as it was clear, cool and moonlight, rather than march his men in the hot July sun of the next day. In deference to his officers' views he was led to postpone a forward movement until early next morning. Meantime, Beauregard's army, which on the 19th was less than ours, had been so reinforced by Johnston's, which had slipped away unbeknown to Patterson, that now the enemy outnumbered us nearly ten thousand men. General McDowell was not only daily and hourly losing strength, but was ignorant of Johnston's having outgeneraled Patterson, while Beauregard was constantly gaining additional troops and was made perfectly familiar by treachery, of our condition and every movement. McDowell's orders were for our troops to march at 2 a. m., the 21st, in three divisions. Tyler's division, with Ayres and Carlisle's batteries and Sherman's and Schenck's brigades were to advance by the Warrenton pike and make a feigned attack on the stone bridge to cover the main attack by the left flank. By some fatality, Tyler was two hours behind time in reaching his expected position, the greenness and undisciplined character of his troops being excused as an excuse for his exasperating delay in threatening his objective point. Even worse than this, Heintzelman and Hunter, not familiar with their route, got so astray as to be four hours belated in reaching their positions on the enemy's left wing. Moreover, McDowell was totally deceived in his idea of being able to catch the enemy off his guard by a surprise. Beauregard, by some treachery or other, knew of our proposed plan of attack, as well as our every movement of troops.

General Beauregard, fully aware of McDowell's strength, position and purposes, had intended an attack upon him at Centreville, but a failure of Ewell to get Beauregard's order to advance, led to the abandonment of this scheme. At the time, the rebel force exceeded ours by from six to eight thousand, as Johnston's upper Potomac troops were being constantly hurried to Beauregard by forced march and rail. This reinforcement was kept up until the last hour of the supreme struggle of the 21st, and all without being discovered by Patterson, (who was specially enjoined to hold Johnston in his front) by the authorities at Washington, or by McDowell, who confronted Beauregard. This at first sight seems inexplicable, but it is reasonably accounted for by the fact that on the first breaking out of the war, there were no more bitter and relentless rebels in all the land than those inhabiting the border of Maryland and Virginia. The few Union men in these localities were so overborne by numbers and cowed by fear, they dare not reveal what was going on among their treasonable neighbors, even if aware of their treasonable plottings. On the other hand, Rebel men, women and children, seemed possessed as of the evil one, with an intense desire to aid in every possible way, the cause of the rebellion. Southern women would come into our camps ostensibly to sell a chicken or beg for tea, coffee or flour, but in reality to play the spy for their armies.

After delays most exasperating and disappointments most disheartening, General McDowell finally got his troops into position, very nearly in accord with his carefully considered plan of battle. If he had erred at all, it was that he overestimated the staying qualities of his own raw and inexperienced men and had underestimated the numerical and strategic strength of his entrenched adversaries at the last supreme moment.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, IT'S "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Struck it Rich.

The Kentucky Democrat says: "A Catlettsburg man, who has five daughters who are of marriageable age, sent his sofa to be renovated and the following is a partial list of the articles which had slipped between the back and cushion, as counted and recorded: Forty-seven hairpins, three moustache combs, nineteen suspender buttons, thirteen needles, thirty-five cigarettes, eight photographs, 217 pins, seventy-six grains of coffee, forty-seven cloves, twenty-seven cuff buttons, six pocket knives, fifteen poker chips, a vial of homeopathic medicine, thirty-four jumps of chewing gum, fifty-nine toothpicks, twenty-eight matches, thirty-nine collar buttons, eleven neckties, two love letters, a few pieces of candy, two dimes, three quarters, one nickel, eight buckles, five lead pencils, one pen and four button hooks." And we presume this same father is one of those who claim that daughters don't pay.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, IT'S "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases that Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood that the best way to treat them is through the blood, and it is far better to use only harmless vegetable compounds than to dose to excess with quinine, calomel and other drugs. By treating the blood, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, scrofula, salt rheum and what are commonly called "humors," dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption and other troubles that originate in impurities of the blood or impaired circulation, can all be cured.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, IT'S "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Dwyer's Band Concert.

There was a large attendance at the concert given at Norwalk Park Thursday evening, for the benefit of Dwyer's City of Norwalk band. Both Heine's and Dwyer's band gave concerts and there was music by the two bands combined. Never before was the air at this popular resort so filled with sweet musical strains as on this occasion. Prof. Merrill's xylophone and flower-pot solos were warmly greeted, and the combination act of Prof. Baker elicited deserved applause. After the concert dancing was indulged in until 10:30 o'clock.

A Bright Idea.

The only thing needed to complete the esteemed Sentinel's pleasant gubernatorial tea party at Roton, is to have President Cleveland invited. Mr. E. C. Benedict's now famous yacht Oneda is in commission and anchored off Greenwich in readiness to transport the President east and it was a great oversight not to have included him, with Governors Morris and Flower and the entire press of New York." What a drawing card for Roton the President would be.

It Pays to Advertise.

The B. L. D. recently advertised Commodore O. S. Clark's readiness to take out sailing parties on the briny deep in his yacht "Three Brothers," and lo, the ink is barely dry on the ad. when off he sails to-day with a cargo of Norwalk sports, headed by Sayre, Riggs, John Camp and other kindred spirits, resolved to fill the boat with black fish or perish in the attempt.

Shocked.

One of the men engaged in stringing the wire for the Street Railway company accidentally caught hold of a live wire, Thursday afternoon, and involuntarily executed several jig steps before he loosened his hold on the wire. This morning a like accident happened to another one of the men.

Thursday's Ball Games.

New York, 9; Pittsburgh, 6.
Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Cleveland, 20; Philadelphia, 10.
Louisville, 7; Washington, 5.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, IT'S "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Has a Big Nose.

Debs is six feet tall, rather slender and full of nervous energy. He is about 38 years old. He is rather bald, which gives his natural dome-like head an imposing appearance. He has a smooth shaven face and a big nose.

May Strike.

There is considerable uneasiness among the cigar-makers of New Haven, over a new schedule of wages which has gone into effect in some of the smaller shops in that city. There is talk of a probable strike.

Bonds Filled.

Receiver L. C. Whitney has filled his bond of \$30,000 and now has charge of the Norwalk and South Norwalk Electric Light company's plant in this city. Mr. Whitney is a resident of New Britain.

Not True.

There is absolutely no truth in the story that the hating industry of Danbury was paralyzed, and that the factories would soon be compelled to close.

TERSE TALES OF THE TIMES.

Webster Belden is home again.

The Indians arrived in this city, this morning.

Horse cars will be run on the Street railway to-morrow.

There are at present sixty-four children in the County Home.

James Hadden died about 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

Miss Florence Hoyt of Stamford is a guest of Miss E. Louise Smith, of this city.

H. A. Saunders will take part in a 100 mile bicycle race at Newark, to-morrow.

Miss M. F. Hart, cashier at Raymond's grocery, is sick at her home on Franklin avenue.

—Corned Beef, 15c can, N. Y. Store.

The annual meeting of the Norwalk Savings society will be held on Wednesday, July 25th.

Mr. John Ryan succeeds Mr. George R. Nash as superintendent at the Norwalk Beef house.

—Pictures framed by J. T. Hayes. 87c tf

A regular monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' association was held Thursday evening.

—Corn Starch, only 5c pkge. N. Y. Store.

The case of the State vs. Harold A. Parsons is set down for a hearing before Justice Austin to-morrow.

—A fancy decorated jardiner with one pound of tea, Friday and Saturday. Gt. A. P. Tea Co., 41 Main street.

John Tierney will be surprised to read in the Sentinel that he "cut his hip badly in a runaway accident" on Wednesday.

Many Connecticut farmers have reaped a harvest through the strike by disposing of their cattle at hitherto impossible prices.

—Try our famous 60c Teas, N. Y. Store

Miss C. F. Baird, principal of the young ladies' institute on Orchard street, has returned from a few weeks' visit at the Catskills.

There was a watermelon festival on Knight street last night. One young lady and her beau, it is said, ate six melons.

—Extra! We have several broken lots of men's and boy's summer suits and pants, which we offer at special low prices. Try us for bargains. Taft Bros. Wall street.

Charles DeKlyn makes the three-quarters turn in the journey of life to-day, being 75 years old, and he is receiving the congratulations of friends. —Danbury News.

A modest Bridgeport woman took a plunge in the sound on Thursday, in a 170 pound bathing suit. The ordinary Bridgeport bathing suit weighs less than one pound.

—Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Josephine glove cleaner, for sale only by J. A. Riggs, Pharmacist, 11 Main street, Norwalk. 10-1vr

Walter Taylor and family will leave for Sherwood's Point, on Tuesday, where they will camp out with a number of Baptists who "have gone before" to prepare the way.

—Fine salmon, 10c, N. Y. Store.

Something like 4,000,000 mosquitoes took an outing in this city Thursday night, nearly half of which number were out after blood accompanied by the singing of the other 2,000,000.

Fred Merrill, who can manipulate a paint brush as handily as he does a pair of drum sticks, has finished a very artistic job in the house painting line for Mrs. Mary E. Holmes on Orchard street.

—Elgin Creamery, only 20c N. Y. Store.

An exchange says it is well to remember in case of illness, when the burning thirst of the patient cannot be assuaged by cracked ice or water, that a teaspoonful of glycerine will afford prompt and comparatively long relief.

—We are disposing of the Judd stock very rapidly. The stock consists of men's fine white vests, alpaca coats, summer underwear, dress shirts, bathing suits, etc. Everything at half price. Taft Bros. Clothiers.

—Elise Reclus' Book Seized.

PARIS, July 13.—Elise Reclus' latest book, "My Brother, the Peasant," has been seized by the authorities on account of its anarchical tendencies.

Bland Back at Work.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative Bland of Missouri has returned to Washington after an absence of two weeks caused by sickness of a son.

Judge Wentworth's Suicide.

DEDHAM, Mass., July 13.—Judge Alonzo B. Wentworth, who shot himself in the head last week, died at his home to-day.

A State Senator Drops Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.—State Senator Samuel A. March fell dead today. Death was without warning.

Weekly Fashion Hints.

LEARN TO SAY "YES."

Moral Obligation and Personal Care For the Little Ones.

No doubt we can each of us remember occasions in our childhood when we were denied a pleasure that, in the light of mature years, we see was innocent and might easily have been granted. Childhood is or should be the golden age, the period when humanity is irresponsible without being blameworthy, simple in its requirements and easily pleased. While a foolishly indulged child is one of the most detestable beings on the face of the earth, there is no need of denying a child, or a grown person either, for that matter, any innocent pleasure that it is possible for him to enjoy, innocent pleasure being taken to mean a pleasure which does not hurt himself nor inconvenience anybody else. When a child asks to be allowed to do a certain thing, the parent often says "No" automatically without stopping to consider whether there is any real reason why the request should be denied. It is worth while to weigh the pros and cons of this matter, trifling as it may seem, for early associations have a strong influence in the feeling with which grown children regard the father and mother. A little child soon learns the difference between loving sympathy with his small interests



CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.

and indifference or opposition to them, and once learned the effect of the lesson is lifelong. The state of mind induced by the needless thwarting of pet wishes is not a favorable one for the growth or even maintenance of family affection.

To provide the necessities of life, food, shelter, decent clothing and the average amount of education for the child whom we have called into the world without consulting him is not enough to merit his lifelong devotion and self denial. Such provision is a moral obligation in simple justice. To rightfully possess our children's devoted affection we must deserve it by giving something beyond the necessary care that an animal gives its helpless young. We must enter into their interests with sympathy, advise them without personal prejudice and recognize the fact that they are not merely our satellites, but that they have a distinct personality and inalienable individual rights as strong as our own.

But this is wandering outside the bounds of a fashion article, and fashion must here be considered. The larger figure in the sketch shows a gown of blue serge trimmed with white braid. It is sleeveless, and the bodice opens in front to show a frilled shirt of red cambric with white dots. The smaller child wears a lawn gown which has a triple cape to match, both being trimmed with valencienne lace. JUDIC CHOLLET.

PARASOLS.

They Are All Colors and Styles and Are Very Pretty.

It is such weather as this that causes the luxuriant blossoming forth of parasols. They spread themselves in the sun like tropical flowers and display as brilliant an assortment of tints, besides being much larger. The evolution seems complete from the big green leaf, which was doubtless the first parasol, and which always shelters the ill fated Paul and Virginia in pictures.

There is a great variety shown in black alone. Besides the usual plain silk and satin ones, now left mainly to old ladies, there are innumerable puffed and ruffled arrangements in black chiffon and mousseline de soie. Figured silk grenadine is also used, stretched smoothly and thinly lined, so that the light shining through indicates the figures. Other black parasols have bands of lace insertion, either black or white, set in at intervals.

All white parasols, covered with china silk or taffeta and having white enameled sticks with a china knob, are much liked for general use with muslin and other thin



NEW PARASOLS.

costumes. There are more elaborate ones of white silk muslin and lace, founced and furbelowed to match the fluffy gowns and highly trimmed hats now in vogue.

Entering the domain of color, the scarlet poppy, purple clematis and blush rose have all their prototypes, very beautiful and also expensive, elaborately trimmed and fitted with valuable porcelain handles. There are likewise plain scarlet and dark blue sun umbrellas, well made and much more serviceable, although less costly, which are useful adjuncts of a modest summer outfit where economy as well as beauty has to be considered. In low priced goods plain natural wood handles are seen bearing a frame covered with Japanese figured cotton stuffs, mainly in blue and white.

It is reasonably safe to predict that the popularity of china knobs and handles will soon wane, and that natural wood will again come into favor for expensive umbrellas and parasols. The latest French designs show bamboo sticks, the irregular swelling where the stem of the plant joins the root forming the handle. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER WARDROBES.

Fashion at a Standstill, but It Is Time to Wear and Enjoy.

It is now the season when fashion is nearly at a standstill. Summer wardrobes are all arranged, and it is too early to think of fall ones. Women want to wear and enjoy the pretty things they already have rather than go through the fiery ordeal of shopping and being fitted. The odors of town, although quite as characteristic in their way, are less appreciated at present than the fragrance of sea and country places. The smell of pines or fresh sea-



SILK MUSLIN COLLAR.

weed in the sun is better than all the manufactured essences in the market. If some one would only invent a method of bottling it up for winter use, the stock of potpourri jars would drop hopelessly.

The woman who is enjoying these scents at first hand is undoubtedly already provided with her outing suit of black, blue or brown serge, made with an unlined skirt and blazer or Eton jacket. Such a costume may be worn with a thick or thin bodice, as the weather demands, and will endure any amount of rough usage, rain, spray and dust. She also has her dotted or flowered muslin gown much frilled and furbelowed, which she puts on after her return from boating or fishing excursions in the aforesaid rough and ready garments. A bath and a fresh dress are wonderful revivifiers after fatiguing exercise, so it is worth while, merely from a hygienic point of view, to have several bainsook gowns as prettily trimmed as one can afford. Of course she has a broad brimmed flower laden hat to correspond and long wash leather or silk gloves, as well as a white, scarlet or dark blue sun umbrella to keep the flowers on the hat from fading. She has not forgotten the light silk gown trimmed with lace for formal occasions nor the two or three evening gowns, one probably of black net or grenadine. In fact, it is doubtful if her wardrobe is not well stocked with most of the things in vogue just now, except possibly the newest inventions in gauzy arrangements to be worn around the neck and shoulders. Something fresh in that line is continually appearing, and the latest is shown in the cut. It is of black mousseline de soie puffed over the shoulders and falling in two points in front. It is draped across the upper part of the chest and is collarless. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER BOOKS.

Jodie Chollet Discusses Them With Her Usual Good Sense.

In these days, when "novel" is merely an alluring name for an essay on social or medical problems flimsily covered by a transparent veil of narrative, like the gelatin coating of a quinine capsule, it is hard to find a book that may be read for the sheer pleasure of it, with no necessity for diving into the dark depths of science and ethics. Even the ordinary society love story, that once most popular of tales, has been thrust into the background by the



FOULARD GOWN.

crowd of dissertations on brain wearing themes that beguile us into reading them by their specious claims to the title of light literature. There would be danger of a revolt in favor of dime novels if it were not possible to once in awhile get hold of such a story as Stevenson's "Treasure Island," full of delightfully unobtrusive nature, buried gold and bloodshed, and so well written that the reader, like the recipient of Sam Weller's valentine, will "wish there was more."

Without wishing to add another new theory to the innumerable ones now buzzing like bees in different bonnets, it may be suggested that possibly some women have a lurking fancy for personal experience of moving accidents by flood and field, not as strong as the adventurous instinct in men, but still strong enough to give a charm, in addition to its own charming style, to such a book as "The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane," for instance.

If we could all live in caves for the next month or two, the interest in dainty summer gowns might relax a little. As we cannot do that, we must be content to read "Lady Biddy" on the veranda in the prettiest costume that the heat permits. A sketch is given of a gown of old rose foulard. The round skirt, trimmed with four bands of white lace insertion, has a plain princess tablier in front, the left side of which is trimmed with black satin bows. The back and right side of the bodice are trimmed with three bands of insertion, while the left side is draped with white lace to match. The corsage opens in a V over a full plastron of white silk muslin. The elbow sleeves consist of two puffs finished by a lace flounce. JUDIC CHOLLET.

DECORATIVE NOTES.

Paper Screens, Dressing For Beds and Laundry Bags.

Woven letters, red on white, for marking clothing and household linen are now shown set two abreast on double width ribbon in all combinations of initials.

Japanese paper screens are to be bought for a song now, but they are scarcely worth even that price, not that they are not frequently pretty and decorative, but they are very fragile. An unusually careful woman, living all alone and never receiving a guest, might possibly keep a paper screen intact for a month, but under ordinary circumstances the paper is punched through in a dozen places before that length of time elapses. If the man who delivers it at the house has not already burst it with his fingers, it is sure to be set within reach of the heels of a rocking chair, so that the first person who sits down sends the rockers through it, and if there is a projecting corner of a furniture knob anywhere about the screen falls over on it and spikes itself at the first



LAUNDRY BAG.

gust of air. Black and gold cloth screens are inexpensive in these times, and it is worth the extra money to have something that will last a little while.

The fashion of dressing up beds in lace spreads and pillow covers laid over colored muslin has given way to a more artistic style of ornamentation. A silk or tinted linen spread is embroidered by hand with decorative floral or conventional designs and bordered with wide, heavy lace, or the spread is made of embroidered squares separated by drawn work and hemstitching.

For persons who do not care to give up space to a large basket for holding soiled linen a laundry bag is the only resort. This may be made of plain ticking or may be elevated to the rank of a decorative object, and it is a laundry bag of the latter description that is illustrated. It is made of strips of heavy canvas embroidered in a cross stitch tapestry design separated by bands of colored crocheted insertion. The bottom of the bag is finished with a crocheted edge to match. The embroidered sides are divided by straight plain and pieces to make the bag capacious, and the whole thing is lined. The top of each side has small brass rings attached at intervals, through which are run brass rods which hold the bag in shape. JUDIC CHOLLET.

POOR ECONOMY AND BAD TASTE.

Muslin and Linen In Place of Silk for Underwear.

Certain young women traveling abroad several years ago during the height of the popular craze for silk underwear were not permitted by their parents to buy any of it because it was immoral—a most whimsical reason. That silk in the place of fresh, easily laundered muslin and linen is poor economy and worse taste would seem to be so sufficiently strong arguments against its use that the introduction of moral scruples would be unnecessary, even if it were not absurd as well. The notion of degrees of morality in the materials of which undergarments are made appears to be widespread, however. A certain novelist is careful to tell his readers that the particularly villainous and debased hero wore a pink silk night shirt. This was only at the outset of his evil career. The clothing he adopted at the crisis of his infamy must have been unspeakable, for the author maintains a



SILK LINGERIE.

horrid silence concerning it. It was probably some specially noxious kind of silk, for that has the most abandoned character of any goods now in use.

It may be inferred from some casual remarks of Goethe's that linen had once the same unenviable reputation, but the whirligig of time brings round many revenges, and linen is now highly esteemed and is considered indeed too old and austere for ordinary wear. So eminently respectable is it that all aristocratic underwear, of whatever stuff it may be made, is at present called lingerie. Perhaps years hence silk, too, will conquer every prejudice except the ones founded on a practical basis.

Silk underwear is really not worth buying, except in the form of the knitted garments worn next the skin, and even then it is much better when mixed with fine wool. Silk is made up into complete sets, however, and is sufficiently fashionable to be frequently described in publications devoted to the interests of the wardrobe. China silk or pongee is usually selected as best enduring the laundering process, and it is almost always trimmed with valencienne lace. The material chosen for the articles illustrated was cream pongee embroidered with pink dots, and the trimming consists of lace, beading and narrow ribbon. JUDIC CHOLLET.

P. P. P. PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels disease, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, cancer, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEARY.

Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P. P. P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.—Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIR:—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles O. O. D. A. Respectfully yours,

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured. (Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequim, Tex.

SEQUIM, TEX., January 14, 1893. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood, and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,

CATT, W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS. PROPRIETORS, Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

CLOVER,

Timothy, Red Top and all other kinds of Grass Seeds. Choice Barley Seed, Oats, Maine Rose and Hebron Seed Potatoes. Garden Seeds of all kinds. Cotton Seed Meal. A large lot Dirty Salt, suitable for sowing on land.

The Holmes, Keeler & Selleck Co.

No. 9 and 11 Wall Street.

BABY CARRIAGES

OVER FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE

From \$5.00 Up.

FURNITURE!

RAYMOND & SONS.

46 and 48 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Are receiving their Spring Furniture which they are selling at Hard Times Prices. We are offering the largest assortment to be found in Norwalk.

HARD WOOD Bedroom Suits, \$14, 16 and \$18.

SILK BROUATTE Parlor Suits, \$40.

RUG SATIN TRIMMED Parlor Suits \$45 00. Also

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.

Telephone Call, 77-4.

Clover Bitters.

Cures Cancer of the Stomach.

Mr. A. L. Lewis, of Springfield Mass., says—

A leading physician told me that I had a cancer in the stomach. I suffered terribly, could eat nothing but light broth which would stay on my stomach only a short time; I was very bilious and nervous, and thought that I must die. One day when my doctor called he told me that he could do no more for me; he said he had no confidence in proprietary medicines, but that it would do no harm to try

CLOVER BITTERS,

that he had examined the formula, that it was purely vegetable and could be no better. I sent to my druggist for a bottle and used it. To my surprise, it gave me relief. During the past nine months I have used six bottles, and to-day I am a well man, and am thankful to say that CLOVER BITTERS has cured me; and I do highly recommend it for any stomach trouble.

CLOVER BITTERS Full Pint Bottle, \$1.00; 6 bottles, \$5.00. Sold by all dealers.

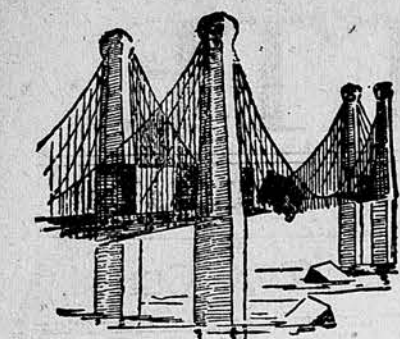
CLOVER MEDICINE CO., Sole Prop'rs, Augusta, Me.

GREAT! CESAR! Pain Killer

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain. Dose—A teaspoonful in half glass of water.



Get Your Artistic Job Printing at This Office!



A BAD WRECK

—of the constitution may follow in the track of a disordered system, due to impure blood or inactive liver. Don't run the risk! The proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery take all the chances. They make a straightforward offer to return your money if their remedy fails to benefit or cure in all disorders and affections due to impure blood or inactive liver. The germs of disease circulate through the blood; the liver is the filter which permits the germs to enter or not. The liver active, and the blood pure, and you escape disease.

When you're run down, debilitated, weak, and your weight below a healthy standard, you regain health, strength, and wholesome flesh, by using the "Discovery." It builds up the body faster than nauseating Cod liver oils or emulsions.

THE MAKERS of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you \$500 if they can't give you a complete and permanent cure.

26th WEEK.

ONE

COUPON

AND

TEN CENTS

Will Get Any Portfolio Of

"THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE BY SUNLIGHT"

An elegant Art Album. Portfolios 1 to 13 now ready.

The Norwalk Gazette's COUPON For Our Portfolio of Photographs

A DAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Low Rates. Prompt Delivery Branch Office, Norwalk, at Morris Benedict's Main Office, depot, South Norwalk. L. HUNT, Agent.

Wm. Lockwood, Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Securities.

MONEY TO LOAN. Insurance Placed in First-Class Companies. Office—Corner Main & Wall Sts., Norwalk

G. A. FRANKE, THE HAIR CUTTER No. 1 Gazette Building, Norwalk.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

Get the Back Numbers.

We have secured several copies of back numbers from 4 to 12 of "THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE BY SUNLIGHT" which parties can obtain by applying at once to this office or to newsmen Benedict, Hayes and Betts.

In order to facilitate matters we print below a back number coupon, which when presented with ten cents, at either of the above named places will entitle the holder to any number from 4 to 12 of these elegant art portfolios.

Back Number Coupon.

GOOD FOR ANY
PORTFOLIO FROM
No. 4 to 12,

When presented with ten cents at this office, or at the stores of newsmen Benedict, Hayes and Betts.

MUSIC

furnished for Concerts, Balls, Soirees, Weddings and Entertainments of every description. Violin and Guitar for small parties a specialty. No Amateurs! Highest grade of music, by first-class musicians. Summer evening dances a specialty. Violin and Piano instruction. C. A. FRENCH, 17 Elizabeth street, So. Norwalk, or at GAZETTE office, Norwalk.

FAT PEOPLE

Park Obesity Pills will reduce your weight PERMANENTLY from 12 to 15 pounds a month. NO STARVING sickness or injury. NO PUBLICITY. They build up the health and beautify the complexion leaving no wrinkles or flabbiness. Stomach, indigestion, breathing surely relieved. No experiment but a scientific and positive relief, adopted only after five years experience. All orders supplied direct from our office. Price \$2.00 per package or three packages for \$5.00 by mail postpaid. Testimonials and particulars (sealed) 2cts.

All Correspondence Strictly Confidential

PARK REMEDY CO., Boston, Mass.

PIANO LESSONS.

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY (daughter of the late Mr. Wm. B. Nash.) gives efficient and satisfactory instruction on the Piano at her home, No. 198 Main Street, 1st.

PLYMOUTH ROCK ICE!

Stores & Families Supplied.
"REASONABLE RATES!"

Read the GAZETTE.

Just Received.

A large Consignment of Fine Millinery, consisting of Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, and all the latest styles in Pattern Hats. Consigned by one of the largest Importing Houses of New York City, to Fawcett's old and reliable Headquarters for Millinery, No. 3 Water street, Norwalk. Ladies will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FAWCETT'S, HEADQUARTERS FOR
MILLINERY.

IT
POPS
THEM!

Hale's Corn Popper pops out hard and soft corns, warts and moles. Your money back if not satisfied.

PATENTS!

FOSTER, FREEMAN & CHAMBERLAIN

Counselors in Patent Causes. Mechanical and Electrical experts. Rooms 12, 13, 14, Bishop Block, Bridgeport, Conn. Philadelphia, New York and Washington. 30 years experience in Patents.

SOME MEMBER OF OUR FIRM IS IN
NORWALK EVERY WEEK.

A BARGAIN

I have two very desirable Building Lots, centrally located, in a genteel neighborhood, five minutes walk from the bridge, that I will sell at Slaughtered Prices, to close an estate. Apply to :

G. A. FRANKE,
AGENT.

Horace E. Dann,

EXCELSIOR

Livery and Sales Stable.

Opposite Danbury and Norwalk Railroad depot, Norwalk, Conn. Stylish Single or Double Teams with or without drivers. Safe horses for women and children.

SADDLE HORSES A SPECIALTY

Great Reduction

IN THE PRICE

Refrigerators!

\$10.50 Refrigerators Reduced to	\$7.75
\$9.00 " " "	\$7.00
\$8.25 " " "	\$7.00
\$16.75 " " "	\$13.00
\$15.00 " " "	\$11.00

We are bound to sell them at some price. Yes, you can make your own price!

H. H. WILLIAMS,
15 WALL STREET.

Horse Shoeing.

THE undersigned has taken the shop in the front of S. T. Bay's on Cross street, and is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in a first class manner.

JOH T. LYCETT.

PEACE IN SACRAMENTO.

The Strikers Decided Not to Resist
Federal Authority.

REGULARS HOLD THE DEPOT.

An Attack Upon the Militia by a Mob Resulted in Drawing a Volley From the Troops—The Situation at Other Pacific Coast Points.

SACRAMENTO, July 12.—At the request of the mediation committee ex-Attorney General Hart has written a lengthy opinion defining the rights and responsibilities of the strikers and informing them that to resist troops is treason. The opinion says in part:

"It cannot be denied that resistance to the law and the authority of the United States would be treason against the government, which would not receive the support of the large majority of citizens who sympathize with your cause. I advise you not to permit yourselves in these times of danger to attempt disorder and devotion to your cause to entangle you in a conflict with the armies of the federal government."

"I hope that the excitement of the hour may not induce any of the men who are now banded together in labor organizations in this city to commit any act which may under any circumstances be denounced as criminal."

Harry Knox, chairman of the committee on mediation, said that the strikers would abide by the opinion of their attorney by making no resistance to the troops. Yesterday afternoon and evening there was every indication that the federal troops would not go to Sacramento without a fierce battle. The strikers had their guns ready, and their picked fighters were in possession. They had a cannon and were loud in their determination not to let the regular troops into the depot. Along the levee were strung men with rifles, apparently sharpshooters to rake the soldiery as the boat passed. The strike leaders were reticent and anxious. Early this morning all this changed. The strike leaders have gone home to bed, there are only a few of the strikers on guard in the depot, and the men generally say the regulars will not be opposed unless they try to move Pullman cars, when they will be treated roughly. Before going home the leaders of the strike spoke freely, pleasantly and peaceably. The whole atmosphere had changed, and those who had expected to see Sacramento in flames this morning, with miscellaneous disaster all along the railroad, went to their homes without misgivings.

Sacramento is, of course, under martial law, though thus far it has not altered things in any way. The printed notices that were posted in public places and distributed on the streets got to be an old story in a few minutes. Nobody knew exactly what was implied by the phrase "martial law," and the crowds did not disperse.

Regulars Arrive.

The regular troops reached here this morning. In anticipation of an attack by the strikers General Sheehan, who is in command of the militia here, issued orders to his subordinates last night to have the state troops in readiness to march to the water front this morning. Shortly after 6 o'clock the militia marched to the lower part of the city, and lines were drawn and guards stationed to prevent any one from interfering with the regulars.

After 6 o'clock the steamers Alameda and Acme, with regulars aboard, came to the landing. After being breakfasted General Graham ordered the regulars to disembark. They then marched to the depot and took possession. The strikers had already abandoned the situation, and no attempt was made to interfere with the troops. It is believed that the regulars will meet with no opposition when trains are moved.

A number of strikers who were ambushed on the Yolo county side of the river fired into the militia after the regulars had gone to the depot. The militia responded, and over 200 shots were exchanged. One striker was wounded.

San Jose Blockade Raised.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—No troops were landed in Oakland, and there nothing occurred to break the peace which has prevailed for several days. The railroad company put water in two switch engines on the Mole and prepared them for work, but did not attempt to get steam. One engine at the narrow gauge roundhouse at Alameda Point was fired up, but did not work. The scouts of the strikers kept the main body informed of these preparations, but made no effort to interfere with them.

Trains on the coast division were started again, the San Jose blockade having been raised. Five trains came in and seven were sent out.

Chief Crowley has issued an order declaring that no more outdoor public meetings shall be held while the present touchy feeling prevails. There have been no local disturbances, but the police details in the populous districts have been more than trebled.

Interviews with the heads of some of the principal labor organizations indicate that they would go out if a sympathy strike were ordered by the Knights of Labor and American Federation.

Engineers Kick Against Guards.

BENSON, A. T., July 12.—The Twenty-fourth infantry, under orders from Washington to proceed from Fort Huachuca to Santa Fe to aid in suppression of the strike, boarded a train of the Guaymas branch of the Santa Fe road at Huachuca station. The engineer and fireman cut off their engine and came to Benson, leaving the train standing at Huachuca. Master Mechanic Forsyth took charge of the locomotive, returned to Huachuca and brought in the train, four hours late. The train was tied up here, as engineers refused to haul it with guards on the locomotive. Captain Thompson, in command, has orders from General McCook at Denver not to move without guard. The situation may precipitate a strike on the Southern Pacific line in Arizona.

The First Unlawful Act.

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—The first unlawful act that has been committed by strikers in this city since the day the boycott was declared here, was perpetrated when 40 or 50 men walked out to a point near the San Bernardino depot and threw a box car across the tracks of the Southern Pacific company, with the evident intention of impeding eastern traffic. Two other box cars were run off the track.

The Weather.

Generally fair; possibly local thunder showers; warmer; southwesterly winds.

Read the GAZETTE.

Thirteen Years Experience. Miller's Falls, Mass.—"At different times during the past thirteen years," said Mr. W. A. Johnson of this place, "my wife has been sick from lung trouble, kidney and liver complaint, ulceration of the stomach and spring debility. At each time she has taken Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and it cured her. It is a family medicine with us and many of our neighbors."

Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist. ORLANDO, Fla., Apr. 20, 1819. Messrs. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size, yesterday, and one bottle, small size, to-day.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the last winter, and a half bottle, \$1 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine. One of his turkeys, a small one, took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning was up hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully,

J. N. McELROY.

SAVANNAH, GA., Apr. 26, 1889. Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly,

JOHN MORRIS.

Mrs. D. E. Culver of New York, is a visitor in town.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and these who have not, have now the opportunity of trying it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. B. Bucklin & Co., Chicago, Ill., and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. H. B. Hale's Drug store.

Mrs. George R. Cholwell of High street is quite ill.

Rheumatism Cured in Three Days.

"I have been afflicted all winter with rheumatism in the back. At times it was so severe that I could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side," says George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn. "I tried different remedies but without relief, until about six weeks ago, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's pain balm. After using it for three days, according to directions, my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. I have since recommended it and given it to others, and know they have been benefited by its use." For sale by Gregory & Co., Druggists.

D. Smith Sholes has been confirmed as postmaster at Ridgefield.

A Favorite Remedy for La Grippe.

"During the epidemic of la grippe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy took the lead here and was much better liked than other cough medicine." H. M. Bangs, druggist, Chatsworth, Ill. The grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. This remedy is prompt and effectual and will prevent any tendency of the disease toward pneumonia. For sale by Gregory & Co., druggists.

The Catholic priests of the diocese of Hartford will go into their annual retreat next week at St. John's seminary, Boston.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you, prepaid, our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition; the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized; it contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address

H. E. BUCKLIN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. J. E. Kellogg of New York city is a guest of her cousin Mrs. Isaac Bowe, on Water street.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, 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. E. Hale.

Baptist Social.

The Young People's Union of the Baptist church held a social in the Baptist church lecture-room, Wednesday evening, which was well attended. The exercises consisted of a piano solo by Frank Randle; reading, "The Inventor's Wife," Miss Webber; trio—violin, cornet and piano—by the Misses Holt and Mr. Hull; reading, "A Church Scene," by Miss Bentley; clarinet solo, by Frank Crowther, accompanied by Frank Randle; recitation, "The Painter of Seville," by Miss Gertrude Lyon; solo, "My Lady's Garden," by Miss Staab; trio "Home Sweet Home," by the Misses Holt and Mr. Hull. Refreshments were served. The occasion was a very happy one.

S. of A. R.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Connecticut Sons of Revolution was held at the Hour office Wednesday evening. The constitution and by-laws as formulated by the committee was presented and adopted without change.

Permanent officers were elected as follows:

President—Gen. Darius N. Couch. Vice-President—Col. Russell Frost. Treasurer—George B. St. John. Secretary—Charles A. Quintard. It will be known as Norwalk Branch, No. 5, Sons of American Revolution, and starts off with a membership of twenty-five.

Died of Lockjaw.

James B. McManus, aged 8, died Wednesday, of lockjaw, at his home in New Haven. The boy slightly injured a finger in discharging a toy pistol on the Fourth. The wound was not regarded as serious until Monday, when lockjaw set in.



Has No Equal.

B-L

Tobacco

cannot be beaten
at home or abroad
for quality or flavor.

COAL

Old Company's Lehigh, Hazleton, Cross Creek, and other first-class family Coal. Our range and heater Coals for family use are carefully prepared; all slate and dust removed before delivery.

RAYMOND BROTHERS,
SOUTH NORWALK.

COAL

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—NEW YORK DIVISION,
June 17th, 1894.

Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:

For New York—Accommodation trains at 9:35 a. m., 1:11, 2:54, 4:07, 5:30, 6:50, 8:00, 10:30 p. m. Express trains at 5:35, 5:45, 6:15 (local), 6:55 (local), 7:05 (local), 7:54 (local), 8:21 (local), 9:03 (local), 9:58, 10:45, 11:37 (local) a. m. 12:59, 2:35, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:37 p. m. For Washington via Harlem River 1:13 a. m. (daily).

SUNDAYS—Accommodation 9:15 a. m., 6:15 (local), 7:23 (local), 9:28 p. m. Express 5:26, 5:46 a. m.

FOR NEW HAVEN AND THE EAST—Accommodation trains at 6:32, 7:38, 8:46 and 1:44 a. m., 1:40, 4:32, 6:27, 6:27, 7:28 (to Bridgeport), 8:41, 9:41 and 11:15 p. m. Express trains at 1:05, 3:17, 5:11, 10:09, 11:06 a. m., 12:05, 3:03, 5:07 (Nauvau Express) 7:10 p. m.

SUNDAYS—Accommodation 7:38, 9:12 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Express 1:05 and 1:17 a. m.

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

CATARRH ELY

CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation.

Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE!!

A particle is applied into each nostril and agreeable. Price 50c. Druggists; by mail registered, 60c. ELY BROS., 56 Warren street, New York.

For Sale or To Rent.

On Easy Terms.

One new double house, all improvements; one house on West Main street, also 2 building lots at East Norwalk, and other property.

S. B. Wilson,

CARPENTER, & BUILDER

Office, 92 WALL ST., NORWALK.

ETNA INSURANCE CO., of Hartford

Incorporated 1812. Charter Perpetual Capital and Assets, \$5,000,000.

Insures against loss and damage by FIRE on terms adapted to the hazard and consistent with the laws of compensation.

COWLES & MERRILL,

(Sole agents for Norwalk and vicinity.)

The Norwalk Fire Insurance Co.

Has now Completed its

32d SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS YEAR,

And has not outstanding a dollar of unpaid losses or claims for losses. No sound company insures for less.

J. Bevan, Pres.; G. B. ST. JOHN, Treas.

Geo. R. Cowles, Secy.

PETER L. GUIGUE, Florist and Nursery

man Union Avenue, north of Union

Cemetery, Norwalk, Conn. Dealer in Green

House, Hot House and Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Shrubbery, Vines, Cut Flowers, always on

hand, and all sorts of designs in flowers arranged to order.

Grading and refilling cemetery lots ended to.

J. Belden Hurlbutt,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

ROOM 4, UP STAIRS,

Gazette Building, Norwalk, Conn.

THE CROWDS

That attended our sale of last week is indeed very gratifying, and assures us of one thing, that

LOW PRICES!

And Giving to the Public JUST WHAT WE ADVERTISE Pays in the End.

To-Morrow Morning, Saturday, July 14th,

WE WILL OFFER ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS!

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

600 outing shirts, full 36 inches long, 23c each.
150 fancy laundered shirts, collars and cuffs separate and collars and cuffs attached, sold all season at 75c and \$1, choice at 49c.
Ten dozen laundered fancy bosoms and cuffs, the balance of our \$1 and \$1.25 quality, 75 cents.
200 dozen men's gray half hose, full regular made, excellent value at 15c, for this sale, 10c.
500 Windsor ties, regular 25c quality, 12½ cents.

SHIRT WAISTS.

You may have secured your wants in this line; even so we promise 'twill pay you not to miss this sale. It means shirt waists at about the cost of the cloth. You needn't care who takes the loss. 'Tis your gain just the same.
LOT 1.—500 Waists, full shape, well made, our regular 50c quality, all sizes and colorings, 25c each.
LOT 2.—300 Waists, made of fine percales, good styles, regular value 89c, to close at 49c.
LOT 3.—250 Waists, extra quality, our regular price, \$1.89, while they last 89c.
LOT 4.—Twenty dozen waists, made of sateens, dimities and French madras cloths, regular values, from \$2.19 to \$2.98, choice \$1.39.
LOT 5.—A small quantity of the choicest waists in the market, regular price, \$3.98, to close at \$1.98.

THE NORWALK BOSTON STORE,

Cor. Main and Wall Streets,

Telephone Call, 57-4.

Norwalk, Conn.

Read the New Advertisements to-day.

NORWALK GAZETTE.

"Truth above all things."

FRIDAY JULY 13, 1894.

(Entered in the Post-Office as a Newspaper.)

Cheap Gas.

In the city of Brooklyn, according to the Tribune, the price of gas is reduced to 90 cents a thousand feet. The city of Philadelphia owns its own gas works and being unable to make all it requires, for the present sub-lets contracts to several smaller gas works who put the subtle and odorless illuminating fluid into the city's gas tanks for twenty-five cents a thousand feet. Made of water, as all illuminating gas now is, it is about the cheapest commodity in the market.

Don't Do It.

If tempted to cast or sweep your refuse and your loose papers into the city streets, don't do it. We have had several narrow escapes from accidents on account of paper swept from shops and stores flying about our streets in the wind and frightening horses.

If tempted to ride abroad on your wheel any dark evening, don't do it, unless you have a lighted lantern and your alarm bell in good order. Quite a number of accidents have occurred to persons and bicycles on account of a neglect of these precautions. A lady and gentleman came within a hair's breadth of being run down by a wheelman, while crossing one of our avenues a few nights since, who had neither lantern or bell to give notice of his rapid approach.

Our city laws provide for these needed safe-guards and all good citizens should give them a ready acquiescence in the interest of the public health and safety.

Wires Underground.

New York, Washington and other cities have resolutely entered upon the long and earnestly demanded reform of placing all telegraph, telephone, trolley and fire alarm wires in a conduit under ground. This is deemed a necessity as a safe-guard against injuries to life and property by the overhead systems. The Massachusetts Legislature passed at its last session a bill providing for burying electric wires in cities. A commissioner of wires has now been nominated and the "Boston Advertiser" expects to see a large part of the wires in Boston buried before the year is out. This reform will soon or late be inaugurated here in the thickly settled portions of the cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk. The unsightliness of these myriad electric wires is transcended by the multiplied injuries they cause, and with which the newspapers are daily freighted, and underground they must ultimately go.

Debs Arrested.

The man who more than any other is responsible for the murder, arson and general lawlessness that have run riot in Chicago has at last been placed under arrest. Any other executive save the Anarchist Altgeld would have placed him behind prison bars at the outset of his law-breaking and defying career. It would be a mockery of law and justice if he were not called to account. The action of the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago was prompt and satisfactory. The masterly charge of Judge Grosscup conceded the right of laboring men to organize, but declared most emphatically that if the law had been violated it must be vindicated. The indictment against Debs and his associates charges conspiracy to interfere with the United States mails only. The proof is, of course, ample on this point.

The next incendiary to be gathered in ought to be his fellow conspirator, General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor. His plan and purpose is to aid Debs in his insurrection, and is therefore criminal. His boast that he can call out a million Knights of Labor will not be realized, but his disposition to do it is clear.

Debs and his allies will find that they have entered upon a serious undertaking in pitting themselves against a Government of 70,000,000 people. They have done the cause of honest Organized Labor, more harm within the past ten days than they can ever undo. The Labor organizations will be found ranged on the side of law and order.

Railroad Building at a Low Ebb.

The Railroad Gazette reports that only 495 miles of new railroad track have been laid in this country during the six months ending on the 1st day of July, which is the lowest half-year's record in many years. The annual increase of mileage was 1,177 in 1885, 1,716 in 1886, and 1,711 in 1875. For very other year since the war it has been offener above 4,000 than below, reaching the extraordinary figures of 11,569 in 1892 and 12,878 in 1888.

In the present year railroad building has come to an absolute standstill in twenty-two of the forty-four states. Herein will be found not merely an evidence of the paralysis which has overtaken all the industrial activities, but evidence of a much more conservative policy than has heretofore prevailed with regard to railway construction.



Mr. John Bailey

All Run Down

In health and strength after the grip, I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Half a bottle gave me good sleep and toned my nerves, my cough ceased and I gradually gained flesh. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me a well man. It hits the right spot. JOHN BAILEY, Grocer, 498 Chestnut Street, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

In many instances the work of construction has been overdone. Railroads have been crippled by the building of branches and extensions for which there was no urgent commercial demand, and they have been handicapped at many points by unfriendly legislation in the operation of their roads. The country stands in no need of many new roads at this time. There is no paying business for many of the older roads, and conditions will have to change very materially from what they are now before much of a revival can be expected in investments of this character.

There will soon be an end of all railroad building if every sore headed anarchist is to be permitted to either ruin or ruin this species of property as Debs and his followers have assumed to do.

The Tariff.

The democrats of the conference committee have secluded themselves in the inner recesses of a committee room and are reported as laboring diligently to harmonize the serious differences existing in their own ranks before admitting to the committee's sessions any republican member of it. Were Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Reed or Burrows present, it is easy to see they would be troublesome and likely to expose some necessary, perhaps, partisan chicanery. So what is being done on the Tariff, cannot be known to the people now waiting in intense anxiety, until some harmonious results are reached. This secret sort of legislating was once deemed very undemocratic, as it is very un-American.

The Senate Democratic conferees are Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana; Mr. Harris, of Tennessee; Mr. Vest, of Missouri, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas; and their Democratic associates from the House are Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia; Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee; Mr. Turner, of Georgia, and Mr. Montgomery, of Kentucky. According to the census of 1890, Indiana contains 12,354 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$132,465,366; an annual output amounting in value to \$226,825,082; employing 124,349 persons and paying them annually in wages \$51,749,976. Tennessee, the state represented by Senator Harris and Mr. McMillin, contains 4,559 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$51,475,092, employing 42,759 persons, paying them \$16,899,351 annually in wages, and producing goods to the value of \$72,355,386. Missouri, the state represented by Senator Vest, contains 14,045 manufacturing establishments, with a combined capital of \$189,236,422, employing 142,924 persons, paying them in wages annually \$76,327,907, and creating an annual output amounting in value to \$223,987,688. Arkansas, the state represented by Senator Jones, contains 2,073 manufacturing establishments, whose combined capital amounts to \$14,971,614; employing 15,972 persons, whose annual wages amount to \$6,749,888, and the annual product of whose labor is \$22,639,179. West Virginia, the state represented by Mr. Wilson, contains 2,376 manufacturing establishments, with a combined capital of \$38,118,030; employees numbering 21,969, who receive wages to the annual amount of \$8,330,997, and who produce goods to the annual value of \$38,702,125. Georgia, the state represented by Mr. Turner, contains 4,285 establishments, in which \$56,921,590 is invested, where 56,383 people are employed at \$17,312,196 annual wages, and creating an annual product of \$68,917,020. Kentucky, the state represented by Mr. Montgomery, contains manufacturing establishments to the number of 7,745; their capital amounts to \$79,811,980; they employ 65,679 people who receive \$27,761,746 annually in wages, and who turn out goods to the value of \$126,719,857.

Taking these seven States together they are represented by 47,437 establishments with \$552,940,084 of capital, with 469,935 employees who receive \$202,132,061 annually in wages and turn out a product of \$890,165,237. The manufacturing establishments in the State of New York, which is not represented on this committee, number 65,840. The value of their capital is the tremendous sum of \$1,180,161,195, and of their output the even greater sum of \$1,711,577,671. The number of their employees is 850,084 and the sum paid annually in wages is \$466,846,642. In a word, the concern of the single State of New York in the issue is twice as great as that of all the states represented by the Democratic members of this Conference Committee from both Senate and House. As for manufacturing New England, the showing is still more startling in its disparity and yet Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is not permitted to attend the meetings of this Conference Committee, of which he is appointed a member.

Shall Only the Few Be Saved?

Down on Madison street, between La Salle and Clark streets, a sermon is preached every day and at all hours of the day. Not a sound is uttered, but the words carry a force and effect that seldom excelled in any of the Chicago pulpits.

The busy surge of humanity often pauses for a moment to hear the mute but eloquent appeal. Men with business suits sometimes drop out of the crowd to linger an instant and calculate with their wonted rapidity the marvelous lesson of a chart. Religiously inclined people hang for minutes musing on the figures, and at times a sigh escapes their lips for the condition of this world. Some take notes.

The text, as it is a sermon, is "Go forth into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." It is a plea for missions at the top of a chart with 1,424 squares. Each square is about an inch and represents a million people, all of them together the population of the world. Each religious organization is characterized by a different color. The Protestants number 116,000,000; the Greek church, 84,000,000; the Roman Catholics, 190,000,000; the Jews, 8,000,000; the Mohammedans, 170,000,000, and the heathens the enormous number of 856,000,000. The heathen world is painted suggestively in black.

Right in the center are three white squares. They look lonely and endangered as a little white skiff tossed on the heaving bosom of the dark and stormy sea. Only three small squares out of that vast number represent the Christian element in this world! And this only the nominal Christians, for three-fourths of one of these squares is red, representing 750,000 professed Christians. All kinds of remarks are made by the people who look. —Chicago News.

The Sole Woman Delegate.

Miss Annie Lincodd was the sole woman delegate among the 50 who attended the fourth annual convention of the National Textile union recently held in Philadelphia. Miss Lincodd is president of the Providence union, No. 42, and master workman of the Knights of Labor assembly, No. 4,047, of Providence. She is a cousin of Miss Mary O'Reilly, one of the deputy factory inspectors of Pennsylvania, and like her is a student of the labor question and a bright speaker. The National Textile union embraces in its membership all branches of the textile industry, including workers in cotton and gingham mills, lace curtain operatives and square weavers and dyers, and the delegates attending the convention represented 40,000 workers. Mrs. Martha Moore Avery of Boston was one of the speakers. —Philadelphia Item.

The Trim American Foot.

Several London newspapers have been entertaining their readers during the Whitsun holidays by a lively controversy over the respective size and beauty of the feet of English and American women. Some editors, in the face of overwhelming evidence, confess that English feet are out of running in such a controversy and console themselves by asserting that the feet of Englishmen are far more shapely than those of their American brothers. There have been many indignant protests against even this admission. The shoe dealers, when assured that they may speak incog., regretfully admit that they are unable to fit the trim American foot with any shoe ready made for the fat and flat feet of English women.

Art Is a Stern Mistress.

"Miss Flimsyfluff is very gloomy," said one member of the opera company to another. "Why?" "You see, she's really fond of her husband and hates to be divorced from him, but she feels that her art demands it." —Washington Star.

The Norwalk Beef Company is in receipt of three car loads, or thirty tons of beef. Who said there was a beef famine in Norwalk.

Mrs. Mary E. Coon, of the U. S. Patent office, is visiting her sister Mrs. Joseph Cox of Roton Hill. She returns to Washington Saturday.

Bishop Tierney will preside at the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Anthony's French Catholic church in Bridgeport, on Sunday, July 15th.

Cures OTHERS WILL Cure You.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The National Legislature Is Now Certain to Inquire Into the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A congressional investigation of the strike is practically assured as a result of the favorable report of a resolution for that purpose by the house committee on interstate commerce. It had been hoped to press the resolution to a passage today, but as a special rule had given the day to the foreign affairs committee, and Friday is also occupied with a special order it was determined to press it Saturday morning prior to the delivery of eulogies at 2 o'clock to the memory of the late Representative Houk of Ohio.

There appears to be little opposition to the resolution, and those in charge of it expect its passage with little debate. It will give the house its first opportunity, however, to discuss the strike, and some vigorous remarks in line with those expressed in the senate on Tuesday are expected. It is probable also that efforts will be made to amend the resolution as to have it express the views of some of the more radical labor leaders.

On the passage of the resolution Chairman Wise of the interstate commerce committee will designate a subcommittee to do the active work of investigating. This committee will undoubtedly go to Chicago and other western points and may extend their inquiries to California, as Representative Casey of California has been one of the most active in securing the favorable report of the resolution. The preliminary hearings of the committee probably will be held in Washington and are likely to be of much interest, as Messrs. Debs, Pullman and others best informed on the respective sides of the controversy are regarded as the witnesses most likely to be called before the committee at the outset. The resolution empowers the committee to sit during the recess, and the work is expected to last through the summer.

The subcommittee which first reported the resolutions is composed of Representatives Mallory (Cal.), Brickner (Wis.), Gresham (Tex.), Hepburn (Ia.) and Mahon (Pa.). It is expected, however, that Chairman Wise will go outside of this committee in choosing those who will conduct the investigation. Messrs. Geary (Cal.) and Storer (O.) are among those likely to be added.

The house judiciary committee will meet tomorrow. An effort will be made, in accord with the desire of the Knights of Labor leaders, to secure immediate consideration of the George arbitration measure.

That the treasury department regards the strike as practically over was shown today in the issuance of an order by Treasurer Morgan for the resumption of shipments of money between the several sub-treasuries, which was suspended when the labor troubles became acute. It is not expected that shipments will be made to points where there is still any danger, but such points are now exceedingly few.



MAGIC IRON-TONE

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

The ideal Tonic Beverage for Nerve, Brain and Blood, on draught at the principal soda fountains at 5c. per glass. Bottles Extract Magic Iron-Tone for home use, 25c. One bottle makes a quart of the best Iron Tonic Syrup in the world. Delicious in ice water. Will keep indefinitely. Does not affect the teeth.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS.



SEVEN SISTERS HAIR GROWER

And Hair and Scalp Cleaner.

The only preparation that will restore the hair in all its original elegance, and is a positive and perfectly safe cure for baldness. Stop hair from falling. Makes it grow thick and long. Is no dye. Seven Sisters Hair Grower is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing it has no equal.

Price, Hair Grower, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Scalp cleaner, 50 cents. See the photograph of the seven Sisters and sisters (group) on every box. Ladies should not fail to use the Seven Sisters Hair Grower Dressing Comb.

The ladies of Norwalk are particularly requested to call at John A. Riggs' drug store, No. 11 Main street, and see the young lady with long beautiful hair. Consultation Free.

SOUTH NORWALK SAVINGS BANK. Interest Notice.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 26th, 1894. At a meeting of the managers of this bank, held this date, a dividend to depositors of interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum was declared for the six months ending July 1, 1894, payable on and after July 10, 1894. Interest not drawn will be credited to accounts and draw interest from July 1, 1894.

There is nothing more beautiful than a clear, healthy complexion. Yet how few people have it! They allow eczema, pimples, bruises, burns and boils to have their way until all beauty is gone.

Salva-cea

(TRADE MARK.)

will restore what seemed to be absolutely lost. Apply it at once to the diseased part, and it will not only relieve the pain but restore the skin to a clear, healthy condition, and thus ensure beauty of person as well as vigor and health of body.

Price, 25 and 50 cents per box. At Druggists, or by mail. THE BRANDRETH CO., 274 Canal St., New York.



THE SOUTH NORWALK ROOFING AND PAPER CO.

Washington Street Bridge,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

2 and 3-Ply Roofing, all Brands. Single Ply Felt, all Brands.

Nutmeg State, Star-Victor, Cyclone, Nox-em-all, Rozenize Sheathing Paper, Butchers' Bakers' Confectioners' Dry Goods, Hardware Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Twine and Butcher Bishes.

If you want a good Gravel, Sand or Tar Roof, give us a chance. Our roofs are warranted for 10 years.

GEORGE R. REDMAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

As per directions of the City Council, we, the undersigned, have made arrangements with Mr. J. F. Patrick, to cart

Refuse, Ashes, Garbage, Etc.,

from the houses and stores in the city. The work will be done at the least possible expense and must be paid for by the person from whose house or store the same shall be taken. Orders for Mr. Patrick may be left with either of the undersigned on and after this date.

E. S. ADAMS, J. ARTHUR PINNEO, Committee.

Norwalk, Conn., July 10th, 1894.

FRIDAY, JULY 20th.

FREE EYE EXAMINATION.



E. HOUSEWORTH EYE SPECIALIST.

Will visit Norwalk on above date and will make no charge to examine eyes. All glasses guaranteed with prices to suit the times. His way of fitting the eyes is as different from others as day and night.

A. W. Austin's Jewelry Store.

THE BELDEN AVENUE TAILOR.

O. O'BRIEN

I now have a new and desirable stock of Summer and Early Fall Suitings, which I will cut and make to order in the best manner at prices to suit the times.

Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing.

Neatly, promptly and reasonably done. Don't forget the number.

31 BELDEN AVENUE

O. O'BRIEN.



DAILY GAZETTE'S Classified Business Directory.

Cards under this head \$2.50 per line per year

ANNEB. NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY. Wall st. N. Deposits over \$2,000,000, surplus \$90,000. Geo. M. Holmes, president; Wm. A. Curtis, vice-president; Geo. E. Miller, treasurer.

INSURANCE. NORWALK FIRE INS. CO., N. In successful business since 1860; no outstanding claims. WILSON, O. E., Gazette bldg., N. Investments and money to loan. Also insurance written in best of companies at lowest rates.

ATTORNEYS. HUBBELL, JAMES T., 9 Water street, N.; HUBBELL, J. BELDEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, room 4, (up stairs) Gazette Building, Norwalk.

FAMILY GROCER. ELLECK, GEORGE WARD, 18 Wall st., N. Choice Teas and Coffee, a specialty. LIVERY STABLE.

DANN, H. E., 8 River st., Livery Stables. MARKET. MODEL MARKET, 20 Wall st., N.: beef, veal, lamb, pork, poultry, etc. W. Wardell, prop.

UNDERTAKER. RAYMOND, G. H., 46-48 Main st.; telephone MARBLE YARD. BATES, P. W., Water st., N.; Steam Stone Works Monumental and Marble.

SEVERAL MEN

Are now dyeing for the ladies at Tocque's, Broad River.

DYEING

and cleaning in the highest style of the art.

LADIES'

and Gentlemen's Clothing done equal to new without ripping.

COLORS

warranted clean and fast. Give us a call by sending postal addressed to us at Broad River, Norwalk. Orders promptly attended to, and estimates cheerfully given.

C. P. TOCQUE,

BROAD RIVER, NORWALK.

THIS MAY INTEREST YOU

IT DOES ME

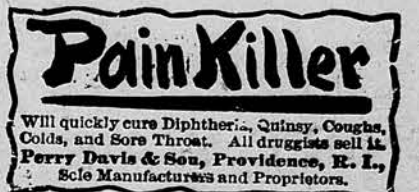
We are Bound to Live and Let Live!

4 new Machine Shoes..... \$1.00
4 Shoes Toed or Set..... .75
4 Tire, set 1 inch and under (per set)..... 1.50
4 Good Rim 1 1/2 and under, (each)..... .75
4 Good Common Spokes, (each)..... .12
4 Good Pair Shafts, ironed in good shape, 4.00
4 Steel Tire 1 x 3-16 and under, (each)..... 1.00
And all jobbing at lowest living prices. All work guaranteed.

Yours respectfully,

William P. English,

MECHANIC STREET, NORWALK



Will quickly cure Diphtheria, Quinsy, Croup, Colds, and Sore Throat. All druggists sell it. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I., Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

SPOTINE.

Do YOU EVER SPILL INK, GET IT ON YOUR FINGERS OR CLOTHES? SPOTINE INSTANTLY REMOVES IT.

Spotine instantly removes spots and stains of all kinds without injury to the finest fabrics. Makes a glossy silk or shiny coat look like new. Has no bad odor, never leaves a ring on cloth after using. Useful in a hundred ways in household labors. For sale by Grocers, Druggists, and Dry Goods Stores. Price, 25 cents.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

I have just Secured the LATEST IMPORTATIONS!

Spring and Summer Suitings, which I will make up at the lowest cash price.

F. KOCOUR,

Merchant Tailor, 17 NORTH MAIN STREET So. NORWALK, Conn.

From April 1, 1893, every package will contain a cake of pure Olive Oil Toilet Soap.

I like IVORINE WASHING powder very much and consider the cake of TOILET SOAP enclosed in each package worth more than the price of whole package.

MRS. F. A. SPRINGER, Saugford, Me.

IVORINE
WASHING POWDER
The J. B. Williams Co., Clantonbury, Ct.
For 50 years makers of Toilet Soap.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

15. CORDOVAN.
FRENCH ENAMELED CALF.
\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN.
EXTRA FINE.
\$2.175 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
\$3.25 \$2.175 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profit. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

A. H. HOYT & SON.

TO RENT.
One desirable suite of apartments in "James Block." Also desirable apartments on first floor on Cross street.
F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Trustee.

J. D. Jennings,
Undertaker.
4 KNIGHT STREET,
opposite Horse Railroad Depot.
Night Bell at Office

NOTICE!

City Taxes.

Notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes to the City of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut that the undersigned, Collector of taxes for said City, on the list of 1894, has received a warrant from the Mayor for the collection of the tax laid by said City, March 5th, 1894, on the ratable estate liable to taxation therein;

THAT SAID TAX IS NOW DUE,

And that he will be present at the council rooms in the Fairfield County National Bank Building, EVERY WEEK-DAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock, from the date hereof, until August 1st, 1894.

Also, that upon all of said taxes remaining unpaid after the first day of August, 1894, interest at the rate of nine (9) per cent. per annum will be charged from the first day of July, 1894, until the same is paid.

Dated at Norwalk, the 2nd day of July, 1894
ADDISON A. BETTS,
Collector of City Taxes on the List of 1894.

DRINK



EXCELSIOR WATER SARATOGA

SARATOGA!

Genuine Saratoga water in block-tin lined barrels direct from the celebrated spring is for sale on draught by **JAMES HADDEN**, at the corner of Wall and River streets.

THE WATER

Is brought direct from Saratoga and is dispensed in precisely the same condition in which it flows from the spring at Saratoga and is sold at 5 cents per glass.



LIVE THE BABY

MELLIN'S FOOD

THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.
SEND for our book "THE CARE AND FEEDING OF INFANTS," mailed free to any address.
J. D. LEFF-ROODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

NOT SETTLED YET.

The Great Strike of Railway Employees Still In Progress.

RAILROADS RESUMING WORK

A Very Greatly Improved Condition Generally Is Reported.

BIG MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT.

St. Louis Workingmen Will Then Decide Whether to Strike.

The Blockade Is Thoroughly Broken at Many Points, and at Most Places Trains Are Running With a Reasonable Degree of Regularity—Sovereign's Order Has Been Practically Ignored So Far—A Small Strike Inaugurated at the Chicago Stockyards, but Workmen Stood Ready to Take the Places of Those Who Quit. The Conference of the Federation of Labor and Other Leaders—No Truth in Report of Strike on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Expert butchers at the stockyards left their work this morning in accordance with the plan for a general strike. They number about 30 and are employed by Armour, Swift and Morris. Their action will interfere seriously with work at the packing houses.

The strikers tried to interfere with the nonunion men who took their places, and a large crowd gathered around Morris' building and threatened violence. Police and militia were sent to the scene and prevented trouble. The butchers are expert workmen, and their places will be difficult to fill. An attempt is being made to supply enough men to continue killing.

The stockyards strike spread during the morning to about 800 men. They were employed as meat cutters, roustabouts and general laborers. The movement is not concerted, and in many departments the strike was not felt, while in others no one was at work. Slaughtering was being done at all the houses, and the packers said the strike would amount only to a temporary inconvenience. Guards surrounded all the packing houses, but no evidences of violence were seen.

Sift, Armour and Morris are buying all of the live stock offered and killing and shipping it as fast as possible. For every butcher on strike two stand asking employment. There is no trouble whatever, and the men at work say there will be none.

Switchmen's Places to Be Filled. The Stockyards Switching association posted notices today that all old employees who reported for work tomorrow morning would be reinstated, but that the places of those who did not return would be filled by strangers.

The conference called for today by Samuel Gompers, head of the National Federation of Labor, has been looked forward to as most important, and as likely to determine in large measure the outcome of the present strike. A press man reported from the Briggs House that the meeting was to be held at 9 o'clock, but that at 10 o'clock not more than three or four of those to participate had arrived. The meeting, it was announced, would be secret, and nothing would likely be known of its result for some time.

"We are all in sympathy with the Debs strike," said Mr. Gompers, "and we shall try to do something to bring order out of chaos. What that will be I do not know. We have ample power to order a general strike, but whether it will be done or not I cannot say."

Another prominent leader said they proposed to issue an appeal to the public to cease patronizing Pullman cars. The bakers in Heisser & Junge's shop at Thirty-ninth street struck this morning. There are about 200 employed in the shop.

Regular Troops Like It. Affairs at General Miles' headquarters have about reached their normal state again, the greater part of the excitement attendant upon the strike and the arrival of troops having subsided. The experience of many of the officers, especially from the western forts, is in the nature of a summer outing. Many of them are being entertained at the down town clubs, and their service here is, on the whole, rather pleasant than otherwise. The Chicago, Iroquois, Union League, Chicago Athletic and other clubs have extended their privileges, and nearly all the officers are taking advantage of them.

The rumor that Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway men decided last night to strike is emphatically denied by officials of the road. General Manager Earling stated today that the men who had been on strike have returned to work, and that the road is running its trains without interference.

The managers of the Western Union Telegraph company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable company and the North American Telegraph company have been subpoenaed at Chicago, Milwaukee and various other points to appear and produce the telegraphic correspondence of President Debs and other parties interested and connected with the Pullman boycott and strike.

Lieutenant Schaffner of the Illinois naval militia was today notified that two one pound rapid firing hotchkiss guns, with field carriages and ammunition, had been shipped him from Washington. The naval militia is doing strike duty along the water front and in the harbor and the southern section of the city. Heretofore the organization has not been fully equipped.

It was stated this morning by labor leaders in the confidence of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that today's conference in Chicago had not for its purpose an extension of the strike, but to devise ways and means to settle the present troubles. The leaders refused to disclose their plans, but they appeared to be confident that matters would soon be adjusted peacefully. They would not say that no more labor unions would be called out, but did not object to that inference.

Claims of Railroad Managers. The General Managers' association has decided to discontinue its information bureau tomorrow, alleging that the strike troubles are now practically over. The general managers say the railroads are now practically in their usual operation and have no further need of the assistance which the bureau has been giving them.

The Federation executive committee, five members of which were in secret session all morning, at 11 o'clock convened with a large number of officials, representatives of labor unions, at the Briggs House. Among the national labor organizations represented were the printers, cigar makers, painters and decorators, carpenters, brewers, trainmen, miners, firemen, Building Trades council, bakers, tailors, iron and steel workers, musicians, machine wood workers and seamen, said to represent in all about 600,000 men. The meeting was presided over by President Gompers, and the strike from the time of its conception fully investigated. Particular attention was paid to the Pullman strike, and reports were heard from the various local organizations which have already decided to strike. It was generally believed by those present that no decision as to the action of the Federation of Labor would be reached before tomorrow.

Neither President Debs nor General Master Workman Sovereign was present at the morning session, although it was announced that Debs would be called to the conference before its close.

K. of L. Not Favored.

There seemed to be a desire on the part of many of those present to give Mr. Sovereign no invitation to attend the conference, although it was stated by a member of the secession executive council that Mr. Sovereign might be called on some time during the meeting. It was apparent that the Knights of Labor were not looked upon with favor, and the indications were that a rupture between that order and the federation might be developed at the present conference. All delegates, however, absolutely refused to discuss the probability of such a result. Messrs. Sovereign, Lindholm, Adams and Fitzgerald called upon Mayor Hopkins this morning and conferred with him for about an hour. Their object was to call to the attention of the mayor the provisions of the O'Neill law of 1888, under which it is thought the president may compel George M. Pullman to arbitrate his differences with his employees. Mayor Hopkins promised the committee he would call the matter to the attention of Corporation Counsel Rubens and also speak of it to Governor Altgeld, who is in the city today.

Strike Foreshadowed at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The trades and labor union, composed of the organ and boiler makers, today, at a meeting adopted a series of resolutions which seem to portend a general strike of labor organizations in St. Louis.

Sympathy with the railroad strikers is expressed, and a meeting of delegates from all the labor organizations in the city is called for next Saturday evening, at which time the advisability of a general strike in support of the American Railway union will be voted upon.

With the railroads handling all traffic offering with their usual promptness interest in the strike here, so far as it may have been a railroad strike, has almost disappeared. All trains, both passenger and freight, are running without interruption and are handling easily all traffic to be had, though it must be confessed that business is as yet far below the normal. The action of the trades and labor unions is now the center of attention. Saturday night is the time set for decision by the trades and labor unions and by the Building Trades council. It will then be determined whether the 45,000 or more members of labor organizations in this city will strike in aid of the Pullman boycott. Until then there is likely to be little change in the situation.

Denver View of Sovereign's Order.

DENVER, July 13.—J. N. Corbin, district secretary Knights of Labor, said concerning Sovereign's address:

"The so called order is merely a request and can have no effect in the west. It seems to have been written under the influence of the labor atmosphere at Chicago. For the west to strike would not aid the issue, but would injure labor by affecting the position it has obtained through years of effort. Labor advances by evolutionary, not by revolutionary, moves; by actual, not by physical, force. The true leader of labor now is the one who seeks to keep reason throne, who tries to keep the masses from striking. A great storm is on the country. The true labor captain will try to steer his ship through it with the least trouble. The K. of L. in the west will be influenced by nothing else. The wisdom of their course will be seen when the storm is over. Let labor ever look and think before it jumps."

All the railroads entering Denver were in full operation today as before the strike, except the Union Pacific and Rock Island. The Union Pacific sends only one passenger train a day west on account of the crippled condition of the Southern Pacific. Rock Island officials announce that a train from Chicago is on the road, and tomorrow night the return trip will begin.

General McCook has located his troops so that a large force can be concentrated in less than 24 hours at any point where rioting might occur, but he does not anticipate any further trouble on account of the strike.

Another Injunction Against Debs.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Another omnibus bill and restraining order was issued against E. V. Debs and others by Judge Taft of the United States circuit court today, similar to that filed here July 4. The persons enjoined are E. V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Kelher, John Hotchkiss, A. Pazybok, H. Elfine, James Hannan, John Lastenbrook, William Smith, Edward O'Neill,

Charles Naylor, John Duffy, William Molken, L. Shelly, Fred Ketchum, John W. Doyle, R. M. Steele, Mack Roberts, L. D. Lindley, Frank Cross and all conspiring with them. It covers the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Columbus, Akron and Cleveland, the New York, Lake Erie and Western, the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Wheeling and Lake Erie. It was done at the solicitation of Swayne, Swayne and Hayes of Toledo, general counsel of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad.

Everything Going at Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 13.—The situation here is decidedly improved. All the trunk line roads are moving through freight without interruption. Some are getting out local freight irregularly, but the Lake Shore has a full complement of nonunion men and is moving all freights without difficulty and has cleared out all accumulations of cars in its yards. The Wheeling and Lake Erie is at a standstill, having discharged its men, and as yet has had no move to resume freight business. There has been not the slightest interruption to passenger traffic for several days, and it is believed that there will be no more serious trouble here.

The Michigan Central yard men, who were expected to strike this morning, decided not to do so and are all at work. The eight yard men of the Clover Leaf who went out yesterday morning were notified last night to report for duty this morning and their places would be filled by outsiders. This morning two went to work, and the others are expected to follow. That road sent out two freights and expects no further trouble.

Lewis Potts, one of the new Lake Shore switchmen, was running a pony engine in the yards at noon. He was fired on by some unknown person from behind some empty freight cars. Five shots were fired, one grazing his neck, but not wounding him. The assailant escaped.

No Strike at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, July 13.—The executive board of District assembly 197, K. of L., were in secret session until a late hour, and after a heated discussion it was decided not to order the local men out in response to Grand Master Workman Sovereign's appeal. Resolutions were passed denouncing President Cleveland for ordering out the government troops, and the arrest of Debs was condemned. A resolution of sympathy for the strikers in the west was adopted. The local assemblies will endorse the action of the executive board.

All Over at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—As far as Cleveland is concerned the great railroad strike is at an end. All the striking employees of the Big Four returned to work this morning. The city yards of the Lake Shore were fairly manned; the Erie was opened up fully yesterday; the Nickel Plate was handling everything in slight and running through trains to Chicago. There has been no strike at Collinwood, and the other roads are in pretty good shape to do business. The strikers had a meeting and parade participated in by 200 men.

Utah Train Carries Regularly—Where?

OGDEN, U. T., July 13.—A train has left for the west on the Southern Pacific road bearing four companies of the Sixteenth infantry. How far the train is expected to go is not known. Mail and passenger trains were sent out this morning. It is believed that one company of soldiers is to be stationed at Truckee, one at Wadsworth, one at Reno and one at Carlin until the present trouble is settled. The four companies of the Sixteenth regiment that went west are under command of Colonel Poland of the Seventeenth regiment.

Will Not Produce Telegrams.

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 13.—Charles E. Randall, manager of the Postal Telegraph company's local office, acting under instructions from headquarters, has ignored a summons to produce in the United States court at Denver files of all messages received or sent pertaining to the strike. He has been instructed not to go to Denver unless arrested and not to produce the messages no matter what comes.

Debs Imjored Them to Hold Out.

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—Some 75 strikers who had agreed to go to work changed their minds during the night, having received a message from Debs imploring them to stand firm. There were gatherings of strikers and others in the yards, but after a couple of arrests were made there was no interference with trains.

Buffalo Trains on Time.

BUFFALO, July 13.—There was less likelihood of a strike here today than at any time since the Pullman trouble began. Railroad men, outside the A. R. U., looked upon the strike in the west as practically broken. Trains are now running on schedule time on all the roads.

New Men For the Places.

TERRE HAUTE, July 13.—There were but a handful of Knights of Labor here, and of these only a few quit work. Sovereign's order had no effect. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Big Four and the Evansville and Terre Haute are filling strikers' places with new men.

Tieup on the Ohio Central.

FOSTORIA, O., July 13.—The switchmen, firemen, engineers, brakemen and operators of the Toledo and Ohio Central road here went out, and the freight traffic road was tied up. There was not a train moving today except the passenger trains.

Last Winter at One of the Little Hill-side Shrines near San Remo the Madonna was observed to be weeping.

This was not seen by one, but by many, as great crowds collected and watched the slowly dripping tears. The people were puzzled, bewildered, frightened. And so they called together the wisest men to find out the cause. After several days of deliberation and examination, they announced the cause of the Madonna's tears. There was a hole in the top of her head. The rain had entered and filled the cavity, and in time worked its way through the eyes, the pupils of which presented the thinnest portion of marble to work through.—Rome Letter.

Old Leather.

The thrift and economy of French methods have found a use for old leather. This heretofore almost useless article is put into vats, boiled, and being subjected to hydraulic pressure yields a greasy liquid that, after treatment with sulphuric acid, is run off into barrels to cool. After passing through various purifying processes it is fit for the uses to which low grades of oil are put.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STRIKE STILL ON.

The Condition as Reported From Every Part of the Country.

VERY FEW QUIT IN CHICAGO.

No General Stoppage Has Occurred So Far In the Windy City.

SEVERAL MEAT TRAINS MOVED.

All In All, the Condition May Be Said to Have Greatly Improved.

Trains Are Now Moving In Many Places

Where Absolute Tieups Previously Existed—Many Railroad Employees Have Returned to Work—General Master Sovereign Says He Is Perfectly Satisfied With the Result of His Order—All Trains Moving Regularly In Colorado—The House Will Now Investigate the Causes Leading Up to the Big Strike—Olney's Impeachment Will Be Asked For—Labor Leaders in Washington.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Switch engines were puffing around the yards today, several meat trains were sent out, and business was in a fair way to be resumed on the usual footing. The Lake Shore company had an engine at work, and a switch train on the Wabash was running under command of Master Mechanic Jamieson, Superintendent Merrill and Trainmaster Balou. The yards switching company had three engines at work clearing away the wreckage that has blocked the tracks. Police and militia guarded the trains, but no violence was offered.

The general strike which was to have been inaugurated last night to force arbitration of the Pullman strike failed to materialize today. Throughout the city this morning there was little evidence of the business paralysis which has been so confidently predicted by labor leaders. Every street car line in the city was running, the elevated roads carried the usual number of trains, and the early morning crowds of workmen on the way to their shops and benches seemed undiminished. Of all the trades which had threatened a strike, the seamen, the cigar makers and the carpenters were the only unions which signified their intention of stopping work today. Reports from these trades were anxiously awaited, but their action one way or another was regarded as only a drop in the bucket.

Meat Trains Started.

Morris received 42 cars of cattle over the Burlington and three over the Santa Fe. Two meat trains were started from the yards. Their departure was not hindered. Last night 200 yards employees refused to load a meat train, and the work was done by new men. This morning the strikers told Superintendent Ashley that they did not intend to quit work permanently and asked to be reinstated. Their request was refused.

R. B. Youngson of Cleveland, assistant to Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Engineers, held a conference today with President Thomas of the Chicago and Western Indiana Belt Line road at Mr. Thomas' office in the Dearborn station. A committee of engineers and firemen of the road was present. The object of the conference was to make arrangements regarding the running of trains during the present trouble. The engineers and firemen of the Belt Line are all said to be loyal to the company and willing to cooperate with it in raising the blockade. Mr. Youngson said all the engineers of the brotherhood will stick to their engines and not one will leave his post to help the Debs movement.

There was a rumor about this morning that Mayor Hopkins would issue a proclamation closing all the saloons of the city. Asked as to the truth of the rumor, the mayor said, "That matter has been under consideration, and such a proclamation may be issued, but I do not think it will be immediately."

The Cleveland Report Denied.

The story from Cleveland that Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor had wired his men at that place not to strike is emphatically denied by labor leaders here. Secretary Simpson of the local union of the K. of L. said today that Mr. Sovereign had been privately informed of the Cleveland message. "That telegram was a forgery," said Secretary Simpson, "and Mr. Sovereign has already forwarded a denial to Cleveland. There has been no countermand of last night's order."

The stockyards officials reported a quiet day at the yards. Shipments were made of 136 cattle and 1,159 hogs without trouble, and a large number of cars are expected in.

The president of the Building Trades council says his order numbers 26,000 members, and they will all quit work before Saturday night. Today there was no evidence that any of them had struck. The Seamen's union claim a membership of 10,000, and all have been ordered to strike. There was no evidence that any considerable number had obeyed the order. The German Bakers' union No. 2, in 50 West Side bakeries, containing 800 members, met this morning and decided to go out.

The journeymen shoemakers this morning decided to postpone action in the strike until tomorrow morning.

No Arbitration Probable.

Mayor Pingree left Detroit to try to force the Pullman company to arbitrate. The Pullman people report that they have not seen him, and that the situation is likely to remain unchanged.

After an exhaustive investigation, covering practically every field of labor, the

Chicago Evening Post finds that 1,700 cigarmakers have struck, and that 800 German bakers had decided to go out tonight. All other lines of industry seem to be going on as usual. Lindholm, master workman of the Knights of Labor, claims that there are 10,000 Knights of Labor in this country.

Sovereign Is Satisfied.

Referring to the threatened strike of the K. of L. General Master Workman Sovereign said he was "by no means disappointed; that it was too early yet to say what the action of the unions would be. He declared he did not expect there would be any perceptible change in the situation today. If the order issued by himself were in effect by Saturday night, he would be satisfied."

The first trouble resulting from the calling out of all labor organizations occurred at the freighthouses of the Burlington road. A telephone message was sent to the Maxwell Street police station by a representative of Marshall Field & Co., which stated that their teamsters were being intimidated by the strikers. Lieutenant Mahoney sent five officers to the freighthouses and drove the crowd of strikers away.

All Trains Running In Colorado.

DENVER, July 12.—All the Colorado railroads are now running all trains regularly, and the A. R. U. members in this city and at other points will probably find when they apply for the work that their services are not wanted. The workingmen in this city are not inclined to join in a sympathy strike on behalf of the Pullman employees, and the A. R. U. has concluded that such a move would do no good. The unions connected with the Denver trades and labor assemblies belong to the American Federation of Labor. Rhody Kenahan, president of the assembly, said today he did not anticipate President Gompers would call out the organized labor of this city, but if he should the order would be obeyed. There are comparatively few Knights of Labor here, their strongest organization being the assembly composed of Union Pacific shomemen. As the Union Pacific federated board has decided against a strike on that system, the members of this assembly are unwilling to go out.

Improved Condition at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The strike on the Big Four is practically at an end. The firemen were the first to notify the company of their willingness to return, and they were promptly followed by the road brakemen. Within a day, it is thought, every road leading into the city will have resumed freight traffic with a full force. General Passenger Agent Horner of the Nickel Plate says the strike is over so far as his road is concerned, and that passenger trains with Pullman cars attached will be started out of Chicago at once.

The Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and the several other roads made much better progress in switching cars today, and all are getting out freight trains.

A mass meeting of all striking railroad men has been called, and it is reported that either Debs or Rogers will be here from Chicago to take part in the deliberations.

No Strike In Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Whatever may have been the action taken by the local assembly Knights of Labor last night it was not of a nature that induces boastfulness. No Knight is heard bragging that the strike locally will amount to much or that there will be any strike at all. The organization is not numerically strong here. A few years ago it had a membership of several thousand, but now it has dwindled to about 1,000 or 1,700. The district assembly will hold another meeting. Master Workman Williams says, "If we strike at all, it will not be before the end of the week." The local labor leaders express no sanguine expectations for a favorable outcome of the present strike and have rather frowned on it from the start.

Improvement at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The railroad situation here showed decided improvement today, and the reports of the traffic handled by the various roads indicate a decided increase in the number of loaded cars handled. The percentage of increase is running from 20 to 30 per cent on each road. The Big Four is having the most serious trouble, a result of its lack of firemen. This, however, is being remedied rapidly. The Louisville and Nashville and Mobile and Ohio, which were behind the other roads, are now coming to the front with a good increase in traffic, including a resumption of the regular freight service. All the other roads are handling promptly all freight offered.

All Nickel Plate Trains Running.

TOLEDO, O., July 12.—As a result of a union meeting of the members of all railway orders at Bellevue last night, all the Nickel Plate men reported for work today, and trains are running without interruption. J. F. Moore, general yard master of the Lake Shore at Air Line Junction, this morning found a White Cap notice tacked to his front door, notifying him that if he switched any more cars or did any more switchman's duty in the yards he would be "roped" forthwith. He has been doing switchmen's work all day, however.

Nashville Strikers Return.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—All strikers on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, with the exception of some of the switchmen, returned to work today. The places of most of the switchmen had already been filled. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway sent out its regular freight trains, and six were sent out by the L. and N. railroad. All passenger trains arrived and departed on time.

"Soo" Switchmen Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—The switchmen of the "Soo" road in this city to the number of about 40 struck today. Their grievance is that they were required to switch cars from boycotted roads. This is the first trouble the Soo has had, as it owns its own sleepers. Thus far the strike has not had serious effect on the regular service other than to delay it considerably.

Read the GAZETTE.

A Wonderful Operation.

Perhaps no more interesting example of the progress of surgery can be given than in the case of John Moran, a time-keeper on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who was recently saved by the surgeon's needle. Moran was almost walled into a cut where some laborers were blasting heavy rocks, near Port Chester. His approach was unobserved, and a considerable portion of him was transferred to the ground several feet beyond. Moran's left arm was virtually torn from the socket, and a large part of his scalp disappeared altogether. The most serious wounds were in the trunk. The abdomen was split open as if it had been struck with a cleaver, and the intestines fell out. An old army blanket was thrown over him, and one of his aids was about to get a pine box when the supposed dead man groaned. No time was lost in picking up all that was left of Moran and taking the remains to the village.

A local doctor telegraphed for Dr. Weir of New York. The intestines, which were covered with dirt and small chips of wood and stones, were washed and warmed with tepid water. There were twelve distinct lacerations of the illium or small intestines. They were carefully mended with silk stitches. Looking deeper into the cavity, parts of Moran's clothing were seen imbedded against the spine. A silver watch case, bent nearly double, had been forced into the stomach. A piece of the watch chain had lacerated the bladder. A brass button was found fast in the liver. All of these foreign bodies were removed, and the abdominal space was washed with a bichloride of mercury solution. Then all the lacerations were mended with silk stitches. Moran fully recovered and returned to work with an imitation of "crazy quilting" on his hip where the skin had been lacerated in zig-zag fashion that would defy the needle of the decorative art worker.—Stamford Advocate.

To be Exterminated.

Josiah Hubbard of Middletown, state commissioner on peach yellows and the twenty-two deputy commissioners, met in Hartford, Saturday, and decided upon a plan of campaign against the peach tree disease known as the "yellows." It is intended to officially inspect every peach tree in the state, between July 15 and September 2. Each tree found infected with the disease will be designated with a card "To Be Destroyed." The tree must then be burned within ten days under a penalty of a fine of from \$100 to \$500. The commissioners of peach yellows and the deputy commissioners each receive \$5 per day and expenses while employed in the performance of their duties. The deputy for this section is George C. Comstock of Broad River.

Blown Over to Long Island.

Mr. Joseph Whitney and his three sons went out for a sail Saturday afternoon, intending to make a landing at Cokenoe Island. The wind blew them off shore and across the sound to Lloyd's Neck, L. I. Sunday, Charles Riley who was out sailing in the yacht Marguerite brought the children safely back to their homes. As there was a high wind and Mr. Whitney's boat a small one, he decided to wait until today before making a start for home. According to all accounts the lads had a sailing experience that they will not soon forget.

The Dog Star Grins.

Until the 11th of August the Dog Star grins in rage against humanity, so the ancients tell us. "The sea boils, wine turns sour, dogs begin to grow mad, the bile increases and irritates, and all animals grow languid. It is a time of burning fevers, hysterics and phrenesies." He would change his grin to a howl if he were forced to ride from here to South Norwalk in a certain carryall we know of.

Large Forest Fire.

A big section of woodland on the west side of the Connecticut spiritualists' camp ground on the Niantic River is on fire. The woods and fields are exceedingly dry and it is feared much damage may be done. The fire at one time threatened the Niantic camp ground, but took another course and now is burning westward.

Wants His Child.

The question whether or not a man is entitled to the custody of his child after its commitment to the County home or whether somebody else has a better right to it, is soon to be decided by the County commissioners. The decision will affect not one, but many men whose children have been taken from them because of their inability to provide for them.

About two years ago, Hilmer Bedine was sent from Bridgeport to the County home. Hilmer's father is a Swede and his name is Gustav. He resides in the West End and is a hard working man. He has three other children and at that time was unable to care for them all, so Hilmer was sent to the home. He had been there but a short time when Mrs. Daniel Green of West Norwalk visited the institution. She had no children and wanted a little boy to live with her. The fair haired little Swede attracted her attention and finally she took him to her home. He was a bright little fellow and she and her husband grew to be very fond of him. In fact they thought so much of him that now they don't want to give him up. About three weeks ago Hilmer's mother died and Mrs. Green brought him to Bridgeport to attend the funeral. He was so overjoyed to see his father and brothers and sisters that he didn't want to go back.

When Mrs. Green wanted to return he was not to be found and she finally had to go without him. Later, it was found that he had hidden in the house of one of the neighbors till he saw her leave. The boy's father was also loath to lose him. He now has work and is able to provide for all his family, so he applied to the commissioners to have the child recommended to his care.

Major Middlebrook presented the petition and immediately struck a snag. Mr. and Mrs. Green didn't want the boy to be taken from them and appeared before the commissioners who constitute the board of Management of the home. They vigorously opposed the granting of the petition. The commissioners have now had the matter under consideration for some time and a decision is expected shortly.

Recent Deaths.

Mr. Chester A. Hawley died at his home on the Westport road this morning, in the 63d year of his age. The deceased until his recent illness had been employed as the manager of the South Norwalk Beef company. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Church, survives him. Mr. Hawley was a native of Southbury.

Ray, son of George R. and Minnie S. Wyman, died at his home on Lewis street, Wednesday, aged 7 months and 26 days.

Mrs. Frederick W. DeKlyn died at her home in Danbury Tuesday night. The deceased was a sister-in-law of W. F. DeKlyn of this city, and had a large circle of friends here.

Ellen, the five months old daughter of letter carrier John F. Healey and wife died at her home on Harriet street, Wednesday.

King's Daughters.

The King's Daughters of St. Paul's church held their last meeting for the present, at the chapel on Berkeley street, Tuesday evening. It resolved into a reception and was greatly enjoyed. Rev. Mr. Pond's remarks were listened to with much interest and enjoyment. A vocal solo by Miss Anna Staab was warmly applauded, as was a recitation by Mrs. W. A. Pryer; a banjo duet by the Misses Smith and Peck was a pleasing feature, and a mandolin solo by Mrs. Hoyt received deserved recognition. Light refreshments were served.

Requests to Public Institutions.

The will of Mrs. Emily Fitch, who died in New Haven last week, makes the following public bequests: To the Connecticut General Hospital for the establishment of a children's ward, including a new and separate building, \$50,000; to the Yale Theological School, \$30,000; to the Hampton Normal Institution, Hampton, Va., \$5,000; to the New Haven Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; to the Connecticut Training School for Nurses, \$1,000, and to the Home Missionary Society of the Center Church, \$2,000. The estate amounts to \$250,000.

Public Installation.

The public installation of the recently elected officers of Our Brothers Lodge, I. O. O. F., drew together a crowd of Norwalk's best citizens, scarce one of whom did not open their eyes in wonderment at the magnificently appointed room into which they were ushered.

The following officers of the Grand Lodge were present, and conducted the installation exercises: Grand Master—Leopold Dilean, of Hartford.

Deputy Grand Master—David R. Aling, of New Haven.

Grand Warden—L. H. Fuller, of Putnam.

Grand Secretary—Frederick Bottsford, of Putnam.

Grand Master—F. P. Blair, of Waterbury.

Grand Representative—W. H. Mari-gold, of Bridgeport.

The officers installed were: Noble Grand—Gehurdus Worden.

Vice Grand—George W. Day.

Recording Scribe—Bradley S. Keith.

Permanent Secretary—St. John Merrill.

Treasurer—John H. Wade.

Speeches were made by each of the grand officers, and by Brothers E. J. Hill and Bradley S. Keith, both members of the grand lodge.

The exercises were greatly enjoyed by all present, even though it was a late hour when they were finished. Among those present were several members of Our Brothers who had not visited the lodge room in several months, and the changes made were a matter of fully as much surprise to them as to those without the pale of the order.

The grand officers were banqueted in the commodious banquet room attached to the lodge room. Three of them remained over night and put up at the Norwalk Hotel.

Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 have recently been expended in refurbishing the lodge room, and we doubt if there be any Odd Fellow lodge in the state that has a handsomer meeting room.

The room is heated by steam recently introduced into the building.

Artist Washburne has beautified the walls and ceiling in an artistic manner. On the wall to the right as you enter the room are two pictures reaching from near the ceiling to the baseboard.

The first represents the Good Samaritan succoring the traveler who went down from Jericho and the other an event in the life of David and Jonathan. The ceiling has a heavenly look, several cherubs adding to the beauty of the same.

The draperies at the windows and the canopies at the officers' chairs are elegant. They are of silk brocade, very wide, and were woven especially for the lodge. The window draperies are of an attractive red as is the canopy over the Noble Grand's chair; that of the Vice Grand is of blue and the Encampment tent is royal purple. Over four hundred yards of goods were used, the same being two yards wide and of a superior quality.

The floor is covered with a rich Wilton carpet made expressly for Our Brothers and is a beauty. The furniture appears to be new and is in keeping with the other appointments of the room.

Much credit is due Messrs. Arthur C. Wheeler, Charles H. Glover, John H. Wade, John H. Kenney and H. W. Kemp, under whose immediate supervision the changes have been so successfully and expeditiously accomplished.

A reception will be held this evening at the lodge room, for ladies and gentlemen. There will be instrumental and vocal music, a feature of the same being music by the Jerome May banjo club. Tickets, which are free, can be secured of any member of the lodge.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions of physicians as harm they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Cost of Evening Schools.

Comptroller Staub has drawn orders for the support of evening schools in fifteen towns in the state, amounting to \$5,873.07. The allowance is \$3 per capita on the average attendance during the term. The towns supporting evening schools with the amount paid to each are as follows:—

Hartford, \$555; Ansonia, \$74.07; Bridgeport, \$379.83; Greenwich, \$48; Middletown, \$116.04; New Haven, \$1,242; New Britain, \$285; Norwich, \$600.75; Norwalk, \$652.17; Stamford, \$193.77; Vernon, \$360; Wallingford, \$267.84; Waterbury, \$873.60; Windham, \$147; New London, \$78.

Chronic Kickers.

A New Haven motorman says: "We have developed a queer habit. Whenever we stand still off a car or in bed, our right leg kicks at intervals and for no purpose whatever. We all have the tapping kick and we will have it as long as there are footbells on the car platforms. You see that we have to strike the bells at all the crossings. A new man becomes as lame with hitting the footbell the first day as a fellow learning to ride a bicycle. But, unlike the bicyclist, we develop only one leg. I can't keep my foot still 20 seconds at a stretch."

New Aide for Governor Morris.

Colonel H. Holton Wood of Ansonia has resigned his position as aide de camp on Governor Morris' staff, giving as his reasons the press of business engagements and the ill health of his wife. E. Shelton Cornell of New Haven has been appointed in his place. He is a well-known politician in this state, a prominent member of the Monticello club of New Haven and business manager of the "New Haven Morning News."

The "Fighting Fifth."

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, the "Foot Cavalry," will be held at Norwich on the evening of Wednesday, August 8, and the following day, August 9, which is the thirty-second anniversary of the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.

MONEY WELL SPENT

IS DOUBLY EARNED;

THINK IT OVER

As you read this and consider these instances.

Take the case of Mr. Peter Dulac, Jr., who works in the pulp mill at Fairfield, Me. He is a hard-working, industrious man, but his blood became impure, and he became so run down that he had to give up work. Allen's Sarsaparilla straightened him out. That was money well spent. Read what he says:

GENTLEMEN:—I want you to know what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was troubled with impure blood, and although I have always been a strong, tough man, I had to give up work. My skin was all covered with blotches. The doctors here said it was eczema. They treated me, but in vain. I kept growing worse. One day while in Mr. Carleton's drug store, he desired me to try Allen's Sarsaparilla, and said he knew it would cure me. I commenced to use it and before I had taken one bottle, I was able to go to work. I took two bottles and felt that I was cured. This spring I took two bottles more, and can say that I am now in better health than for ten years. I work hard every day, and have had no signs of my old troubles returning. I believe I am cured as it has now been a year or more since taking the first bottle. Yours, PETER DULAC, JR. E. P. MAYO, witness

IT'S WORTH IT.

You'd have to be rich to pay \$1000 a bottle for Allen's Sarsaparilla, but here's a man who says it is well worth that sum. Read what he writes regarding this famous remedy.

KENNEBUNK, ME. cannot express too forcibly the gratitude I feel for what Allen's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I am now 76 years old, and for sixty years I have suffered from Acute Rheumatism. At the age of 16 I contracted this terrible disease by exposure, and it has clung to me all my life. The disease was mostly in my right hip and back. I have suffered terribly at times, so much so that in ten minutes it would seem as though I suffered the agonies of a lifetime. Doctors and medicine seemed to do no good until this spring, when I bought a bottle of Allen's Sarsaparilla for my blood. It is a wonderful medicine. It seemed as though I could feel it going through every vein, and before I had taken half a bottle I could feel the rheumatism leaving me. Now I have taken but one bottle and am free from the disease for the first time in sixty years. I am cured. One thousand dollars would not cover the value of this one bottle of Allen's Sarsaparilla to me. [Signed] LIJAN BUZZELL

THE STATION AGENT SPEAKS.

Salt Rheum is a very uncomfortable disease, and is very obstinate and hard to cure. Mr. C. E. Keys, Station Agent at the Maine Central Railroad at Rockland, who is so well known that his testimony is valuable, was cured of his Salt Rheum by Allen's Sarsaparilla.

ROCKLAND, ME. Gentlemen:—I wish to give my testimonial for Allen's Sarsaparilla, as it has cured me of a very disagreeable disease. I had Salt Rheum all over my hands, and could get nothing to help me, until I began using Allen's Sarsaparilla. I had not taken it but a short time when the disease began to disappear. By the time I had taken one bottle I was all well, and have seen no signs of it since. Since taking your valuable medicine I have been in perfect health in every way, but I believe I would be sick now if I had not used it. It is worth \$5.00 a bottle and would be cheap at that price. C. E. KEYS, M.C. R. R. Station.

Bon Voyage.

Miss Stella Seymour, sister of Hon. John S. Seymour, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, sailed from New York Wednesday on the City of New York for Southampton. With her sailed her niece, Miss Ethel Newcomb. They go first to London to visit Mr. Seymour's brother resident there. Miss Seymour is to remain abroad for nine months and Miss Newcomb is to remain in Paris and Germany for two years, to perfect herself in music. Patent Commissioner Seymour came to New York to bid the party bon voyage and then came up to Norwalk to pay a brief visit to his children and friends here; taking a trolley ride to Koton; where he spent an hour inflating his lungs with salt sea air and then returned to New York, taking the midnight train again for Washington.

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

Reunion of the Seventeenth.

The annual reunion of the 17th C. V., known as the Fairfield County regiment will be held on August 28th at Greenwich. The people of that town are good entertainers and "vets" can rest assured of having a grand good time.

Towns Must Pay.

The supreme court has decided that the towns, not the counties, must pay for the approaches to the new Washington bridge. The estimated cost of these approaches is \$10,000.

Monahan-Nordaby Mill "Off."

The fight between "Dutch" Monahan of Norwalk and Bruce Nordaby of this city has been mutually "declared off." It seems that notwithstanding the large number of sports who paid sums ranging from \$3 down to twenty-five cents to board a boat at Waterside a short time ago expecting to see the mill, there was only \$45 in the purse, and this meagre amount the sluggers thought it would be undignified for them to battle for. They were perfectly satisfied, however, to divide the purse, each principal taking half the amount. This pleased the Norwalk man so well that he spent his share in getting gloriously full. As for those who are still holding tickets with the expectation of seeing a fight, they will very readily perceive that they have been swindled.—Stamford Advocate.

United Brass Workers.

The seventh annual national convention of Trades Assembly No. 252, of the Knights of Labor, the United Brass Workers and Metal Polishers of the United States, opened in Waterbury Wednesday. National Master Workman John E. Fitzgerald of New Haven, presided. There were sixty-two delegates present when the convention opened. The master workman's report treated quite extensively on the present critical condition of affairs, and suggested remedies for doing away with conflicts between labor and its employers. The secretary's report showed that the order was strong in numbers and financially. The convention will continue to-day.

John O'Mara's Stomach.

Chemist Wheeler of Bridgeport, will make the chemical analysis of the remains of the late John O'Mara of Stamford, having been asked to do so by Coroner Doten. If the analysis was expected to disclose anything in the stomach in the nature of a poisonous foreign substance it would be salts of copper.

Coroner Doten, however, has come to the conclusion that Mrs. O'Mara is innocent, and that the analysis will disclose nothing. It will be some weeks before the result will be known.

The insurance company which held a policy upon the life of O'Mara refuses to pay the money until the question of what caused his death is determined.

At Niantic.

There is great activity at the Niantic camp ground in preparation for the annual encampment. The parade ground has been mowed and cleaned, workmen are repairing the mess houses and stables, and the work of putting down the floors of the tents will be commenced next week. Fences are being erected dividing off sections of the ground and everything is on the hustle.

A high board fence has been erected along the entire length of the western side of the camp, and now the entire state property is fenced in. This will make it difficult for the soldiers to get out of camp hereafter.

Safe Arrival.

The ship Henry B. Hyde, with Rev. W. Russell Bennett, son of Edwin Bennett, on board, arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday, 131 days out from New York. Mr. Bennett was assistant pastor of the West End Presbyterian church, New York city, was obliged to resign on account of ill health caused by a too close application to work last summer, and his physician predicted his complete restoration as a result of the voyage around Cape Horn.

New Depot at Niantic.

When the Connecticut militia arrive at Niantic next month they will gaze upon a handsome new railroad station which will be erected upon the site of the old dilapidated depot which has been in use for years. The work on the new depot will be commenced this week and it is expected to have the new building completed before encampment week.

At Charter Oak Park.

Secretary Burdett Loomis, of the Charter Oak Driving Park, states that entries for the two five thousand dollar guaranteed stake races, the 2:18 and the 2:22 trotting classes, are coming in fast. The classes closed Tuesday night, but as any entry mailed up to midnight must be accepted, it will probably be several days before they are all in.

Not Eaten by Savages.

The many friends of Dr. F. B. Lynch, who on August 19, 1893, left Bridgeport for the month of the Congo in Africa, to become a missionary, feel confident that there is no truth in the report that Dr. Lynch was killed and eaten by cannibals while on a tour in the interior of Africa.—Standard.

The Consolidated Sued.

Suit for \$30,000 has been brought against the Consolidated railroad by Ephraim Bates, of Providence administrator of Daniel Richardson, who was killed in the Lonsdale crossing accident last year. Richardson was the driver of the sleigh which was demolished.

Weighed 365 Pounds.

Judge David B. Lockwood of Bridgeport has been confined to his house for six weeks with inflammatory rheumatism of the legs. During his sickness he has lost over 100 pounds; his weight at the time he was taken ill being 365.—New Haven Courier.

Shot Himself.

The eleven-year-old son of Richard Warner of Hauden, while playing with a pistol at his home Wednesday afternoon, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. His case is considered critical and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

State Saengerbund.

The officers of the Connecticut Saengerbund will meet in Masonic temple, New Haven, next Sunday, when arrangements will be finished for the monster Saengerfest to be held in New Haven August 21-22.

Mr. George Tuttle wife and daughter, of Derby, are the guests of Landlord Tuttle at the Norwalk hotel.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norwalk Gas Light company will be held on the 18th of this month.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Fredrick W. DeKlyn will be held in Danbury, Saturday afternoon. Norwalk relatives and friends will attend.

Why Artificially Digested Food Improves the Appetite.

Recent Progress in the Treatment of Dyspepsia.

When you swallow a mouthful of pre-digested food, such as Paskola, it is at once absorbed and thus leaves the stomach empty. If other foods be taken with Paskola, it aids their digestion and thus also increases their prompt absorption. The moment the stomach is empty then appetite appears. Growing children are always hungry because their digestion is good.

The disappearance of appetite indicates that you are not properly digesting your food. Anybody can assimilate nourishment, if presented in a proper form; but many there are whom the simplest food distresses.

Paskola being as it is artificially digested by ingenious processes, requires no further action of the poor, dyspeptic stomach, and thus virtually rests that tired organ. Not only is it a fastening and health-giving food in itself, but it aids the digestion of other foods. As a consequence one will find himself able to eat more heartily and of greater variety than was previously possible.

Food is the natural cure for disease attended by thinness and loss of weight. Drugs and tonics will not answer. The good results following the use of Paskola are so immediate that no one who has tried it has any doubt that it is Paskola that did it.

Paskola is pleasant to the taste and needs no cooking. It has solved the problems presented to physicians who have known that nourishment was the only cure for derangements of the digestive organs. Nourish the system and it will throw off disease far more effectively than any device of man. One grateful user of this new product writes as follows: "About six weeks ago, through reading one of your pamphlets, I began to use Paskola for indigestion. I firmly believe it has given me more relief than anything I have ever used and I have certainly used pretty much everything that has been recommended for the past five years."

I have gained six pounds in flesh and feel better in health and spirits than I have for years.

MRS. CHARLES E. LOTHIAN.

Paskola is for sale by all druggists, and a descriptive pamphlet can be had free, on application for it.

THE PRE-DIGESTED FOOD CO.,

30 Reade Street, New York.

G. A. Gregory & Co., 38 Wall street, Norwalk, Conn.

HENRY HUSS,

Restaurant, Cafe and Smoking Room.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,

42d Street and 4th Avenue, New York

Entrance from waiting room of New York

ew Haven & Hartford Railroad. t132

BUILDING LOTS

(ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.)

FOR SALE,

On :: Wilton :: Avenue

APPLY TO

Charles Olmstead.

Earle & Seymour,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

868 CHAPEL ST.,

New Haven, : : : Conn.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$5.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Broadway.

FISCHER
PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

Nearly 100,000 Now in Use.

HIGHEST AWARD BESTOWED.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Grand and Upright Pianos

IN RARE WOODS.

110 FIFTH AVE., cor. 16th St., N. Y.

HENRY TILLY,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

—Manufacturer of—

Family Carriages, Victorias, Buggies &c

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

WEDDING

INVITATIONS.

Possibly you intend to marry soon. You will want Invitations or Announcements—or both. At this point in life it is natural to have a "best-is-none-too-good" feeling. We have several new designs in type especially for this work. We can satisfy your feelings.

The New York Weekly Tribune

AND

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

One Year,

ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders to the GAZETTE.

ROTON POINT, THE JOB DEPARTMENT

South Norwalk, Conn

The most charming summer resort on Long Island Sound.

Fine Hotel.

Fine Bathing Houses.

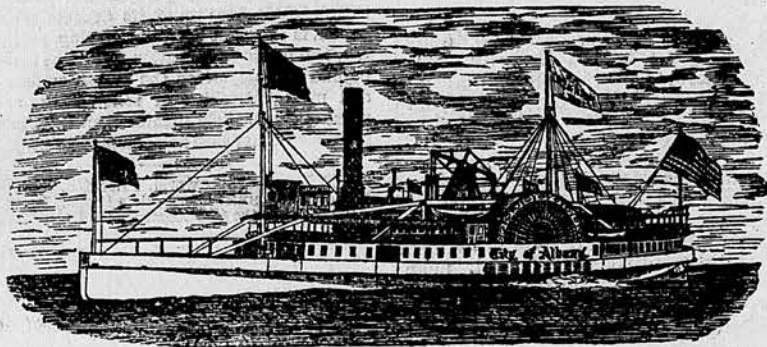
General Attractions. Every facility for providing for large excursions!

Dancing Daily in the Pavilion.

Roton Point Improvement Company, Owners and Proprietors.

J. Finkenstein, General Manager.

Commencing Monday, June 4th. . . .



STEAMER

CITY OF ALBANY

DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN

**South Norwalk AND
New York.**

FARE—Single, 40 Cents; Excursion, 70 Cents.

LEAVES SOUTH NORWALK DAILY AT 7:30 A. M.

Leave Beekman street, 2:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 p. m. Leave East 31st street 2:40 p. m.; Saturdays, 2:20 p. m.

THE PROPELLERS "CITY OF NORWALK" AND "EAGLE" leave Pier 23, E. R. Beekman street, New York, at 5 p. m. Leave Norwalk 5 p. m.; South Norwalk 6:30 p. m. Freight received from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. 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.

THE D. M. READ COMPANY,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Make a Note of This.

We are selling best all wool extra super

Ingrains,

At 55c a yard.

Floor Oil Cloth,

At 20c, 25c and 38c. These are reduced prices.

Two Hundred Hassocks,

Brussels,

Axminster and Tapestry

At 45c each. All wool

Art Squares,

Just the thing for summer floor coverings all sizes at low prices.

HOT WEATHER DRESS FABRICS.

Never have shown such an array of summer wash dress goods.

Dotted Swiss muslins at 6½c, 10c and 12½c.

Organdies and linen lawns at 17c.

French, India Pongee, only 17c.

Jaconets, 36 inches wide for 12½c.

Scotch ginghams, reduced to 12½c.

French satteens, new designs at 19c.

French cambrics, now selling for 15c.

The D. M. Read Company

OF THE

DAILY GAZETTE

Is

Abundantly

Supplied

With

Material

For the

Artistic

Development

of the

LARGEST

POSTERS!

**ANNOUNCEMENTS,
PLAY BILLS,
BASE BALL,
HANGERS,
TENNIS,
ETC.,**

In Black or Colored Inks, and at
Prices that are Moderate.

**CHURCH,
SOCIETY and
MERCANTILE**

PRINTING.

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

ROGUISM LITTLE MINCH.

The Trick by Which the Famous Race Horse Got His Name.

Many stories are told of Little Minch, the race horse, which indicate that he is a remarkably sagacious animal. Some would assert that he is capable of reasoning, but horse fanciers are liable to distort instinct and pure roguesness into reason and sagacity. It is said that while this son of Glenelg was being transported east after his sale as a yearling he was given a nickname by a railroad engineer that was subsequently applied to the horse, and under it he won his laurels. Little Minch's car was attached to the front end of a passenger train, and the bell rope passed through it, the same as it would through a passenger car. The horse was playful, and after several unsuccessful attempts to seize the rope in his teeth the spiteful little youngster finally got the cord and gave it a lusty jerk. The bell in the engine cab sounded, and the engineer, fearing something was wrong back in the train, made haste to shut off steam and apply his airbrake. After coming to a stop he waited for the astonished trainmen to come up to his cab. They denied that any one had pulled the cord, and the engineer passed the occurrence with the remark, "Maybe the rope caught and tightened while we were going around a curve."

But the mischief loving Little Minch was having a lot of fun in the car. No sooner had the train got under headway again than he again seized the bellcord and gave it another jerk. Once more the engineer came to a stop, declaring that the bell ringing was the work of tramps, but a search for the ride stealers failed to reveal any, and the train proceeded. With almost human roguery Little Minch again seized the rope, but he was not content with one jerk, and the way he pulled that rope was a caution. The enraged engineer slipped back in time to see the horse tugging at the rope, which he had bitten in two by his efforts, as if his life depended upon his ability to tear it out of the train. "Oh, you little minch! So, it was you, was it?" cried the engineer. And the horse stopped and hung his head much as a guilty boy would have done. The story was retold many times, and the animal was named Little Minch.—Chicago Tribune.

TELESCOPES.

Points of Difference Between the Reflecting and the Refracting Instruments.

A very pretty little experiment, which illustrates the two methods of forming an optical image and by way of corollary illustrates the essential difference between refracting and reflecting telescopes, may be performed by any one who possesses a reading glass and a magnifying hand mirror. In a room that is not too brightly illuminated pin a sheet of white paper on the wall opposite to a window that by preference should face the north or away from the position of the sun. Taking first the reading glass, hold it between the window and the wall parallel to the sheet of paper and a foot or more distant from the latter. By moving it to and fro a little you will be able to find a distance corresponding to the focal length of the lens, at which a picture of the window is formed on the paper. This picture, or image, will be upside down because the rays of light cross at the focus. By moving the glass a little closer to the wall you will cause the picture of the window to become indistinct, while a beautiful image of the houses, trees or other objects of the outdoor world beyond will be formed upon the paper. We thus learn that the distance of the image from the lens varies with the distance of the object whose image is formed. In precisely a similar manner an image is formed at the focus of the object glass of a refracting telescope. Take next your magnifying or concave mirror, and detaching the sheet of paper from the wall hold it nearly in front of the mirror between the latter and the window. When you have adjusted the distance to the focal length of the mirror, you will see an image of the window projected on the paper. By varying the distance as before you will be able to produce at will pictures of nearer or more remote objects. It is in this way that images are formed at the focus of the mirror of a reflecting telescope.—Garrett P. Serviss in Popular Science Monthly.

Mules Delirious With Pleasure.

"I saw an odd sight in Luzerne county," said Eckley B. Coxe. "Six mules that had for four years hauled cars in the lower workings of a coal shaft to and from the foot of the shaft had to be brought up, owing to the flooding of the mine on account of fire. The mules in all that time had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the little Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in its zenith when they reached the surface, and the atmosphere was as clear as crystal."

"The astonished creatures closed their eyes to shut out the flood of strong light and kept them closed while they were being driven to a pasture lot a mile distant and turned loose. There they stood trembling, as if they were afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half opened their eyes and peered around in open mouthed amazement. It was clear they couldn't understand it."

"When they had become accustomed to the sunlight, they elevated their heads and slowly swept their gaze over culm piles, sky mountains and horizon again and again. Toward sundown they broke into a chorus of joyous brays, the like of which was never heard from mules before."

"After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kicking, jumping, whirling around like teetotums and rolling on the sod as if they had gone mad. For four days they spent their time gazing at the new sights of field and sky, refusing food and water, not even nibbling at the grass and not as much as blinking an eye in sleep."—Philadelphia Times

Read the GAZETTE.

READS TO WORKMEN.

THE NOVEL OCCUPATION FOLLOWED BY A NEW YORK MAN.

Cuban Cigar Makers Pay Him Well For Translating and Reading ALOUD Newspapers and Books While They Work—His Audience Sometimes Critical.

The Spanish speaking cigar makers in this town employ a man to read to them while they are at work. In no other industry is this thing done, though it would seem that other workers "by the piece" could imitate the Cubans to advantage. Not only do they keep in touch with all the news, but it keeps them from talking, and there isn't a minute of their time wasted.

The Cubans are great talkers, and this is what probably started the custom in the cigar factories of Havana. When the men were brought to this country to make their cigars in Key West and the lower part of New York city, they wanted a reader more than ever. They are very bright, intelligent fellows, these Cubans, and they take a deep interest in the news of the world as well as the latest intelligence from their own little island. They all subscribe to a fund to pay their reader, and they work all the harder for keeping their mouths closed and their minds employed as they roll the tobacco.

Julian Barreda is probably the most popular of the young men who earn a good living by amusing and instructing the cigar makers. He is a native of Porto Rico, where he learned the English language as well as a great many other things. He has had a college education and can translate the English and American newspapers into Latin and Greek as easily as in Spanish.

He is employed just now in two factories, that of Lozano, Pendas & Co., at 209 Pearl street, and another one at William and Platt streets. When Barreda first came to this country, he could not speak the language very well, though he knew it theoretically and could read and write it. He is a skilled electrician, but could get nothing to do in his line and so went to addressing envelopes at \$3.50 a week. There was a vacancy in one of the Cuban cigar factories after awhile, and by that time Barreda had mastered the speech of this country.

He walked into the factory one day, and mounting the table which served as a rostrum for the reader he made a little speech to the men, the purport of which was that he thought he would make a good reader for them.

They told him to go ahead and show what he could do. He pulled a paper out of his pocket and began reading a tariff editorial to them. They demanded more when he had finished the editorial, and he read to them for an hour, translating the cable news, the sensations of the day and the Washington dispatches into their native Spanish. The trial was satisfactory, and he was engaged at once for four hours a day. There were 80 Cubans in the factory at that time, and each agreed to give him 25 cents a week. Then Barreda made an arrangement on the same terms with another factory, which employed 40 men, and he was in receipt of a good income at once.

He reads for 1½ hours at each factory in the morning and for 2½ hours in the afternoon. He has his evenings to himself, but he occupies a couple of hours then in reading the afternoon papers to familiarize himself with the late news, and so his day is a busy one.

"It is not so easy a task as one might suppose," said Barreda to a reporter. "The men are very critical, and if the matter is dull or uninteresting they do not hesitate to shout out and demand a change. They are especially interested in the foreign news. Then they want the general news and anything sensational in the city news. They like scandal. A divorce case or anything on that order just suits them. As fast as the Cuban papers arrive by mail I get them and read them, and the Spanish papers published in the city contain a great deal that the men want to hear."

"In the afternoon I read to them out of some book. Just now I am reading 'Gil Blas' in one shop and a Spanish novel called 'The Two Sisters' in the other. When I have finished a novel, I select half a dozen others that I think will suit them and read them a list of titles. Then they vote on which one I shall begin."

"Are they good listeners?" "The best in the world. They are working all the time, and they are anxious not to miss a word. They work faster when some one is reading, and they realize that if they ever get to talking together their bill at the end of the week will be just so much less. They are nearly all revolutionists, you know, and there is great chance for argument among them, because they all belong to different factions."

"I have to be very careful in reading the Cuban papers and those published in Spanish in this city that I do not miss an editorial representing some particular shade of opinion. No matter how radical it is, it is sure to have some adherent and some sympathizer in the shop."

Barreda has learned to be a very discriminating newspaper reader. He knows when to skip the dry part of an article, and he knows just what newspaper is the one to begin on in the morning.

None of his hearers speaks English, and their desire to know about the country and the city they are living in makes the employment of the reader not only a luxury which few workmen enjoy at their occupations, but an absolute necessity.—New York World.

A Good Match.

Little Ethel—I dess I'll marry Georgie Sweet 'en he grows up.
Mother—You like him, do you?
Little Ethel—N-o, not much, but he's jus' as fond of chocolates as I am.—Good News.

Read the GAZETTE.

DO NOT KILL THEM.

BIRDS THAT ARE REAL AIDS TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

The Harm They Do Is Small Compared to the Good They Accomplish—Even the Much Abused Hawk and Owl Render Valuable Service and Do Slight Harm.

"No decent person who knows the value of birds that sing, whether their notes be harsh or sweet voiced, will ever kill a singing bird," said a naturalist. "Thousands of birds that are of inestimable value to the farmer as well as to the town dweller who grows fruit or keeps a garden are slaughtered ruthlessly every year.

"The farmer, the gardener and the fruit grower should know more about the birds that nest and sing and fit about their premises, for then they would defend and protect them and in time have them back in something like their old time numbers and variety. How often nowadays does one see the saucy, rich voiced, nervous little wren? A few years ago it was seen and heard everywhere, but it must be a favored locality that it visits now. Yet the little wren was a most ravenous devourer of the pestiferous and destructive outworm of the gardens and did great work toward lessening the damage done by the pest of the soil. The bright little bluebird clears the air and the ground of thousands of codlin moths and cankerworms during a season.

"The crow blackbird has no peace at the hands of man, yet a flock of them in a short time will clear a newly planted field of all its hosts of destructive larvae that the plow turns up. The great American crow itself would do the same thing if it wasn't for the inevitable man with a gun that just wants the crow to try it once. Neither the blackbird nor the crow cares as much for corn as it does for grubs, and if farmers would scatter corn about their fields instead of putting up scarecrows and the like those misunderstood birds would never pull up a hill of his planting. The chances are anyhow that if the agriculturist will take the trouble to examine a hill of young corn that he charges the crow with pulling up he will find that it was cut off by a grub of some kind, and that the crow was simply mining for the grub, not the corn.

"The robin, it cannot be denied, is a sore trial to the man who has fruit trees and bushes, but if he could only bring himself to stop and think how many thousands of ravaging insects that are the special enemies of his trees and bushes that the robin destroys, both before the fruit has ripened and for weeks after it is gone, he would not begrudge the bird the few quarts of cherries or berries that it loaves on as partial satisfaction of the debt the grower owes him. The same may be said of the other thrushes—for the robin is a thrush—the cherry birds, orioles, blue jays and many other birds of that class. These birds never levy tribute on grain or seeds, but they do the farmer untold benefit.

"The climbing birds are the different varieties of woodpeckers, and they are constantly befriending growing things. Whenever a woodpecker is heard tapping on a tree, it is the deathknell of the larvae of some destructive insect. Yet it is not an uncommon thing to see the very person for whom this bird is industriously at work following with his gun the bird's red head from tree to tree until the opportunity comes for him to send a load of shot into the unsuspecting feathered philanthropist. It is a pet belief among farmers that the woodpecker kills the tree it works on, and that he is working for that very purpose. It is a fact that the common little sapsucker does injure trees, but the woodpecker never does. Quite the contrary. The white breasted nut hatch and the little gray creeper—so generally confounded with the sapsucker—live exclusively on tree insects, yet the nut hatch is in bad repute among many farmers because they believe it kills their bees.

"The meadow lark is another bird that has little peace on any one's land, for there is a mistaken notion abroad that he is a game bird. He is game in the quality of being alert and hard to get a shot at, but is no more entitled to be so classified than the flicker or high-hollder is. The meadow lark is a constant feeder on underground larvae, and whatever he is disturbed he is simply driven away from active work in ridding the ground of the worst kinds of farm pests. The blue jay may be said to be indirectly an enemy to the farmer as well as a friend, for it has the bad habit of destroying the eggs of other birds that do only good.

"If there is one bird that the farmer loves to do all in his power to exterminate more than he does the crow, unless it may be the hawk, that bird is the owl. He can't be brought to the belief that if it were not for the owls and the hawks his fields would be overrun and burrowed by field mice to such an extent that his crops would be in perpetual danger; that owls, while out mousing, feed on myriads of night flying moths and beetles, thus preventing the laying of millions upon millions of the eggs of these insects, and that they not only keep the field mice down, but lessen the number of domestic mice and rats about barns and outhouses to an extent that a small army of the most vigilant cats could not surpass. As to the hawk, the farmer remembers that on some occasion one carried off a chicken for him, and therefore the fact that the big soaring bird daily kills many field mice, grasshoppers, snakes, lizards, beetles and other vermin cannot be set up in its defense. The proportion of hawks or owls that kill chickens is small compared with those who keep down the deadly enemies of the farmer's crops."—Exchange.

There are three ordinary modes of execution in China—slicing to pieces, decapitation and strangulation.

Read the GAZETTE.

QUIET IN CALIFORNIA.

Comparative Peace Reigns Once More on the Pacific Coast.

TRAIN WRECKING OUTRAGE.

A Leader of the A. R. U. Declares That His Order Had Nothing to Do With It and Condemns It in Unmeasured Terms—Other Strike Notes.

SACRAMENTO, July 13.—The first train containing Pullmans in two weeks left the depot for San Francisco under a heavy guard of United States troops, but it had proceeded scarcely three miles when the journey came to a shocking end. A loosened rail and some criminally loosened timbers, the work of worse than murderers, sent it crashing over the side of a trestle into a slough. The tender and two mail cars followed the ill fated locomotive in its wild plunge.

The engine that hauled the first train out lies on its back in the slough by the side of a broken bridge, with three of the cars that made up the train. Under the wreck in the ooze and slough of stagnant water lie the bodies of the engineer who held the throttle and three of the regulars who were guarding him. Immediately after the accident Deputy Edwards made a hurried count of his men and found that three were missing. One of these, Private Clarke, they knew to have been drowned. The awful truth then dawned on the survivors that two men were buried beneath the wreckage along with the unfortunate Sam Clarke, the engineer. Four men were injured, and one of them, Wesley Dugan, also a private in Battery L, Fifth United States artillery, suffered terribly until death relieved him. He was on the tender of the engine and was thrown to the shore of the slough. One of his arms was torn from the socket and broken in three places, and his jaw was also broken. His comrades went to the assistance of Dugan, and when they attempted to grasp him by the arm they were shocked to find it had been torn from his body. Another soldier crawled out of the water from beneath the submerged tender unhurt. Engineer Clarke must have staid at his post to the last.

The cab is completely buried in the mud, as the engine lies upside down. How the fireman escaped is a miracle, as he jumped from the left hand side of the engine and landed on the trestle.

Soldiers Imbittered Against Strikers. The trestle is a complete wreck, and the ties are ground to toothpicks. The locomotive turned a complete somersault. The scene of the wreck is a little over two miles from Sacramento. The railroad men speak of the place as trestle No. 2. It was well selected for a disaster. The loosened rail was just at the end of the bridge, and the movement of any heavy train could not fail to hurl a great part of it into destruction. The effect of the outrage has been to make the soldiers desperately bitter against the strikers. Where they would have fired with reluctance they will now fire with pleasure.

Officers have found the tools which were used in causing the train wreck and claim to know who the parties are who hid them. The regulars—many of them—claim that General Superintendent Fillmore assured General Graham that the road had been carefully gone over, and further declared that he knew the strikers would not resort to any desperate measures to win the strike. It was not until he assured General Graham of the good condition of the road that the latter consented to send his men to assist the train to San Francisco.

Outrage Condemned by Strike Leaders. Harry Knox, the leader of the strikers, has issued the following: I desire to state in behalf of the A. R. U. that this order has not the remotest connection with the dithering of the train between Sacramento and Davisville this afternoon, in which several people lost their lives.

We condemn this act as outrageous and barbarous and entirely contrary to the spirit of the A. R. U., which is engaged in an honorable struggle in the interest of labor and is opposed to violence or the sacrifice of human life. This act was done by sympathizers, and we regret it the more as it is calculated to injure rather than help us. We sincerely trust that this first act of violence will be the last.

Private Douglas of Battery L, Fifth Infantry, has died, making the fifth victim of yesterday's railroad wreck at the trestle.

Reward For Train Wreckers' Conviction. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The United States authorities say that the wires between Sacramento and San Francisco have been tapped and instructions from Washington to federal officials here given to the leaders of the strike. Hereafter all government messages by telegraph will be in cipher.

The two light batteries of the Fifth United States artillery under Major McKenzie, now under marching orders at the presidio, expects to be summoned to Sacramento tomorrow. The combined batteries number 158 men. If they are called on, they will take with them the long range hotchkiss guns.

A Washington dispatch says: "The attorney general has offered a reward of \$500 each or \$2,000 in all for testimony which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the wreck at Sacramento last night which resulted in the almost immediate death of Engineer Clarke and three regular United States soldiers. The reward is \$500 for conviction of the murderer of each person killed."

The situation in northern California presents no new features. No trains were running at Oakland or Sacramento. At Oakland the strikers continued unruly during the night. Early this morning the roundhouse on the Oakland Mole was raided and several locomotives damaged and machinery put out of condition. There was no serious outbreak, however.

Union Pacific Branch In Trouble. SPOKANE, Wash., July 13.—All rail communication with the Creur d'Alenes is broken. A general strike has been ordered on the Union Pacific branch from Tekoa to the mines. The engine crew which went in last had orders to stand by the engine all night and keep up fire for the outward trip today, but it is not believed they will be able to obey orders.

Read the GAZETTE.

In two sections, arrived, and one overland freight was sent out over the Santa Fe. The overlands brought Pullmans, express and mail cars and a large number of passengers, who were under guard of regular troops. One train left Chicago June 27 and the other on June 29. Through eastern passenger and freight trains are sent over the Santa Fe. The Southern Pacific is sending out all local trains as usual, and also the New Orleans overland, both passenger and freight.

Cavalry Sent to Edson, Wash. TACOMA, July 13.—In response to a request from Northern Pacific officers a detachment of cavalry was early this morning sent to Edson, three miles from this city, to protect the company's shops and other property.

Strike Ended at Yuma. YUMA, A. T., July 13.—The strike has ended here. All the railroad men have gone back to work, and all trains are moving east and west.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE. No Important Business Transacted Except the Admission of Utah.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There was a fair attendance of senators present today when the chaplain prayed that God would bless and preserve all Christian rulers and magistrates, especially in our own country, giving them grace to execute justice and to maintain the supremacy of the law, quicken the patriotism of our whole people and enable men to see that the redress of grievances is to be sought not by insurrection, but by legal and constitutional methods.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution the preamble of which recited that the tariff bill had been passed by the senate with certain amendments; that house and senate conferees had been appointed to consider these amendments; and that the object of the appointment of such conference committee was to secure full and free discussion of the senate amendments. The resolution then continued:

"Resolved, That the chairman of the managers of said conference on the part of the senate is hereby directed to inform the senate whether a full and free conference is being held, and, if so, at what time such conference was called together."

At Mr. Hale's suggestion the resolution went over under the rules.

The house agreed to the senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah to statehood on motion of Delegate Rawlins at the opening of the session this morning. This action sent the bill to the president for his approval.

The senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were also agreed to.

Philip Goldsmith Drowned.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Philip Goldsmith, a prominent manufacturer and merchant of New York, was drowned while boating with his boys in Cedar lake, in this state. His place of business in New York is 701 Broadway. The particulars of the drowning cannot be learned.

A Stay For Erastus Wiman.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Justice Barrett today decided to grant a certificate of reasonable doubt that the conviction of Erastus Wiman before Judge Ingraham last month on an indictment charging him with forgery will stand on appeal.

Justice Jackson Is Not Ill.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Justice Howell E. Jackson left Nashville with a party of friends for a pleasure trip to the north-west. The report current yesterday that he was ill is erroneous, as he has been enjoying good health.

The Vigilant's Sixth Defeat.

GLASGOW, July 13.—The Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia defeated the American sloop Vigilant today for the sixth consecutive time, crossing the line 1 minute 34 seconds ahead.

The Weather.

Generally fair; warmer; possibly local thunder showers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Money on call easy at 12 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 205 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88 1/2 for demand and at \$4.87 1/2 for 60 days. Posted rates, \$4.88 1/2 @ \$4.89. Commercial bills, \$4.88 1/2. Silver certificates, 94 @ 95. Sales, per silver, 62 1/2. Mexican dollars, 16. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm, but dull.

The market was irregular after 11 o'clock. Advances were made of 1/4 in Delaware and Hudson, 1 in Kansas and Texas, 3/4 in General Electric and 1/2 in National Linseed, Long Island Traction and United States Leather preferred, and declines were recorded of 1/4 in Du-luth, South Shore and Atlantic, 1 in Pullman, 1/2 in Baltimore and Ohio, 1/2 in Sugar and 1/2 in Chicago Gas, Chesapeake and Ohio and Long Island. The other changes were unimportant. After noon the general tone was rather heavy. Sugar was a shade lower, with yesterday's closing of 1 1/4 and Chicago Gas of 3/4 per cent.

Closing prices: Atchison..... 5 1/2 N. J. Central..... 100 1/2 Bur. & Quincy..... 7 1/2 Northern American..... 2 1/2 C. C. & St. L..... 3 1/2 Northern Pacific..... 3 1/2 Chesapeake & O..... 20 1/2 Do. pref..... 14 1/2 Chicago Gas..... 1 1/2 N. Y. Central..... 80 1/2 Cordage..... 22 Omaha..... 3 1/2 Cotton Oil..... 27 1/2 Ontario & West..... 14 1/2 Del. & Hud..... 129 1/2 Pacific Mail..... 14 1/2 Distillers Trust..... 24 Reading..... 17 1/2 Erie..... 13 1/2 Richmond Term..... 11 1/2 General Electric..... 37 1/2 Rock Island..... 6 1/2 Hooker Valley..... 15 1/2 Silver Trust..... 6 1/2 Lackawanna..... 15 1/2 St. Paul..... 8 1/2 Lake Shore..... 12 1/2 Sugar Refining..... 8 1/2 Lead..... 38 1/2 Texas Pacific..... 8 1/2 Louisville & Nash..... 4 1/2 Union Pacific..... 10 1/2 Missouri Pacific..... 20 1/2 Wash. pref..... 13 1/2 Northwestern..... 10 1/2 Western Union..... 8 1/2 New England..... 9 1/2

General Markets.

NEW YORK, July 12.—FLOUR—State and western steady and fairly active; city mills patents, \$4.00 @ 4.30; winter patents, \$3.25 @ 3.35; city mill cakes, \$3.50 @ 3.65; winter straights, \$2.60 @ 2.65.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened stronger on firm cables and strong northern western markets; shorts were liberal buyers; August, 60 1/2 @ 60 1/2-11-10c; September, 61 1/2 @ 61 1/2-11-10c.

RYE—Nominal; state, 55c; Jersey, 52 1/2 @ 53c.

CORN—No. 2 strong on light receipts, dry weather and the elevator trouble at Chicago; August, 47 1/2 @ 48c; September, 47 1/2 @ 48c.

OATS—No. 2 strong with the other markets and on light receipts; September, 32 1/2 @ 33c; track, white state, 22 1/2 @ 23c.

BEEF—Quiet; family, \$9.50 @ 11; extra mess, \$8.

PORK—Steady; new mess, \$14 @ 14 1/2; family, \$14.50 @ 15.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, \$7.37 1/2 @ 7.40.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; state dairy, 11 1/2 @ 12c; state creamery, 14 @ 15c.

CHEESE—Firm; state, large, 7 1/2 @ 8c; small, 7 @ 8c.

EGGS—Unsettled and weak; state and Pennsylvania, 13 1/2 @ 14c; western, 11 1/2 @ 12c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2-11-10c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2-11-10c; powdered, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2-11-10c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; Washington crude, \$6; refined, all ports, \$5.10 @ 5.15.

COFFEE—Quiet; No. 7, 10c.

MOLASSES—Quiet and steady; New Orleans, 20 @ 20c.

Read the GAZETTE.

THE DISPUTE IN KOREA.

Japanese Commissioners to Discuss the Administration of the Country.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch to The Times today from Seoul, the capital of Korea, says:

A conference of foreign representatives was held today and proposed the neutralization of Korean treaty ports. The Japanese minister accepted the principle of the proposition so far as Chemulpo was concerned, but reserved his answer of this question in regard to the other ports pending instructions from his government in Tokyo. Later, the king yielding, the Japanese government appointed three commissioners to discuss the internal administration of the country.

The conditions imposed by the Japanese government in regard to the neutralization of the port of Chemulpo virtually nullify the concession, as Japan still insists upon retaining troops within the settlement. The foreign representatives have reminded the Japanese government that their joint note recently sent to Japan requesting the withdrawal of troops still remains unanswered.

DR. BURTSELL'S RETURN.

He Will Leave Rome For New York on July 17.

ROME, July 13.—The Rev. Dr. Burtzell of Rondout, N. Y., will leave for home on July 17. His prolonged stay here has been due to the pope's request that he remain. Father Burtzell will receive the papal benediction, which he will convey to the Catholic parishes of Rondout and his relatives and friends.

Bill to Restrict Convict Industry.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative Ryan of New York has written a report upon the bill to protect labor by confining the sale of goods and merchandise manufactured by convicts to the state in which they are produced. The bill does not attempt to interfere with the right of the states to employ their convicts and dispose of the products of their labor, but seeks to confine the sale of these products within state limits.

Nordica's Husband Is Alive.

BOSTON, July 13.—A private letter received in this city from London announces that Mr. Fred Gover, husband of Mme. Lillian Nordica, is alive and in London. Mr. Gover was supposed to have been lost in a balloon in the English channel and for the past 10 years pronounced as dead and his large property divided. Mme. Nordica is now in Balnearia.

Wales and Gwendolyn.

LONDON, July 13.—The Prince of Wales and George would have signed an agreement for a match on Aug. 4, the loser to give the winner a cup valued at £100. Yacht racing association rules to be observed and both boats to be measured with their crews aboard. The race will be sailed over the royal course off Cowes.

Lightning Causes a \$20,000 Fire.

MERRITTON, Ont., July 13.—Lightning struck the Lincoln paper mills at Merritton. Fire followed, destroying the main portion of the building. A large amount of stock and machinery was also destroyed. The loss is probably \$20,000.

The District Attorney For New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator McPherson today asked the president to withdraw the nomination of Captain James Parker to be United States attorney for the district of New Jersey, which was made on the 10th inst.

A Well Known Priest Dead.

BOSTON, July 13.—Rev. Father Machiel Moran, for the last 29 years pastor of St. Stephen's church, died today. Father Moran has repeatedly refused to be raised to the bishopric. The deceased was born in Ireland in 1834.

Ohio Republicans Nominate Beach.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Clifton B. Beach was today nominated by the Twentieth Ohio district Republican convention to succeed Congressman W. J. White, who declined to be a candidate for re-election.

Fishing Boats Lost.

BILBAO, Spain, July 13.—Twenty fishing boats which were out during a recent storm are missing. Two of them, belonging to Bermeo, 14 miles from here, having 17 men on board, are known to be lost.

Torrid Weather In Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.—Dispatches from North and South Dakota indicate that yesterday's intense heat did great damage to the growing crops. The mercury registered 108 at several points.

Assassin Fredrick 3 Must Die.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—Governor Altgeld today refused to interfere in the case of Assassin Fredrick. The governor said the law must take its course.

Better Condition at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 13.—The situation here was unchanged today except that the railroads were getting into better condition. All the roads were handling freight, the strike being over here.

OF MARGUERITES.

"A little, passionately—not at all!" She casts the snowy petals on the air, And what care we how many petals fall?

Nay, wherefore seek the seasons to forestall? It is but playing, and she will not care. "A little, passionately—not at all!"

She would not answer us if we should call Across the years, her visions are too fair, And what care we how many petals fall?

Why are we not, nor rocks if she intrall Love and desire, and fashion of her hair. "A little, passionately—not at all!"

And what care we how many petals fall? We pass and go, but she shall not recall What men we were, nor all she made us bear.

"A little, passionately—not at all!" And what care we how many petals fall? —Ernest Dowson.

List of Patents.

List of Patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office, July 10th, 1894, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us from the office of EARLE & SEYMOUR, Solicitors of Patents, 668 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

W. E. Castelow, Meriden, Conn., game apparatus. D. C. Church, Williamstown, Conn., assignor to E. B. Foss and A. C. Andrews, railway switch. E. R. Hall, Waterbury, Conn., window blind operator. J. P. Lee, Hartford, Conn., carriage packet holder. J. P. Lee, assignor to G. M. Lee, Hartford, Conn., carriage packet holder. H. F. W. Lemke, Clinton, Conn., kettle scraper. C. C. Miller, Waterbury, Conn., wick adjuster for central draft lamps. I. E. Palmer, Middletown, Conn., hammock support. E. S. Smith, Waterbury, Conn., clasp. G. Vine, Ansonia, Conn., roll turning machine.

DESIGNS.

W. H. Kerr, New Britain, Conn., strap hanger. F. E. Keifer, Bridgeport, Conn., paper holder. J. Neal & F. J. Ziros, Bridgeport, Conn., picture frame.

SOUTH NORWALK.

NOTICE.

The South Norwalk Office of the GAZETTE has been moved to the office of O. E. BARRETT, on South Main Street.

Water at The Knob to-day, 71 degrees. Lincoln Council, O. U. A. M., meet this evening.

Putnam Hose company are the guests of Mr. E. A. Woodward, at Roton Point, to-day.

The Indian base ball team arrived on the 10-09 train this morning, and attracted more attention than Barnum's circus on parade.

The South Norwalks left on the 1.43 train for Danbury, this afternoon, where they will annihilate the bean-eating club which represents that city.

The Independent Social club met at the residence of Robert Dudley, on Madison avenue, last evening, and voted to take a carroll ride to Ridgefield on the evening of July 22.

William A. Cockefer of Norwalk, and Miss Ruth Makin of this city, were married last evening by Rev. Ohn Hallock. After the wedding the couple took the 10:23 train for New York.

Some miscreant set fire to a stack of hay on the northeast end of Keyser Island, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. The stack contained some six or seven tons and was entirely consumed.

Work was commenced on the depot terminus of the Street Railway company's track, this morning, and by night the entire line of track from Norwalk to this city will probably have been laid.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Barnes, Mr. Clinton Barnes and Miss Edith Barnes, of Canaan; Dr. Irving Barnes and wife of Millerton, N. Y., and Miss Whitting, of Norfolk, went to Bell Island, near South Norwalk, last Saturday, and expect to remain there two weeks.—Canaan News.

Herbert S. Mitchell of the Sentinel composing room met with a painful accident last evening while riding down the Clay street hill on a bicycle. In trying to turn out of the way of a wagon which was coming up the hill, his wheel slid out from under him, and he was thrown to the ground, scraping the flesh from one of his legs, and breaking the machine.

Frank Sherman and Charlie Trowbridge started Monday morning for Woodbury, on their bicycles. When about four miles the other side of Ansonia, Charlie punctured the tire of his wheel and returned to this city to have the machine repaired, intending to start again for Ansonia and join Sherman. He was taken sick, however, upon his arrival here, and the trip has been postponed. Sherman left Ansonia this morning for home.

Hatters in Newark and Orange, N. J., threaten to go on an extensive strike. Since the advent of the soft hat the shops have been busy. Last winter and this spring there was a falling off and many men were out of work a long time, which caused a reduction. Business is now picking up and the bonnet trade is about to open. The men demand higher wages than the employers seem inclined to pay and there is every chance that the journey-men may be called out. The trouble began in Yule & Baglin's shop in Newark, where the men are now out. The sizers in Adolph Fisch's shop went out Wednesday and those in Carley & Co's shop went out yesterday. The men claim that they cannot make more than 60 cents to \$1 a day at the prices paid, which are from 30 to 42 cents a dozen. They demand 50 cents at least.

WESTON.

Charles Godfrey of Cannons visited Weston friends on Sunday.

Arthur St. John Hill of Norwalk, is the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. Will Fitch.

Rev. Mr. Pease preached in Cranberry Plains on Sunday last.

Miss Foster of Aspetuck, and Miss Kellogg of Lyons Plains, have visited Mrs. Vanderbilt Godfrey.

Miss Minnie Williams is spending the week in Greenfield and Bridgeport.

Miss Sellock of Easton, has been the guest of Miss Lillie Adams.

The family of Mr. A. Bennett, of Norwalk, are spending a few weeks at their summer residence near the post office.

Mr. Charles Kennel is erecting a new barn.

Mrs. Harriet Godfrey of Cannons, has been the guest of Lloyd Godfrey for several days.

Mr. Wilbur Morehouse took a drive to Fairfield on Sunday.

Miss Ella Bennett has returned from a visit in New Haven and Stamford.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gregory, of Norwalk, have visited Mrs. O. H. Perry.

Mrs. G. Warren Bradley has been spending a few weeks with friends in New York state.

A workman employed by Wilbur Sturges was injured by a fall from a beam in the barn, while unloading hay on Monday.

Mrs. Marietta B. Hill was severely injured by being thrown from her carriage, while driving one day last week, near Cannons. The horse shied at a large open gate, throwing Mrs. Hill and her daughter, Mrs. Godfrey, to the ground, itself from the vehicle, and ran home. Mrs. Hill was carried to the residence of Capt. William Smith, where she still lies, suffering with a broken hip and unable to be moved. Mrs. Godfrey was quite badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company in Norwalk