

# NORWALK GAZETTE.

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## NORWALK GAZETTE.

THE FAVORITE HOME PAPER.

Independent in all things; Neutral in nothing.

### The Sea Catastrophe.

Reports differ as to the number of persons lost on the Elbe. By one account it is given as 304, by another it is 374, a discrepancy due, perhaps, to the difference between passenger lists for New York and for Southampton. It appears now, however, that all on board save twenty-two went to the bottom. There was a hope that another boat which was launched might have been picked up, but the sea was running so that it could hardly have lived through twenty-four hours. Reports from the Orathie, the steamer which rammed the Elbe, do not throw any light upon that part of the case which is the most difficult to comprehend—that is, how two such ships, properly lighted, properly navigated and with the ordinary watch on duty, could have got afoul of one another on a clear night. The second officer of the Orathie, whose watch it was on deck when the collision occurred, only says, "It was impossible to escape a collision," because apparently the time between his sighting the Elbe and the collision was too short for anything to be done. Unless the ordinary system of ship lights is worthless—and we do not believe it is—it is to be feared that the calamity was the result of criminal negligence.

### "Turning to the Soil."

A prominent manufacturer, in the course of a disquisition on the rapid increase of labor-saving machinery, remarks that he does not see what the "artisan class" can do in the way of meeting the changed conditions, unless many of them turn to the soil for employment and a livelihood. This opinion obtains to a very considerable extent among persons who are more or less prominent in social reform movements, and some of these claim that their theory is strongly supported by a recent report from the commissioner of labor for the State of Michigan.

That official made a canvass of 5,600 farm hands. He found that the average decrease in their wages during the past year was 13 per cent. It is claimed—and is probably true—that, if we take as they come 5,600 artisans or common laborers in any city in the United States and ask them what was the average decrease in their wages during the same period we shall find that it was much more than 13 per cent. The average wage of the farm hands was 92 cents by the day, or \$17.84 by the month. It is said that this is about equal to the average earnings of the skilled workmen in cities during 1894, and, of course, far in excess of the income of coal miners and common laborers. Of the 5,600 farm workmen in question 2,500 earned more than they spent, the aggregate of their savings being \$196,891. Less than one-fifth of these men owned their homes and there were incumbrances on half of the homes owned. Considering that 1894 was a year of great depression in agriculture, as in almost every other business, these facts and figures from Michigan tell a cheerful story. They prove that men whose only capital is their ability to work can, even under adverse conditions, get a living and something more out of the soil.

But if the figures we have cited were ten times more optimistic than they are they would not prove that "turning to the soil is a panacea, or even a simple remedy for industrial ills. In agriculture, as well as in manufactures, the prices of labor depend on the relations between demand and supply. Farm wages are low at present because the supply of labor is abundant. Let the supply be increased by a general movement of the unemployed in that direction and the wages will go down to much lower figures. The great staples of agriculture—wheat and cotton—are selling at rates which scantily cover the cost of production, because the supply is greater than the demand. If more labor were to be expended in farming, more of these staples and other farm products would be the result, and prices would go down.

Writers on this subject assume that the unemployed in the cities are suitable material for profitable employment on farms; that they have only to be taken into the country and sent into the fields and they will plow and hoe and reap and mow, either by hand or horse power, about as well as if they had been raised on farms. This assumption is very far removed from any solid basis. Most of the unemployed in cities are neither acquainted with, adapted to, nor fit for, life on a farm. If it were desirable to increase the number of farmers—and that is doubtful just now—a general exodus from the towns would be a bad way of securing the increase.

## RECOLLECTIONS

OF A

### WAR

### CORRESPONDENT.

BY THE

Editor of the Gazette.

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#### CHAPTER XLII.

Connecticut had five regiments engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville. The Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh were in Gen. Couch's second corps; the Seventeenth in Gen. Howard's eleventh corps; and the Fifth and Twentieth were in the Twelfth corps. The Fourteenth and Seventeenth regiments were in the hottest of the fight and of course suffered more severely than the other three from our state. Col. Noble gallantly rallying his men, his horse was riddled with bullets and died on the field.

The death of Lieut. Col. Walter was another terrible disaster to the Seventeenth. He was born in Denmark but had long lived in Bridgeport, was a highly educated and polished gentleman, brave as a lion and beloved by every man and officer in the regiment. He had just stepped out of the door of the old Chancellor house, where he had been in conference with Gen. Devens, and was looking to see from what direction the sudden and unexpected rebel assault came, when a bullet pierced his forehead. A half hour later his body lay where he fell riddled of all the outer clothing, including a valuable gold watch, a Masonic seal, and heavy ring. His new uniform and jewelry no doubt adorned that night, some half clad Confederate officer or soldier, who stripped him as they did hundreds more of our Union dead. Lieutenant Colonel Walter was on General Tyler's staff at the first Bull Run fight, and in consequence of his daring bravery, was captured and taken to Richmond, and kept in Libby prison nearly a year before he was released. Upon the failure of my day of truce expedition to recover the bodies of our officers met in camp at Brook's Station and gave expression to the following sentiments, which were sent to his family in Bridgeport, and to the Connecticut press for publication:

"With deep sorrow and regret we have left Comrade Walter behind, in ground which needs no holier consecration than to entomb the remains of such a noble patriot."

Corporal Thomas Brown, of South Norwalk, was one of the mortally wounded Seventeenth boys, who had been rescued and brought from the battle-field and placed in the hastily improvised field hospital at Brook's Station. He did not have long to endure his pain, as death soon came to his release, but in his demise there was that "one touch of nature, which makes the whole world kin." The morning his company left Norwalk for Bridgeport and the front, its members had attended his wedding, the young bride being left at home to watch and wait, in hope and tears, the return of her espoused; a day, alas, that never came. His comrades in the field and friends at home, had the solace of knowing that he was faithfully attended by Dr. Hubbard, one of the ablest and best physicians and surgeons of any in the war.

The Fifth regiment had only one killed outright, eighteen wounded, and forty captured; the Fourteenth had thirty-eight killed and wounded and nineteen captured; the Seventeenth two killed, thirty-four wounded, nine of whom soon died, and eighty-four captured; the Twentieth lost one hundred and eight and the Twenty-Seventh two hundred and eighty-two, by capture. Lee captured in all, about eight thousand of our officers and men, five hundred and thirty-three of whom belonged to our Connecticut regiments. These poor captives, foot-sore and exhausted, were put in line and marched on the tramp in the rain, mud and the hot sun, faint and more than half famished from being deliberately starved. They were robbed of their hats, blouses, shoes, money, pocket-knives, and trinkets, and even the little food saved by some in their haversacks, by their rebel guards. When Richmond was reached, they were taunted, insulted, and jeered, by both men and women, and were really thankful when the doors of the vile Libby prison and the wild-onion fields of Belle Isle were opened for their incarceration. Fortunately, the most of these poor fellows were sent down to City Point but a short time after, where an exchange of prisoners had been effected, so that no one of them had to endure the living death and horrors of Salisbury, or more terrible still, those of Andersonville.

From the McClellan era, the Tribune had been especially tabooed by the pro-slavery West Point officers of the Potomac Army; but among the rank and file of subordinate officers and the men, it was a favorite newspaper. Still, from the known opposition to the paper on the part of the army officers, its circulation in the army was very greatly restricted. As it seemed probable that our army would remain quiet for weeks and perhaps months in camp, I wired Mr. Samuel Sinclair, the then publisher and business manager of the Tribune, to send me by Adams Express, to Aquia Creek, a portable house, not less than eighteen by thirty-six feet in size, together with ten thousand Tribunes, daily, until

further orders. The building came in a few days, and was in size somewhat larger than I had ordered. This was fortunate, as I had, meantime, had the Tribune's Washington office send me down twenty experienced newsmen and boys. These, and others, were given excellent sleeping quarters in the loft, reached by a ladder, and on the main floor of the new and novel Tribune house. Permission was granted to put it up on an elevation fronting the steamer landing. A large painted sign adorned its front peak, with the words: "N. Y. Tribune, Headquarters, All Friends Welcome."

This was one of the most conspicuous, if indeed not one of the most popular, establishments about the Creek. Hundreds in all, and mostly officers, were permitted to roll themselves in their army blankets and sleep on its floors, when arriving from Washington in the night, or in severe storms, and no trains to convey them out to the front. On the arrival of the papers each day, a most exciting scene ensued. The noisy vendors, some mounted, some on foot and some taking the train for Falmouth, would crowd about the Tribune house, as crazy to get their papers and be off, as at any great city office. Every corps, Division, Brigade, and Regiment, in the Potomac army, was secured by these newsmen. The Tribunes sold like hot cakes for five cents a copy, and a majority of the boys made honest returns of the money. Others would purposely get in arrears and then slip off to Washington, carrying the few dollars they had made with them. It cost fully all the money that was received, to pay and feed this small army of news merchants, but the enterprise was kept up and actively going, until Hooker moved his army northward in pursuit of Lee, when he started upon his purpose free state invasion. The Tribune sank in all, some twenty-five hundred dollars in some enterprise; but the Potomac army was never so thoroughly saturated with news, as this fact was more gratifying to Mr. Greeley than would have been an ever larger amount of money cleared, and I seemed to have won his lasting gratitude, for my share in causing this heavy loss of cash.

Later in the fall, following the battle of Gettysburg, our portable Tribune headquarters was shipped to Fortress Monroe and erected between the head of the wharf and the fort, where it remained during the pendency of the command of General Butler there, and until after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Few have any idea of the enormous expenses incurred by the leading newspapers of the country in obtaining and maintaining their army correspondents during the war. The New York Tribune and Herald, then special rivals, probably paid out double that of any other newspapers, and the annual expenses of either in this service could not have been less than fifty thousand dollars. To illustrate: the Tribune had at times, when a battle was imminent, thirty or more correspondents and messengers in the army of the Potomac alone. Each man required one horse, and some of them two or three. The messengers were paid from ten to twenty dollars a week, according to their experience and efficiency. The correspondents were paid from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per week, according to their estimated ability. To all this were added the enormous telegraph bills of those days. At the battle of Gettysburg the Herald paid one thousand dollars per day for four days' exclusive use of one wire from Baltimore to its office in New York. When the army was at rest in camp and no active campaign in view, these newspaper forces were reduced to, perhaps, one reporter and messenger to each division, under the direction of a Correspondent in Chief.

After our army's return to its old Falmouth and Aquia Creek camping ground, I had many chances to see and "interview" General Hooker. He was suave and very gracious to all reporters whose papers had shown friendliness to him, and the reverse to those correspondents whose papers had criticised him. He was brave and gallant and an unquestionably able soldier. He was, nevertheless, proud, ambitious, jealous of rivals, and severe of speech and arrogant, to all whom he disliked. But a dissipated man, (the accusation so often made), he was not. He delighted to boast of the courage shown by the Tribune correspondent, George W. Smalley, when he had appointed him a volunteer aide on his staff at the Antietam fight. Smalley was then a young man just out of college. He had never witnessed a battle, and having a mission to report for the Tribune, he thought it a brilliant scheme to place upon Hooker's staff and win his confidence. The result was, that having gained a complete knowledge of the entire action from his General, no finer report of a battle, or better specimen of descriptive writing, was given during the war, than Smalley's report in the Tribune of the battle of Antietam. Waxing enthusiastic over Smalley's daring on that occasion, Hooker, in conversation with me one day, expressed himself in these words: "Why, d—n it, when bullets were flying about our heads like hailstones, and I could not get a man on my staff, nor an orderly to move, that young Tribune reporter would dash here, there, and everywhere, into the thickest of the fight, wherever I wished to send a message, and be back again as soon as his horse's legs could bring him. If the fight had lasted an hour longer he would have used up every horse at headquarters." Smalley is now the able and long-time resident London editor of the Tribune.

Want Rates Reduced. George Sanford of Bridgeport is circulating a petition to the general assembly to have the telephone rates reduced by law. The petitions are in circulation in other cities in the state and the promoters ask that the price of telephones for residences be made \$25 per year and for offices, etc., \$50.

#### Recent Deaths.

Cladius R. Haywood, a well known contractor, died in Bridgeport, Thursday, aged 81 years. He had been a resident of that city for forty years.

Alexander Reid one of the best known men in Bridgeport, died yesterday, aged 74 years.

Judge E. R. Hoar, brother of Senator Hoar, died last night at Concord, Mass., aged 78 years.

Miss Marguerite Shepard, daughter of the late Elliott F. Shepard, of the Mail and Express, died in New York yesterday, aged 15 years. She was the granddaughter of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt.

Ward McAllister, the well-known New York society man, died at his home in that city, last night, aged about 60 years. The move that made Mr. McAllister a public character was his formation of New York's fashionable society into a coterie of 400 persons. He was also the author of "Society as I Found It."

#### Almost a Collision.

But for prompt action on the part of Motorman "Ed" Blake, of the Framway company, there would have been a collision on East avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was running his car along at a moderate rate of speed. A few hundred yards ahead of the car and on the west side of the avenue was a carriage which was being dragged along at a slow pace by a horse. Mr. Blake rang the alarm bell, and gave the brake a turn or two. For some reason or other the driver guided his horse directly across the track and not two feet from the front platform of the car. Just in time to avert a collision Mr. Blake brought the car to a stop. The party in the carriage drove on apparently unaware of the narrow escape they had experienced. Mr. Blake said that it was the third time during the day that he had stopped the car to avert a collision with vehicles.

#### W. C. T. U. Anniversary.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Lady Henry Somerset of England, President of the British Woman's Temperance association, are to speak in Hartford, Feb. 12th, at the Twentieth anniversary of the W. C. T. U. of Connecticut. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the meetings, both afternoon and evening in the Foot Guards armory. These ladies will address both meetings, and this will be the only opportunity that Connecticut ladies will have to hear such renowned leaders, as Lady Somerset, for home March 6th, and both will, ere long, start on their journey around the world, to present the Polyglot petition to all the governments of the civilized world, beginning at Washington, Feb. 15th.

#### Fire in Bridgeport.

There was a \$5,000 fire in Bridgeport, yesterday afternoon. The building in which the fire started was at No. 7 State street, owned by August Liebrum, who occupies the three upper floors as a furniture warehouse. One of the stores on the first floor is occupied by Gustav Broch as a grocery. Broch's store was engaged in filling lamps. He threw a lighted match on the floor which ignited some oil that he had spilled. He attempted to put the blaze with a blanket, but the flames reached an oil tank, and it exploded scattering the burning oil about the store. After an hour's hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control. The loss was covered by insurance.

#### Pleasant Reminiscences.

The death of Mrs. Caroline Chichester, of Norwalk, at her residence in Brooklyn, brings to the minds of some of our oldest inhabitants, pleasant reminiscences of her girlhood, with which was spent in this town, with her uncles Philip and Moses, and with her aunt Salina Betts, who were important personages in Wilton society nearly a century ago. They lived in the house now occupied by Frederick Banks which has the reputation of being one of the colonial houses in town.—Wilton Cor. Danbury Dispatch.

#### —They Mean It.

The report that Taft Bros., clothiers, on Wall street bridge, are not closing out their business, with the intention of retiring from Norwalk, is untrue. They have notified the owner of the property in which their store is located that they will shortly vacate, and expect to leave in a short time. They are offering their stock at such low prices, that it will not take much time to dispose of their entire stock. If you are looking for bargains in men's and boys' clothing, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to give them a call.

#### Wesleyan University.

The annual catalogue of Wesleyan University is out. Among the names in the Freshman class we find those of Benjamin Francis Andrews of South Norwalk; Charles Everett Benedict, of East Norwalk; Robert Denniston Milner, of Wintipunk and William Abbott Wyatt, of Norwalk. Messrs. Andrews and Benedict are taking classical courses and Messrs. Wyatt and Milner scientific courses. The mid-year examinations take place Feb. 12th. The number of students enrolled is 288, and the Freshman class numbers 91.

#### Petition to Disbar Murphy.

The petition of James E. Walsh of Danbury, for the disbarment of attorney Charles W. Murphy, of the same city, has been presented to the grievance committee of the Fairfield county bar and is now in the hands of attorney Chamberlain of Bridgeport, a member of that committee. The other member of the committee is Speaker Fessenden, of the House of Representatives. The petition alleges that Murphy has been guilty of unprofessional conduct.

#### Fatal Street Crossing Accident.

The engineer of the west bound train due at South Norwalk, shortly after one o'clock, reported at the depot in Bridgeport, this morning, that the body of a man was lying on the east bound tracks near Noble avenue in that city. The body was found to be that of an Irish laborer, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, with light hair and mustache, slightly bald, features emaciated, weight about 140 pounds, dressed in dark clothes, striped trousers and beaver overcoat. The tattooed initials "C. F. M." and a bead rosary were the only clues to his identity. The body was terribly mangled and had been dragged under the wheels for 150 feet. It is supposed that he was struck at the Sterling street crossing by the 12:17 east bound train.

#### A Serious Fall.

Uriah Hendricks, aged about 90 years, slipped and fell on the ice on Newtown avenue, yesterday afternoon. He struck on his head and received a gash that bled profusely. Mr. Isaac Wardwell happened to be driving along at the time, and with the assistance of George B. Gregory, the unfortunate man was picked up and placed in the wagon in an unconscious condition and taken to his home in Cranberry Plains, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

#### Death of Miss Caroline Chichester.

Miss Caroline Chichester, daughter of Mrs. Caroline St. John Chichester, who died in Brooklyn on Thursday, and whose funeral was attended on Monday afternoon last, died at her home on St. John place, this morning, aged about 70 years. She resided with her sister in the Hubbell place, recently purchased by them and had been sick but a few days. Three sisters survive her, Myra Chichester of this city, Mrs. Alfred Morehouse, of Darien, and Mrs. M. Camp, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### Known in Norwalk.

First engineer, A. Neussell, of the ill-fated steamer Elbe, was a personal friend of George I. Buxton of this city. He was among the 20 who were saved. The Elbe was one of the first steamers to use the now popular lubricating oil manufactured by Buxton & Hines, and was supplied with a quantity of it some fourteen years ago. It is now used by the entire fleet of eight steamers.

#### A Coming Event.

Mr. LeGrand Raymond of the firm of Raymond & Sons, this city, and Miss Sallie N. Ayres, of New York, are to be married in the latter city, at high noon, next Thursday, February 7th. It will be a quiet wedding. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. David L. Ferris, of Horse Heads, N. Y., and formerly of Norwalk. The GAZETTE extends congratulations in advance.

#### Short Calendar.

A short calendar session of the superior court opened in Bridgeport, to-day, with Judge Prentice presiding. Twenty-eight cases are down for hearings. Of that number the following are divorces: Ingraham vs. Ingraham, McNamara vs. McNamara, Judson vs. Judson, Chandler vs. Chandler, Merritt vs. Merritt, Cole vs. Cole, Williams vs. Williams.

#### Don't Like The Old Name.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Cranberry Plains was held last evening at which it was unanimously voted to petition for a change in the name of that settlement to "Cranberry," and also to petition for the location of a postoffice there.

#### Burglary in Sharon.

Sharon was visited by burglars early yesterday morning. The postoffice was entered and the safe blown open and \$100 in stamps and \$5 in cash taken. At the store of Card & Merwin the safe was blown open and \$150 in money stolen.

#### Amusements.

##### HOYT'S OPERA HOUSE.

With a New York run of 656 consecutive performances, a triumph in every city which it has visited, Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" comes to Hoyt's Opera House, next Monday night, for an engagement of one night only. The success of this play is marvellous. It is now in its fifth year, and is as popular with the people as ever. With no pretensions to plot, but constructed simply to amuse, it more than fulfills its mission. "Whatever the play may be it is all that is claimed for it," is the manner in which the author is pleased to herald it.

##### HOYT'S OPERA HOUSE.

Lincoln J. Carter's new scenic melodrama, "The Tornado," will be presented at Hoyt's Opera House, this evening. With a rushing roaring tornado uprooting trees and carrying away houses; with two vessels colliding in mid ocean; with a greaser sea tossing a drowning man high on its great crests and with a shadowy corpse with golden hair lying on a dissecting table, there will be enough to satisfy the most ardent admirer of the realistic.

##### HOYT'S OPERA HOUSE.

The reputation of "Prince Pro Tem," which will be presented at Hoyt's next Thursday evening, has preceded it, and the amusement loving people will have reason to feel satisfied that this entertainment, which has been heralded as one of the operative events of the season will prove as such. Perhaps that inimitable comedian, Mr. Fred Lennox as Tommy Tompkins and charming Miss Sadler have more opportunity to make fun in their respective characters than the other members of the company, but they avail themselves of every opportunity, with the result that their presence on the stage gives unceasing cause for considerable cachination.

—Hale's Rose Cream for chaps. 1019

#### TERSE TALES OF THE TIMES

The annual town report is out and is being distributed.

Don't forget "The Tornado" at Hoyt's Opera House, to-night.

Harry Gage is recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

Charles Finch will re-open his saloon on Water street, to-morrow.

The railroad station in this city is being wired for incandescent lights.

—Jones' Flour \$4.00 barrel, N. Y. Store. 1089 2t

The Finch brothers who have been very sick are reported as convalescent.

Benjamin Nash of Syracuse, formerly of this city, is calling on friends in town.

A select sociable will be held at Bouton's hall, Georgetown, next Friday evening.

The Thursday evening Whist club will meet at the residence of Professor Carl Harstrom to-night.

—Tomatoes 7c can; Corn 7c; Peas 6c. N. Y. Store. 1089 2t

The old Gem theatre in Bridgeport will be opened next Wednesday as a Salvation Army barracks.

—If your hair falls out get it singed at Emil Durbeck's, 6 Knight street. 1088 3t

To-morrow will be Candlemas day, and according to a German legend, as is the day, so will the summer be—wet or dry.

Roger Gormley, formerly employed at the Boston Store, left for New Orleans, last night, hoping to be benefited in health.

Members of the local Web Weavers association will attend the fourth annual concert and soiree of the Web Weavers in Bridgeport, to-night.

Landlord Garrison of the American House denies the truth of a published report to the effect that a Bridgeport party is negotiating for the place.

—Money saved by buying drugs and chemicals at Hale's. 1019ft

As we go to press a special town meeting is being held in the Town House. To-night, a special city meeting will be held at the same house.

Last night was one of the coldest of the season. Thermometers at 7 o'clock this morning, registered 2 above zero, and in some instances, below that point.

Dwyer's City of Norwalk band will hold a fair for one week, in the Opera House, immediately after Easter Sunday. Some splendid attractions are promised.

Batcher Fred Smith cut ice yesterday from the Union factory pond, 18 inches thick. On Monday he will commence filling the ice houses of the beef company at South Norwalk.

—Best rice 5 lb. 25c; good prunes 6 lb. 25c, N. Y. Store. 1089 2t

The Adams avenue Euchre club held a seance one night this week, in which Vet Taylor and Harry Bailwitz won seven of eleven games of euchre played with Dan Evans and George Bailwitz as partners.

Mary Shannon of Hoyt street, was attacked with a severe fit of insanity, yesterday, and was taken to the Town Farm, from which institution she will probably be transferred to the asylum for the insane at Middletown.

Some of the tables from Potter's billiard parlors have been removed to New Canaan, where Mr. Potter is to open a branch. He will, however, continue in business in the Weed building until April 1st.—Stamford Advocate.

Another anonymous communication found its way into our waste-basket, yesterday afternoon. It was signed "A Reader." If the author of the letter is a reader he ought to know anonymous communications never appear in print.

—Pictures framed at Hayes' Main st. 1013 ft.

Norwalk, which is many years behind the age in some things, has grown tired of the old-fashioned justice system of punishing its offenders against the laws and is to have a town court modeled after Danbury's city court.—Danbury News.

Representative Wakeman yesterday, presented to the General Assembly, the petition of the Westport and Saugatuck Street Railway company, for authority to change its motive power from horse to electricity and extend its limits to Fairfield.

James A. Rodemeyer, at one time an apprentice in this office has opened a harness store in Bethel. If he is as nimble at stitching as he was in typesetting, Bethel people will have no occasion to wait for their work, in the harness line.

Constable Thomas Hunt stopped a runaway horse on Main street, this morning. The animal belonged to Barber, "the horse-radish man." A small boy was in the wagon who was unable to control the horse, and but for the timely rescue of Mr. Hunt would probably have been injured.





To Beautify the Complexion—do not take the cosmetics, paints and powders which injure the skin, but take the easiest way to gain a beautiful color and a wholesome skin. Health is the greatest beautifier. The means to beauty, comfort, and health for women is Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dull eyes, sallow or wrinkled face, and those "feelings of weakness," have their rise in the derangements peculiar to women.

"Favorite Prescription" will build up, strengthen, and invigorate, every "run-down" or delicate woman by regulating and assisting all the natural functions. It also lessens pain.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a general tonic and nerve, as well as a remedy adapted to her special needs.

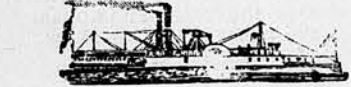
You can find no other remedy that's guaranteed. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A positive cure for Catarrh—you'll find in Dr. Sage's Remedy. There's \$500 reward for an incurable case.

## DAILY FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN  
NEW YORK, NORWALK AND SO  
NORWALK.  
PROPELLERS

CITY OF NORWALK,  
EAGLE AND  
VULCAN.



Leaving Pier 23, East River, N. Y. 5.00 p. m.  
Norwalk 5.00 p. m.; South Norwalk 6.00 p. m.

Steamers go after and deliver goods anywhere in New York or vicinity upon application to agents.

MR. E. H. WILSON'S  
**School for Boys**  
Norwalk, Conn.

**DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:**  
Well considered methods of instruction.  
Due regard for the individuality of pupils.  
Demands on each boy suited to his capacity.  
Careful observation of each boy's progress.  
Means carefully adapted to the proposed end.  
Boarding Pupils, \$50.00.  
Day Pupils, \$120.

## Attention Ladies!

Just received; latest styles in Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Hats, Hat Frames, Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets and Buckles; also a very fine line of Walking Hats, Turbans, Sailors, etc., at

**Fawcett's,**  
Headquarters for Millinery  
No. 3 Water street, Norwalk.  
Call and examine.

## IT'S QUITE A TRICK

To write a convincing advertisement about clothing nowadays. All tailors claim so much, and most of them too much. All I do is to try and get you to look at my new winter stock. My constant aim is to put into the clothes all the attractiveness of artistic fashion and careful making at the lowest possible price. Ask those who wear the latest and finest clothes where they trade and all will tell you with

KOCOUR,  
17 NORTH MAIN STREET,  
So. NORWALK.

## WAS A MORMON WIFE.

TWELVE YEARS WITHIN THE INNER CIRCLE OF MORMONISM.

Characteristics of Brigham Young. A Queer Story of Polygamy, Religion and Wickedness. It is a Wonder Uncle Sam Stood the Blot so Long.

"I lived for twelve years in what you might call the inner circle of Mormonism during the years that were the years of assassination, and persecution in the rule of the church in Utah," said a woman whose present husband is a well known mine owner of Montana, "and I have many lively recollections of that sojourn."

"My first husband was a Mormon. He was converted to that then queer faith under the preaching of Brigham Young in London in 1844. He had an unbounded faith in most of the tenets of Mormonism but never accepted the doctrine of the plurality of wives. He was a civil engineer. When a young girl I married him in my native town in Ohio, and accompanied him in 1857 to the Mormon capital. I was a Mormon only in name, and my disgust at the practices of the Church and its leaders was intense from my first entrance into its society, and I never could understand how a man so honorable and upright as my husband was could accept that religion as the truth."

"I knew Brigham Young intimately, and shall always have kindly recollections of him as a man. Our house was one of the few he was in the habit of visiting, although our circumstances were limited. He was very fond of my husband, who had contrived some ingenious appliances for the gas and water works, which had pleased the prophet very much."

"The second day after I went to Salt Lake City I heard Brigham Young preach. I was not used to hearing religious teachers denouncing their hearers as fools from the pulpit, and using similar expressions more vigorous than pious, but I got used to that style, and went to their Tabernacle services regularly."

"Once in my presence Brigham Young told my husband that he had a nice wife picked out for him, and that he had better take her at once, and fetch her home as company for me. I replied that if my husband attempted to copy his prophet and took another wife every little while he would find that part of Salt Lake City much too warm for his comfort. Brigham laughed heartily at that, and said I wouldn't be the right kind of a wife for a Mormon prophet to start out with. I was bold enough to say that if the Mormon prophet had had just such a wife to start out with the Mormon religion would have been the gainer. I gave a passive adherence to the religion for my husband's sake, contributed all I could toward its support, and mingled with the Mormon families exclusively. It was my love for my husband that kept me so long among the iniquitous people. When he died, in 1869, I did not tarry long in Utah."

"I went to the Mormon country about the time the inquisitorial reform began. The outside world never knew much about the workings of that movement of the Mormon Church. The Church authorities had proclaimed that the people, by their dilatoriness in taking plural wives, their scanty payment of tithes, and their other shortcomings had displeased the Lord."

"Missionaries were sent out all through the Territory to preach to that effect, and a confessional was established—rather a cathedra prepared with the view of obtaining information as to the life of every family and its members."

"The country was districted, and a faithful polygamist, called a Teacher, was put in charge of each district. The duty of these men—for the Teachers were all men—was to visit every house in their district and put the questions laid down by the Church to each member with no one else by."

"These inquiries searched into the most sacred relations, and had to be answered on oath. The result of this inquisitorial reform was that the Mormons were found to be the most iniquitous of people, and Brigham Young decreed a general baptism of every male and female in the Church."

"My house was visited by one of these Teachers while my husband was absent. I refused to hear his questions, and he, insisting on my doing so, I took my husband's rifle and ordered the man to leave the place at once, which he did with great haste."

"A sister of mine has the distinction of having refused the hand and harem of Brigham Young. She was but sixteen when she visited us at Salt Lake City in 1859. Brigham saw her at our house, and three days afterward asked her to become his wife—his twelfth, I think. She refused the honor with such indignation that Brigham left the house highly insulted. My sister was in such terror lest the Prophet should seize and force her to marry him that we asked permission of a party of tourists who were on their way East after a trip overland to California for her to accompany them back, and she joined them the very next day. The Mormons had everything their own way in those days, and were controlled by some of the worst of men. I often tremble to think what might have befallen the girl in thus deiving the head of the Church. I believe if it had been John D. Lee, or Orson Pratt, or Bishop Hyde, instead of Brigham Young, my sister would either have become 'sealed' or she would never have left Utah."

"The Prophet made daily calls upon his wives during all the time I lived in Salt Lake City, and they were the best provided for of all the Mormon women. I knew them all—at least all that he had up to that time—some of them quite intimately, and I never heard one of them complain of neglect of any kind."

"Do I believe that Brigham Young knew of the Mountain Meadow massacre? What I have read of that murder is all I really know about it, and believe the same may be said of all the Mormons except those who were engaged in it. It doesn't seem to me that Brigham Young could have deliberately ordered that massacre, nor do I believe that he knew of it until afterward. John D. Lee was a fiend incarnate, and one-half his crimes will never be known."

### His Idea of It.

"What do you think of the emancipation of woman, Mr. Henpeck?"  
"Why, sir, I think it has been pretty thoroughly accomplished."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

### A Trail Staff.

"Why so glum," asked his friend.  
"Aren't you doing a roaring trade?"  
"Yes, I am," admitted the basso, "but it is all on notes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Newsboys wanted.

## RIGHTS OF CAPITAL.

MAY A MAN CONDUCT HIS BUSINESS AS HE PLEASES.

Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright's Thesis Upon the Labor Question—Capital and Labor Both Amenable to the Laws of the People.

Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright in the Forum, says:

The great employer of to-day, when asked to make some concessions to labor, or to arbitrate differences which have arisen between him and his employees, declares that in order to win success he must have complete control of his own affairs; and he asks, "Shall I not conduct my own business in my own way?" Under some circumstances the employer asks, "Have you the right to conduct your own business in your own way?"

Society has long since answered these questions in some important particulars. It says to the property owner, the manufacturer: "No property owner can do anything that will interfere with the rights and privileges of his neighbor, whether these rights and privileges come under the head of right to freedom from injury to property or the privilege of living without danger to health."

But the question, which is more far-reaching and which will inevitably be answered by society, relates to their material surroundings; and this question is: "Shall a man or corporation who does not, or is not able to conduct his or its affairs so as to avoid public disturbance, obstruction of trade, loss of wages, or the lowering of the standard of living, be free from the interference of society?"

All attempts of conciliation and arbitration, whether they work under the form of law through boards established by the State or by the mutual consent of the parties involved in an industrial dispute, emphatically declare that society has the right to interfere.

The stoppage of traffic, the hindrance of business, the general disruption of peaceful relations, the violence and crime which come logically in the train of an industrial dispute, are menaces to the welfare of society; and the State is in duty bound to do all in its power to prevent their recurrence. And, since the power which the State has comes from the people, it is bound to exercise that power for the good of all, even if the individual suffers as a consequence.

The enactments of the Interstate Commerce law, by which the Federal Government under certain circumstances, undertakes to regulate freight rates, is a clearly defined instance of Government interference to prevent the disturbance of trade. If it can interfere to prevent the disturbance of trade, can it interfere to prevent the disturbance of society? Cannot the State say to both labor and capital, "You must so conduct your affairs so as to leave people at peace?"

Labor would not contend so savagely against a reduction of wages under bad economic conditions if it felt morally certain that, with restored conditions its share of the profits, which it receives in the form of wages, would be restored.

It should be recognized that the man who works for wages has been taught to realize the conditions of a higher civilization, to appreciate, to understand, and to desire still greater mental, moral and social progress, and he now begins to comprehend that the labor question means simply the struggle for a higher standard of living. But, with all this, he finds that he still keeps the position of a wage-receiver in enterprises in which his skill as well as his hand is a necessity.

The answer (to labor questions) will not come through revolutionary changes, but by a recognition of the ever-increasing intelligence of the men involved in industry.

### THE BELLOWS AT A SEANCE.

How Cold Drafts were Made to Order by a Bibulous Individual.

Mrs. Williams, the medium who was recently exposed in ridiculous fashion in Paris, evidently neglected one of her most successful schemes when giving exhibitions to the French people. When she was in New York she was looked upon as a marvelous medium by the faithful, and as one of the most skillful and inventive tricksters in the business by professors of legerdemain and other devotees of the science of making people's eyes deceive them.

A gentleman of wide reputation in business circles came dangerously near becoming a victim of Mrs. Williams' art. In speaking of it he says:

"The fault lay in the fact that she gave me the shivers too often. It is a very well known fact that the condition of the body has an important influence upon the imagination. It is pretty hard for any man to keep his wits about him when he is sitting in a half-darkened room, with his hands held out on either side of him by nervous, excited women, and all sorts of ghostly things going on in front of him."

"I do not shiver easily, but I discovered that I always shivered at these seances. I told Mrs. Williams that I always felt as though there was a draft of cold air on the back of my head. She replied, very composedly, that this draft was caused by the fluttering of the spirits as they moved about the room."

"On the second occasion, however, there was a strong element of whiskey in the draught, and without meaning to be hypercritical in any way, the scent of old rye was too much for my credulity. I took my son with me after that whiskey experience, and we discovered the reason of the chills."

"Mrs. Williams had a confederate in the person of a quiet and dexterous young man, who carried a well-greased pair of bellows. He wore felt slippers, and it was his duty to sneak around behind the rows of chairs, where the inquirers sat holding one another's hands, with his bellows."

"He filled the bellows with cold air, at an open window in another room, and then gently puffed a draft down behind the necks of the seekers after truth. Take any man, put him in a dark room, string his nerves up to a high tension, and then blow a draft of cold air down the back of his neck, and it will do more to convince him that there are spirits about than anything else in the world. Nobody could hear the young man as he moved around back of the chairs, but one night he was peering down, in a near-sighted way, to locate my collar, and as he had taken a drink of whiskey before beginning his work, his presence was revealed to me. This was a trick that was worth all the wigs and tights that Mrs. Williams came to grief over in France."

Advertisements in GZETTE.

## IT WAS NOT SURPRISING.

Everybody Understood Why Uncle Jasper Did Not Eat Turkey.

It was after the Christmas dinner was over that Uncle Jasper made his customary movement of pushing the nuts from him and stretching his legs under the table, which was always the preliminary to a story.

"It was last night 25 years ago," he began, "that a circumstance happened to me that I have never forgotten, and," he added, looking around the table as if to settle all doubts upon the matter, "I never will."

"Oh, tell it, tell it!" everybody cried.  
"Well, your aunt and I were courting then, and her mother had invited me over to spend Christmas with them. I had arrived late on Christmas eve, and the mince pies were just being taken from the oven, all hot and smoking. Nothing would do your aunt but that I should try them at once, and feeling a little peckish I consumed a couple before I had time to express my admiration for them. Under heavy pressure from the entire family I placed myself outside of four more and afterward wrapped my adipose tissue around an extra large sized one on my own account."

"You see," said Uncle Jasper, looking around apologetically, "I had always possessed a weakness for pastry, and when that pastry enclosed mince meat that weakness became a craze."

"Well, after eating my fill I retired for the night to my room, but being in a rambling frame of mind I did not go to bed at once, but sat and gazed at a picture on the wall representing a barn yard full of poultry, the predominating feature of the scene being a large male turkey with his tail spread out, looking very dignified and very proud. He was a royal bird, and his outlines gave me immense admiration. In fact, I became infatuated with him, and try as I would I could not keep my eyes off him. How long I gazed at his magnificent proportions I know not, but suddenly he ruffled his feathers and still further extended his tail."

"At the same moment the whole picture became animated with life. The other turkeys in his rear began to strut and gobble. The fowls were clucking vigorously, as if greatly agitated, and the rooster crowed three times from the fence with the most unearthly crow that had ever assailed my ears. It was blood curdling, and I thought of all the superstitious stories I had ever heard connected with the untimely crows of that prophetic bird, and my flesh began to fairly creep."

"Suddenly the gobble, with stately tread, stepped out of the picture, followed by the entire barnyard population, and slowly came toward me. I would have retreated, but something seemed to chain me to my chair, and I could not move hand or foot."

"The turkey and all his following with solemn eye and grave deportment came nearer and nearer, until the whole brood halted about a yard from me, where they stood surveying me with a severe and threatening air. In an extremity of fear I strove to call out for help, but my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth and the only sound that issued from my lips were guttural mutterings that could not have been heard five yards away."

"After gazing at me in this way for a few moments, the turkey opened his beak, and what was my astonishment to hear him speak with a clear accent, and in the most rational language!"

"Sir," said he in a contemptuous tone, "you cannot be ignorant of the purport of this visit from myself and companions."

"Indeed I am," I managed at last to gasp. "To what am I to attribute such an honor?"

"You are lying," was the cold answer. "You know well."

"I protested my innocence of his accusation, but he did not appear to be convinced. However, he undertook this extraordinary explanation:

"In solemn conclave assembled we decided some time ago to arrange for your invitation here to-day. Can you not guess the reason?"

"I have not the slightest idea," I answered, trembling, for the cold gleam in his eyes sent a cold shiver down my back."

"Then I will tell you," was the rejoinder. "We brought you here for our Christmas dinner."

"What do you mean?" I gasped.

"To eat you!" they all screeched together in the most blood curdling voice I had ever heard."

"Again I essayed, in agony of fear, to rise, but a fearful weight upon my chest pressed me down, and the more I struggled the greater it became, until I could feel myself slowly sinking to the ground beneath it. I felt myself to be swooning and I should certainly have lost my senses but for the stately turkey's next words, uttered in a voice so strange and cold that it froze the marrow in my bones."

"I will take his eyes," said he. "The rest of him dispose of as ye will."

"With a deafening flutter of the wings the entire brood flew toward me, the turkey, as he had intimated, making for my eyes. With a scream of agony I made a supreme effort and shook the load from my chest, but not before I had received innumerable buffetings from the wings of that bloodthirsty turkey. The next moment the welcome voice of your aunt's brother rang in my ears."

"What's the matter. What's the matter?"

"The turkey! The turkey!" I yelled.

"Not a bit of it," said he. "It's the mince pie."

"Whether it was or not, I did not eat any turkey that Christmas."

And aunt bore him out in the assertion.

### The Initials Fooled Him.

Initials may be made to stand for a good many things which they were never intended to indicate. Everything depends upon the ingenuity of the reader says Youth's Companion.

An old negro servant who had noticed "Washington, D. C." stamped upon envelopes received by his mistress, said one day:

"I jess like to know, Mis' Hannah, w'y dey allus put dem letters, D. C. after de name of Wash'n'ton on dem envelopes?"

"What do you suppose they stand for?" inquired the mistress, who always enjoyed the old man's answers.

"W'y," said Sambo, after a moment's reflection, "Ise been tinkin' dey mos' likely stood for Dadd ob his Country, but I wa'n't 'xactly sure and sartin but w'at dey might mean some udder ting, fer Wash'n'ton he was a great man and 'pears licks dere's mos'ous deal to be said 'bout him."

Stag parties are so called, so it is said, because the men usually stagger home from them.—Oil City Buzzard.

Newsboys wanted.

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**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.  
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## A VIEW OF CONGRESS.

CORPULENT TOM REED IS THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

Conspicuous Figures who Will be Missed After the 4th of March. Breckenridge Shunned on Every Side. The Father of the Senate is 84.

During the first few days of the opening of Congress the Democratic Senators concealed their bitterness in the warmth and friendliness of the reunion, but probably they all had constantly before their eyes the knowledge that after the 4th of March next their power in both Houses of Congress will have been broken, and that the Chief Executive in the White House will finish his term handicapped by the existence of a Republican majority in both Houses of the national Legislature.

In looking over the Democratic side of the chamber it is interesting to note that the Senators from the three States that were lost to the Democracy in the November election were all implicated more or less in the sugar scandal investigation. Gen. Ransom's son was convicted of buying stock, although the transaction was undoubtedly a perfectly proper one. Senator McPherson of New Jersey was convicted on his own testimony of having inadvertently purchased sugar stock through the too strict attention to duty of his cook, and Senator Camden of West Virginia was on the point of being convicted, more directly perhaps than any of the others, when the broker through whom it was alleged he purchased his stock fled from the country and the Senate officials were unable to find him, although they announced through the papers and by every means known to give publicity that they were on his tracks.

The most conspicuous Democrat in the Senate is Senator Hill of New York. He was the central figure of the long tariff fight of last summer, and his loyalty to the Democratic party, which induced him to become the leader of the New York Democracy in its hopeless fight, has made him more than ever popular with his party colleagues in the Senate, and they were anxious to tell him so.

On the Republican side of the chamber the most interesting figures were those of the venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont and John Sherman of Ohio. The former, who has passed his 84th birthday, is still physically sound and mentally as bright and strong as many men twenty years his junior. He was heartily congratulated by his colleagues, without regard to party, on his good health and youthfulness. Senator Sherman has grown rapidly white-haired and white-bearded of late, but otherwise he looks just the same as he has at any time during the past quarter of a century. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, more than ever like a cherub, was also the object of much attention, as were Cullom of Illinois, Chandler of New Hampshire, Higgins of Delaware, Washburn of Minnesota, and Wolcott of Colorado, all of whom are struggling for re-election with more or less uncertain results.

Opening day was Mr. Reed's day in the House of Representatives. As soon as he entered the hall before the session began the great crowds in the galleries, the members on the floor, the clerks, doorkeepers, pages, and everybody else set up a mighty cheer, and in a few minutes the man from Maine was surrounded by an eager crowd, anxious to shake his hand and applaud him as the most prominent member of the triumphant Republican party. There was also a big cheer for William L. Wilson when he modestly took his accustomed seat, but the applause came largely from the members of his own party, whose greeting was mixed with sympathy for their repudiated leader. When Speaker Crisp marched up to his chair he also enjoyed a popular ovation, but only in the case of Mr. Reed did the shouts come from those who felt that they were honoring a new hero. Mr. Reed bore his honors well. He chatted with all comers, and smiled that big baby smile which serves so effectively to conceal his thoughts.

As the crowd in the galleries looked down upon the confused mass of figures on the floor, they saw the ancient Mr. Holman of Indiana, the father of the House, busy writing at his desk, apparently unmindful of the fact that his long service in Congress is about to end. They see Dockery of Missouri being congratulated as the one conspicuous brand rescued from the burning, and Breckenridge being snubbed on every hand. They see Bryan of Nebraska attempting to point out to his Populist friends how it was that his State and he were lost together. They saw Bland of Missouri, the daddy of the dollar, chewing his cud as usual and littering the floor with bits of paper, as though writhing in agony. They see Springer with the ever-present red rose in his buttonhole, happy and frisky as a lamb, explaining it all, and the defeated New York Democrats, telling their friends that they hadn't a word to say. Dan Lockwood, who went down with Hill, is the butt of nearly all the jokes aimed at the New York delegation. The gallery audience may also look upon other defeated warriors like Heard of Missouri, Kilgore of Texas, Blynum of Indiana, Tom Johnson of Ohio, McAleer of Pennsylvania, Outwater of Ohio, Lafe Pence of Colorado, Jerry Simpson of Kansas, the only Snodgrass of Tennessee, Tracey, the original Cuckoo, and Straus of New York; John De Witt Warner, their impetuous and talkative colleague, and a score of more or less famous Democrats who are now bringing to a close their long and conspicuous Congressional career.

**He Was Just in Time.**  
A husband who had been out shooting, but who had not been successful, rather than return home empty handed stopped into a shop and purchased a hare.

"There, my ducky," he said to his wife on returning home, "you see I am not so awkward with the gun, after all." "Let me see." "Isn't he a fine fellow?" "My dear," said the wife, she carried the animal to her nostrils, and put it down with a grimace, "you were quite right in killing him to-day; to-morrow it would have been too late."—Dallas Times-Herald.

Mr. Highfill—Where is that "Book of Etiquette and Complete Letter Writer?"  
Mrs. H.—What do you want of it?  
Mr. H.—I want to write to the grocer to tell him I can't pay him.—New York Weekly.

To Angeline—Your query as to whether the hero in a border drama should be characterized as a shooting star has been referred to the astronomical editor.—Buffalo Courier.

Buy the GAZETTE

## FOR WOMEN'S EYES.

INCIDENTALLY A FEW FACTS THAT MIGHT PLEASE MEN.

Novel Treatment of the Dress Question. An Authority of 1738 Holds Good To-day. Fashion in the "Winds—Common Sense to the Fore.

The possibility of woman's ability to conform to the matter of hygiene in the matter of dress, and yet not appear so unfashionable in her attire as to be thought grotesque was thus set forth by Miss Harriet S. Sackett, director of the department of domestic art of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn in a recent address before the Institute of Art and Sciences.

Miss Sackett dealt with the question of beauty in dress, declaring that in the rush of cities, where even a daffodil or a sprouting tree was a too expensive and unnecessary luxury to have always near, we should find in dress a means of compensation for the lack of nature's beauties.

"We must all be clothed," said Miss Sackett. "Why not make make our clothes beautiful?"

"Why should it be thought a waste of time, thought and money to spend a just portion of our earnings in obtaining beautiful dress? Fashion and caprice have ruled us for so many years, seeking merely something new each fall and spring, that beauty could claim no direct relationship.

"A nation's art has always been mirrored in its style of dress. The Grecian dress was graceful, flowing in beautiful lines, and its influence has been felt through many centuries.

"During the middle ages dress became grotesque and complicated, like most other arts. When classic art was revived in Italy early in the sixteenth century, and created the beautiful masterpieces of Titian, Raphael, and their contemporaries, beauty in dress revived, to be copied later by France and other countries. Styles of dress became less ornate and more dignified and simple. In Italy, where true art was never quite lost, the styles of dress were never quite so grotesque as in France or Germany. In the time of the Louis in France dress became the most exaggerated.

"A full rigged ship was considered the most fitting ornament for the top of a lady's head in the time of Marie Antoinette. From that time until a few years ago, when some English artists raved themselves together and strove to revive classic ideals in house decoration and dress, fashion went on trying us up in tight bags or spreading us out in balloons, season after season."

Miss Sackett ascribed to Ruskin and the pre-Raphaelites the fact that a knowledge of beauty in relation to the body and dress has been gradually spreading in civilized countries, particularly in England and America.

"For the last ten years," said she, "it has been possible to wear clothes almost beautiful without appearing so odd as to be ridiculous. Felix of Paris said recently that his first thought in planning a gown was whether it would suit the wearer."

"Dress should express something of the nature or individuality of the wearer. To create beauty in dress, study beauty in all forms of art. Beautiful dress will not prevent free movements of the body or head, or bind the arms. A knowledge of beauty in dress will not load a small, slight body with yards of crinoline or haircloth, or permit the head of a small woman to carry the weight of the huge Gainsborough and feathers so becoming and suitable to her stately sisters.

"The fitness for its use as well as the personality of the wearer must always be considered in the matter of dress. Fabrics should be chosen that reflect the light softly. True health and beauty are one, and a real hygienic dress must be beautiful. We need to study the ideal proportions of the human form to produce beauty in figure. Beauty of form is produced by lines flowing one out of the other in undulations."

Miss Sackett said that the reason probably that large sleeves were so pleasing to most persons was because the hips of so many women have been made to appear unnaturally large by undue pressure at the waist line, and the large sleeves balanced the width of the hips. She advised women to adopt styles individually and characteristically becoming to them without regard to being in the height of fashion, and then gave them the subject of dress in dress, which she said she had discovered in the Gentleman's Magazine of the date of 1738.

"Everything which alters or disguises nature proceeds from a false taste. Everything which forces nature beyond its due bounds proceeds from a bad taste. Everything which eclipses the beauties or exposes the defects of nature proceeds from a want of taste. Everything that constrains nature or hinders the freedom of action proceeds from a depraved taste. Everything which loads nature with superfluous ornaments proceeds from affectation of taste. Everything which is out of character is certainly out of taste, and though the fashion can never influence taste, yet taste should always influence fashion."

## A Remarkable Creature.

The most remarkable creature in the world is the hydra. It does not amount to much physically, for it is nothing but a sack, open at one end and fastened by the other to a stone, but it is almost impossible to kill it. Turn a hydra inside out and it will get along just as well as before. Trembley, the French naturalist, cut hydras in slices, and each, in a few days, became a full-grown animal. He grafted them, and produced monsters with six mouths and only one body. He divided them longitudinally, and produced a cluster of hydras. He found this creature is superior even to decomposition, for when a part of a hydra's body decays, it throws it off and replaces it, as a matter of course.

## An All-Sufficient Reason.

Fond Parent—Bobby, why will you always persist in pushing in the eyes of your little sister's doll?  
Bobby (conclusively)—Because I can't pick 'em out.—Truth.

## The First Step.

Bronson—Have the detectives found out anything about that burglary yet?  
Johnson—Yes; they've come to the conclusion that the motive for the crime was money.—Puck.

## Profession and Practice.

She—If you are a professional woman-hater, what are you going to marry for?  
He—So that I can live up to my profession.—Brooklyn Life.

Newsboys wanted.

## BATTLE OF 118 DAYS.

THRILLING WAR STORIES FROM GEN. FULLERTON'S DIARY.

Howard's Bravery and Picty. Stimson's Costly Look at the Rebels. The Shot that Killed Bishop Polk. The Chaplain of the Sixth Arkansas.

"The Battle of One Hundred and Eighteen Days" is the title Gen. J. S. Fullerton would give to that wonderful series of operations commonly called "The Atlanta Campaign." It was continuous fighting from May to September, and it embraced a battlefield 135 miles long. There is nothing in history to compare with it. The fighting began at Tunnel Hill. It ended at Atlanta. Every foot of ground was contested. Every day had its battle, and more than once the firing continued from sundown to sunrise.

From his diary, Gen. Fullerton told the story of "The Battle of One Hundred and Eighteen Days." It was a gathering of old fighters, ex-Confederates as well as Federals, at the Washington Army and Navy Club.

There is no more thrilling page in Gen. Fullerton's diary of the Atlanta campaign than that which narrates the circumstances of the death of the Bishop Gen. Polk.

"I was going along the line one day," said Gen. Fullerton, "when I came to Foraker—Bart Foraker, the brother of Gov. Foraker of Ohio—setting beside a tree gazing intently through a glass toward the top of Pine Top.

"Those fellows are signaling up there," he said, when I asked him what he was doing, and I am reading what they say." "Pine Top had a surrounding cluster of works, and above the fortifications and overlooking all was a clear space. We were going to try and take the position that afternoon and were getting everything ready. As I stood there, near Foraker, a group of horsemen rode out in the clear place on Pine Top and seemed to be examining and discussing the field. Simonson, with his battery, had taken up position right where we were when Gen. Sherman came along with some of his staff and stopped. He wanted to know what we were doing. I told him Foraker was watching the Confederate signals.

"Is that so?" he asked. "What do they say?"

"Oh, nothing of any importance," said I, and then I added, "Simonson, here, wants to try a shell at that party up there on Pine Top."

"All right," said Sherman, "give 'em three; give 'em just three, Simonson."

"And then Sherman passed on. Simonson trained one of his guns, cut the fuse with his own hands, and the piece was fired. The shell fell a little short. Simonson tried again. The second shell seemed to drop right over the heads of the group and explode. There was a sudden scattering, and the open place was deserted by the horsemen. In a few moments the Confederate officer on Pine Top began to signal excitedly to another part of their line. Foraker watched him intently, and jumped up, saying:

"My God! That shell killed Gen. Polk."

"And it was so."

In the battle of 118 days the calendar was lost sight of by even so devout a man as Howard.

"I went along the line one morning with Gen. Howard," said Gen. Fullerton. "When he came to a battery that was firing at Confederate works on a hill the General became much interested. After watching the effects for a few minutes Howard said to the artillery officer:

"If you would elevate your guns I believe you could drop some shells right into the centre of the town of Marietta. Try it."

"The officer put his guns into position, cut the fuses, and prepared to experiment. Gen. Howard got out his glasses to study the effect.

"General," said I seriously, taking out my watch, "this is Sunday morning. I am now 11 o'clock. The Presbyterians of Marietta are just in the midst of the long prayer, and—"

"Cease firing," shouted Gen. Howard to the artillery officer.

"There came down to the front one day a pleasant gentleman from the Christian Commission, Capt. Stimson," said Gen. Fullerton. "It was while we were in close quarters at one point of this Atlanta campaign. He said to me soon after he arrived:

"Fullerton, I should like to look at the rebels."

"All right," said I. "There's no trouble about that. I can arrange it."

"I took him out behind the breastworks and said to him:

"Now, get your glass all ready, and when I say the word we'll jump on top and take a look."

"I gave the word and up we went. Capt. Stimson clapped his glasses to his eyes. Out a little way we could see the Confederates swarming about like so many huge gray ants building new fortifications. 'Ping!' went a bullet, and Stimson dropped. It had gone through his lung and into a tree behind him. I wrapped him in a blanket, and had just started him back on a stretcher when it occurred to me:

"Perhaps Stimson's friends at home would like to have that bullet for a souvenir."

"I climbed on top of the breastworks, got out my knife, and began to pry at the bullet. 'Ping!' sang another, and went into the same tree six inches above my head.

"If Stimson's family want that bullet they'll have to come after it," thought I, and I got down.

At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, one sergeant of Harker's brigade actually reached the top of the breastworks. A Tennessee captain sprang to meet him and was killed. The sergeant fell. Gen. Johnson told me afterward that 28 bullets struck that sergeant from the waist up. A color sergeant of McCook's brigade reached the top of the breastworks in front of that column. The Confederates right in front of him were so affected by this exhibition of dauntless courage that they wouldn't shoot him. They presented arms to the hero. But a bullet from another part of the line struck him down.

While moving back from one position to another, Hardee—you know what a disciplinarian he was—came upon a great gaunt fellow in buttanut squatted down in a fence corner puffing away at a pipe."

"Why aren't you in your command?" thundered Hardee: "who are you?"

The loose-jointed soldier straightened up slowly, and removing his pipe said:

"I am the Chaplain of the Sixth Arkansas. Now, who the hell are you?"

All read the GAZETTE.

## Unlike the others

**B. L. Tobacco**  
will not give  
Heart-burn, or  
Bite your  
Tongue.



Best and  
Cheapest, as it is  
made from the  
Finest Leaf, and  
is a Long Chew.

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The great German stable bedding. No more stall foundered horses; no more scratches. By reason of the great absorbing qualities of this bedding, there is no stable odor.

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**NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.**

—NEW YORK DIVISION,  
October 1894.

Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:

For New York—Accommodation trains at 9.36 a. m., 1.11, 2.54, 4.07, 5.39, 6.50, 8.00, 10.20 p. m. Express trains at 5.30, 5.58, 6.15 (local), 6.58 (local), 7.08 (local), 7.55 (local), 8.21 (local), 9.03 (local), 9.58, 10.45, 11.37 (local) a. m., 12.25, 2.25, 4.20, 5.20, 6.30, 7.57 p. m. For Washington via Harlem River 1.18 a. m. (daily).

SUNDAYS—Accommodation 9.15 a. m., 6.14 (local), 7.23 (local), 9.28 p. m. Express 5.30, 5.58 a. m.

For NEW HAVEN and the EAST—Accommodation trains at 6.32, 7.38, 8.46 and 1.44 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 5.27, 6.27, 7.28 (to Bridgeport), 8.41, 9.41 and 11.15 p. m. Express trains at 1.01, 1.20, 11.10, 11.08 a. m., 12.05, 3.05, 5.07 (Naugatuck Express) 7.10 p. m.

SUNDAYS—Accommodation 7.38, 9.12 a. m. and 7.15 p. m. Express 1.01 and 1.20 a. m. C. T. HEMFSTAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

**W. C. HOLMES,**  
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**Practical**  
**Plumber,**  
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On Easy Terms.  
One new double house, all improvements one house on West Main street, also 2 buildin lots at East Norwalk, and other property.

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Office, 92 WALL ST., NORWALK.

**ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., of Hartford**  
Incorporated 1812. Charter Perpetua Capital and Assets, \$8,902,272.64.  
Insures against loss and damage by FIRE on terms adapted to the hazard and consistent with the laws of compensation.

**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. Beavan, Pres.; G. B. St. John, Treas.  
Geo. R. Cowles, Sec'y.]



## Uncle Sam is All Right.

The president issued a patriotic message upon the financial situation and gave good counsel to the misguided factions of his party, whom he cannot hope to control. While there may have been a necessity for the message there is no occasion for alarm among the people, says the Norwich Bulletin. "Uncle Sam will not make an assignment this year. He may wear short trousers and look cadaverous, but his trade mark bears the motto: 'One-hundred-cents-on-a-dollar.' The 'wild team' embarrasses him and the money-changers are fooling with his treasury, but his backbone is still rigid and his credit can stand all ballistic tests.

## First Principles.

The water supply problem keeps bobbing up with a persistence that should tell our people that this question should be settled once for all. To say that the fathers of our water works were not farseeing enough does not cure the evil, and we of this generation, while we may not be wiser, have at least had some experience which should teach us how to remedy this difficulty. It is the consensus of engineers and experienced men that the gravity system wherever practicable is the best because it is reliable and least expensive to maintain. The first cost of wells and pumping works may be less, but they are uncertain as to supply and costly to maintain. If we are to have an abundant supply we must first have sufficient piping facilities, and second, ample reservoir capacity. That we can have these admits of no doubt and any makeshifts or schemes to "tide over" the present difficulty should be discarded. If, however, the city is wise it will complete its arrangements for the proposed reservoir site in New York state and hold it for any future needs that may arise, and who is so wise as to predict that we may not need it some time? The commissioners, however, should go back to first principles and avail themselves of the superb advantages of the so called "Daniels' site" which is, and always has been, conceded to be of the best. This site is in Connecticut and can be protected by Connecticut law, and a reservoir constructed at that point could be connected with existing piping giving us a direct supply with sufficient pressure to supply the highest point in the city. The value and availability of this site has always been admitted and had it been utilized our water famines would never have occurred and the thousands of dollars spent in "doctoring" would have been saved. When this site is utilized we shall get back to first principles and will have a supply that will be ample and reliable. Will our citizens get back to first principles, or will they continue to "doctor" as of yore? We shall see whether wisdom is justified of her children.

## Standing by the Schools.

The National League for the Protection of American Institutions in undertaking to promote legislation for a biennial school census of the State of New York is laboring in a good cause, and great advantage would undoubtedly accrue from the success of its efforts. In fact, the proposed legislation is worthy of adoption throughout the country. In no other way, it is claimed, can the public school authorities be kept thoroughly posted as to the adequacy of school accommodations and the facts essential to the maintenance of the school system on its proper foundation.

It is one of the greatest evils of the times, so far as the interests of the children of school age are concerned, that notwithstanding the millions of dollars expended in their behalf, thousands upon thousands of them, in most of our larger cities are still debarred from educational facilities, neglected by the state, idle by force of necessity, and by reason of their unwholesome environments growing up to vicious habits and furnishing recruits for the criminal classes. Compulsory school laws are of no avail where there are no school houses, and where there is no actual or reliable knowledge of the number of pupils to be provided for, the number of school buildings will almost invariably fall short of the ever-multiplying demand.

Hence the movement now in progress to which many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the metropolis are giving their earnest co-operation. A biennial census of the school children of all towns having a population of over 10,000 would involve considerable expense, if taken in the way it should be, but in view of the benefits to be derived from it, affecting the welfare of society for all time to come, the question of cost should hardly figure as an element of objection.

Bobby Bones, who was recently discharged from the Soldiers' Home at Noroton, is again happy. He was taken back to the Home, and left South Norwalk on an afternoon train for Stamford, but was carried through to Stamford, and in his eagerness to get aboard the next east-bound train he slipped upon some ice upon the platform and narrowly escaped falling beneath the wheels of the train.

## DEPUTY MARSHAL WOOD.

A Man Everybody Knows Tells of His Wonderful Cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura. The Strongest Evidence Possible That This Great Medicine Will Cure You.



DEPUTY MARSHAL, A. E. WOOD.

When such a widely-known public man as A. E. Wood, Deputy Marshal of West Indianapolis, Ind., makes a statement, the world knows that it is true—that he means every word of it. Mr. Wood resides at 91 Marion Ave., West Indianapolis, Ind. He has been cured by the great medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, from utter nervous prostration and exhaustion. He deems the cure most wonderful, and the medicine which cured him a most wonderful remedy. He is anxious, therefore, to tell the world of his remarkable restoration to health, and to thus lead others to health by the use of the same grand remedy.

"I had been troubled," said Mr. Wood, "for twenty years with nervousness, heart disease and gastric catarrh of the stomach, ending two years ago with a complete prostration, and was taken to my bed.

"I was under the care of two eminent physicians. Finally through a friend I was induced to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. After taking one bottle I began to improve, and after using three bottles, my usual health was restored. I can now eat anything set before me. I have gained 30 pounds in flesh, now weighing 165 pounds.

## Cotton Mills Moving South.

The tendency on the part of the owners of New England cotton mills to remove those properties to the South is both logical and beneficent. The present arrangement is essentially artificial. It originated in the sectional prejudices growing out of the institution of slavery, and was maintained by the disorders that followed the war as features of the era of reconstruction. Sectional prejudices, however, are now disappearing. They keep their place only in the repertory of noisy demagogues and pestiferous agitators. The tumult of reconstruction, too, has subsided, and the restoration of the governing power to the intelligent, responsible, and tax-paying classes has reclaimed the South to order and civilization. There is no longer any reason why the logic of commerce should be ignored, and, consequently, the readjustment to which we refer has been inaugurated.

Under normal conditions, there is, of course, no comparison between New England and the Southern States as domiciles for the cotton manufacturing industry. The mere difference in freights would of itself turn the scale. But there are other differences. Labor is cheaper, living is cheaper, coal is cheaper, and land is cheaper in the cotton belt than in Massachusetts or Connecticut. Throughout the cotton belt the climate is singularly mild, and, with a reasonable display of care, one can be perfectly healthy as well as perfectly comfortable at all seasons. There are very few days when fires within doors are necessary. Life in the open air is possible from one year's end to the other. Moreover—and is a very important consideration it is—the atmospheric conditions of the far South are normally what mill-owners have to produce by artificial means and at no insignificant expense.

As for labor, the negroes are the best, the most docile, and the most conservative working population to be found upon the continent. As a class they have no sympathy with the incendiary teachings of the Moslems and Schwabs,

"My wife is similarly diseased and is now taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, so far with beneficial results.

"Thus knowing by personal experience the great value of this grand medicine, I write this that others, who have similar troubles, may be induced to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and be cured."

People who are sick or ailing in any way make a serious mistake if they delay a moment longer to use this, without doubt, greatest medical discovery ever made. Even if you have been disappointed because other medicines failed, we promise this remedy will cure.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

and furnish no material for the social revolution. They are essentially pastoral in their inclinations, have a profound respect for society, and a sincere attachment to the institutions under which they find freedom and protection. Whether they can be educated to become expert artisans is an open question. We think they can. Under slavery they were excellent masons, carpenters, coopers, bridge-builders, machinists and engineers. They made admirable cooks, they acquired musical accomplishments very readily, and, in general, exhibited a very high order of adaptability and skill. We do not doubt that with encouragement and opportunity, they will raise to the full measure of the situation now developing for them, and we are certain that nowhere in the world can employers find more faithful, more conservative, and more law-abiding employees than the negroes of the agricultural districts of the south.

## Dyspepsia Cured

"My wife has been a great sufferer with dyspepsia for over four years. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have perfectly cured her. At times the lightest food would distress her terribly. She could not sleep well at night and she said no one could tell how badly she felt. She was also troubled with sick headaches. She had tried different kinds of medicine, but none did her any good. At last Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and one bottle did her so much good that she took two more and now she is perfectly well. She is not now troubled



Mrs. Otis Merritt.

so much good that she took two more and now she is perfectly well. She is not now troubled

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
with any sick headaches or bad feelings, can eat heartily and sleep well. To Hood's Sarsaparilla belongs all the credit.  
OTIS MERRITT, Addison, Maine.  
Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion.

## AGITATOR BURNS.

THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH LABOR LEADERS.

From Prison to Parliament. The Acknowledgements of a Self-Made Man. His Indomitable Perseverance and Untiring Energy.

Mr. John Burns is probably the most amazing man in all London. Ten years ago he was regarded as a dangerous agitator and demagogue and was prosecuted and imprisoned for sedition and riot, and was a man without recognition among men of standing or influence among the working people.

To-day Burns is the uncrowned king of the London working populace, a member of Parliament and of the London County Council, hobnobbs with the statesmen and leading men of Great Britain, and is one of the most influential men in England. His achievements are solely the result of his indomitable perseverance and his tireless energy. In the strictest sense of the word, he is a self-made man, and, for that matter, self-educated.

Burns comes of Scotch blood, but was born in Battersea, London. Before he became known he worked as an engineer in a Battersea factory for 30s. a week. At night he used to read works on Socialism, the French Revolution, and the like. Then he began to harangue the street crowds of London every Sunday. He was always conspicuous when any strikes occurred and was almost the most fiery and incendiary of the labor orators.

In 1885 he had become well known enough to stand for Parliament. Andrew Carnegie was among the contributors to his campaign fund. He was defeated, however, and the next year was arrested for his bitter and seditious speeches during the West End riots, in which \$50,000 worth of property was destroyed in an hour. The jury disagreed,



JOHN BURNS.

however, and Burns got off. He was again arrested in a month or so for offering to "dynamite Balfour to heaven." Balfour was then Chief Secretary for Ireland. The evidence against Burns was insufficient and he was acquitted.

In the Trafalgar Square riots of 1887 Burns was a conspicuous leader and was sent to prison for three months for inciting to riot. Nothing could close his mouth, however, and he kept on speaking and haranguing the street crowds until he became one of the best known men of London.

When the new London County Council was organized Burns was elected a member from Battersea. His industry in this capacity was something prodigious. In three years he attended six hundred council meetings, and, besides that, was busy all day looking after the improvements and reforms which he succeeded in putting through.

It is due to Burns that his district of Battersea has become the model residential district for the working people of London. He has filled it with parks and given it clean streets and sanitary conditions and improved it in every way. Besides all this, he got the eight hour day established as the legal limit in all public works of London, and abolished contracting and subletting, and had passed a number of laws protecting workmen, giving them better conditions under which to work and improving their condition generally.

Hellives in an exceedingly modest way in Battersea, where he and his wife, who is almost as gifted as himself, occupy a couple of rooms in a little row of brick houses.

He has a fine library, which he laughingly says mostly represents the days he has gone hungry. That is to say, he used to go without his dinner in order to get money to buy the books he wanted.

And so he once remarked that such and such a book represented a pair of boots, another a hat that he needed, and so on down the list.

## Proposed for Burglars.

An embarrassing surprise awaits any sawny bank robber who may drop in any of the banks of Russell, Kan. There have been several daring hold-ups of cashiers in that neighborhood lately, and the citizens have clubbed together to protect their wealth on deposit in the local banks. The floor of each bank is studded with electric push buttons, any one of which will set a score or more gongs a-ringing on the streets and in public places, and a double-barreled shotgun has been placed in a handy spot in every prominent store. Should a would-be robber poke a gun in at the cash window the cashier will simply put up his hands, step on the button, and the citizens will do the rest.

## She Surprised Him.

She was a dainty and beautiful thing as she tripped into the shoe store. "I want a pair of shoes," she said to the clerk.

"For yourself?" inquired the smiling man.

"Yes."

"What number, please?"

"Four."

The clerk's eyes flew open.

"I beg your pardon?" he gasped.

"I said No. 4," she repeated in a tone of slight annoyance.

"For yourself?" still queried the astounded clerk.

"Certainly. Is it such a surprising thing that a woman should wear a No. 4?"

"N-n-no, miss," stammered the clerk, "but it is that she should say so."

## Oat Even, Anyhow.

"What did you get for your vote, Uncle Jim?"

"Well, suh, I gimme a lame mule, but he died."

"You came out loser, then?"

All read the GAZETTE.

## CHILDREN OF THE ESKIMOS.

Queer Lives that Infants Lead Under the Arctic Circle.

They are born in the snow. They are cradled in ice. The shrieking of the north wind is the only lullaby they hear. They live—most of them—in huts that are built of snow, and they go to sea—when the sea is not frozen—in boats of sealskin and bone. They are clad in sealskin and otter, and they wear indescribably warm inner garments of birds' skins—birds' skins dressed with the feathers on.

The Eskimo babies are carried in their mother's hoods in the greater part of the immense territory in which their tribes dwell. But in Labrador the babies are carried in the boots of their mothers. These boots have a long pointed flap in front, which is made for this purpose, and which is very much like a snug box, into which the baby can be tightly and cosily squeezed.

"Doesn't his mother's skirts smother him?" His mother wears skirts so very divided that we really need not call them skirts at all. And she wears them well tucked in her boots.



AN ESKIMO BABY.

The Eskimo children are born into the most peaceful, the most orderly, if not the most luxuriantly comfortable community on earth. The Eskimos have no magistrates. They have no laws. Yet they maintain among themselves an ideal good order. Perhaps they find the fierce and constant war that they needs must wage against the elements too exhausting to admit of their voluntarily waging war among themselves. At all events, a quarrel among Eskimos is almost unknown, and when it does occur it never goes further than a difference of opinion, which the disputants settle by separating.

If two members of an Eskimo family do not pull together comfortably, they separate, quietly and definitely. If two sections of an Eskimo tribe fall out, one section moves a few miles away. That is the way in which every Eskimo quarrel terminates. Even the children play together peacefully, and never quarrel among themselves; doubtless because they never see aught that approaches quarrelsomeness among their elders. As soon as an Eskimo baby is born it is sewn into innumerable layers of warm clothing.

## Johnson-Tipton.

The Tribune is indebted to a correspondent in Chamberlain, S. D., for the full particulars of the marriage of Mr. Hans Johnson and Miss Ollie Tipton at that place a few days ago. Says the correspondent:

"Those present; seemed to richly enjoy the occasion and, the following, is Elder Babcock's address to the newly wedded pair; right there; as soon as the usual greetings; such as handshakings, bride kissing, etc., had ceased.

"The Elders address, ran thus:

"God bless you; this Bridegroom; and, also the Bride;

Who now, at this altar, stands close by your side;

These ties are the strongest; and, bind the most sweet

Two persons in one; God's plan; here; how neat.

"Some wives, say they love; but, claim they conceal it;

That; is giving the Devil; a fine chance to steal it;

Friend Ollie; already; you've given Mr. Johnson to see;

That, among all you cherish; the dearest, is he.

"Oh; keep that thought toward him; as long as you live;

And; to you; Mr. Johnson; the advice I would give—

Is; that; since you are lucky; in finding a mate;

A sweet little woman; may your comfort be great.

"As you are now wed; 'tis your love; makes you smile;

And, may this affection; increase; all the while;

When a month shall be past; I hope you can say,

That; your love is then stronger; than, on wedding day."

We regret that a lack of space forbids the insertion of the Elder's poetical address in full, as the other stanzas are equally good; and we join in hope so eloquently expressed that the lapse of a month, even in South Dakota, may not weaken the ties that bind Mr. and Mrs. Hans Johnson together.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Grannis of Twenty-second street, who is going to reform the low bodies of fashionable women, is still opposed to Lady Henry Somerset, who is going to reform the living pictures. The whole Grannis crusade recalls the extraordinary amount of energy which was wasted for upward of half a century on the question of corsets for women. The crusade was carried on with a degree of vigor not even approached by the present attack on low evening gowns, and yet to-day girls of twelve or fourteen years wear corsets, and women do not even discuss the question of their propriety. Lady Henry, who is at present directing everything of importance, as far as women are concerned, in Boston, has been made the laughing stock of London by Jerome K. Jerome. The humorist discovered that while Lady Henry was denouncing every form of social evil in London she was drawing rentals from some of her East End houses which were inhabited by feminine persons who were no better than they should be. On top of this Mr. Jerome has just discovered that Lady Henry has a lot of hop kilns on her farm, and that she receives a large income from their operation. As every one knows, hop kilns are used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, and Mr. Jerome is now pointing out that Lady Henry derives a revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages, while rigorously denouncing the traffic in connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Union.—N. Y. Sun.

Newsboys wanted.

## PEPPER'S LATEST PLAN

Anxious to Ascertain What Kind of Money the People Want.

## A GENERAL VOTE PROPOSED.

Senator Allen Administers a Dig to the Secretary of the Treasury—Routine Proceedings of the National House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Elect Thurston (Rep., Neb.) was on the floor of the senate today and was introduced by Mr. Manderson, whom he succeeds.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) presented to the senate the petition of the leather and hide trade of New York, urging the issue of \$500,000,000 of gold bonds.

Mr. Gorman's resolution was agreed to for the printing of plates of flags of all maritime nations for public use, particularly on shipboard.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) wished to introduce a financial resolution and to preface it with a statement. Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) objected to the vicious practice of making arguments when measures were presented.

Mr. Peffer characterized this objection as cruel in view of the recent wide latitude of financial discussion. The title of his resolution is "to provide for a special election to take the sense of the people concerning several questions as to the financial policy of the government."

The resolution of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) was then taken up, reciting as the sense of the senate that the secretary of the treasury should redeem government obligations in silver as often as he is convinced that a systematic effort is making to deplete the gold reserve and force an issue of bonds. Mr. Allen said he had no hope that the resolution would pass. But he wanted to call public attention to the persistent and dogmatic action of the secretary of the treasury in ignoring the law which gave him the option of paying certain obligations in silver, and made it imperative that he should redeem at least two forms of currency in silver. It was a usurpation of authority. People would form their own conclusions as to the secretary of the treasury bowing in obedience to the gold trust.

Allen Calls It a Conspiracy.

At present there was an organized conspiracy on the part of conspirators to force a bond issue. Mr. Allen said he was glad to hear the free and frank confession of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) yesterday that he would no longer follow the president's dictatorship. No wonder Mr. Vest cried out in anguish after 18 months of failure following presidential dictation. Even the senator from Ohio (Sherman), who had been classed as a bimetalist, now chose to desert silver and adopt gold as a single standard with interest bearing bonds, making the nation the prey and sport of the money power.

Senator Sherman interrupted to say that he had proposed a popular subscription to government certificates.

Mr. Allen responded that this was a distinction without a difference. Continuing, the Nebraska senator declared that there was a time when the secretary of the treasury was a great and powerful officer, but now he was a mere clerk.

Mr. Allen sought to secure a ye-a-and-nay vote on his proposition. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) interposed with a motion to send the resolution to the finance committee. He said the resolution was mandatory and would commit the government to paying silver.

Mr. Gorman interposed with a motion to take up a pending District of Columbia bill. He said it was perfectly apparent that this discussion of financial resolutions was utterly fruitless. Appropriation bills were waiting, and the days of congress were flying fast. This brought Mr. Hill to his feet. He suggested to Mr. Gorman that there were measures quite as important as appropriation bills, and he considered several of these financial resolutions as among these.

The Martin Matter.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) interjected a privileged resolution reciting that at the time of the recent election of John Martin to the United States senate by the legislature of Kansas the latter body was not legally organized, and that Mr. Martin was not entitled to his seat.

The senate was thus involved in a parliamentary tangle between the pending financial resolution, the claim of privilege on the Martin resolution and the other motions seeking to side track the financial discussion.

The presiding officer ruled that the Martin resolution was not privileged. Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of the chair. Mr. Gorman moved to lay the appeal on the table. In the course of the attending discussion Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) spoke in stage whispers to his colleagues until Mr. Chandler suggested that he could forgive this rudeness, but preferred to have the Delaware senator make his disagreeable remarks on the floor of the senate, where they could be answered.

Mr. Gray was perceptibly irritated, and the senators looked at each other savagely. Mr. Chandler's appeal from the chair's decision was laid on the table—39 to 6—many Republican senators not voting.

In the House.

Speaker Crisp called the house to order today. Owing to the absence of Rev. Mr. Bagby, Dr. Everett of Massachusetts delivered the invocation.

Bills were passed as follows: To adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, supplementary to the act to adopt regulations to prevent collisions at sea; to fix the time for holding district court in North Dakota; for the relief of D. Fulford; for the relief of the Glenmore Distilling company; for the relief of the First State bank of Mount City, Ills.

An attempt to pass a bill for the detail of 50 army officers to give military instruction at high and normal schools failed, whereupon, under the terms of the special order adopted yesterday, the house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill.

Mr. Harris (Pop., Kan.) completed the remarks against the bill which he began yesterday. He cited a specific case where the construction company, composed in reality of the president and some of the directors of the road, had profited to the extent of \$1,000,000 on a very short stretch of road running through one Kansas county. Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) spoke against the measure.

Another Postmaster Short.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—A deficit of \$2,000 has been found in the accounts of ex-Postmaster Samuel Phillips of this place. His bondsmen have been called upon to make good the amount.

Buy the GAZETTE



DIRECTIONS  
for using  
CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferably, and before retiring.

Ely's Cream Balm Opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the membrane from colds, restores the sense of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 10c at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, N. Y.

## Pennsylvania

RAILROAD CO.  
Personally-Conducted Tours.

**WASHINGTON** A series of three day tours Dates: January 17th, Feb. 7th, March 21st, April 11th, May 2nd and 23d, 1895, inclusive. Rates, including accommodation at best hotels, New York \$13.50, Philadelphia \$11.50.

**OLD PT. COMFORT** A series of three day tours will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 7 and March 12, 1895. Rates, including accommodation at best hotels, New York \$15.50, Philadelphia \$12.50; also tickets returning via Richmond and Washington.

**FLORIDA** A series of Jacksonville tours allowing two weeks in the State of Florida will be run during January 29th, February 12th and 26th, and March 12 and 26th, 1895. Rates: \$50.00 from New York; \$48 from Philadelphia, including meals en route and Pullman berth on special train.

**CALIFORNIA** Two tours to the Golden Gate will leave New York and Philadelphia by magnificent Pullman train, February 20 and March 20, 1895.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Broad street station, Philadelphia.

I. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. W. BOYD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

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**NEW**  
**SPRING**  
**SUIT.**

All the Latest Styles at  
**E. Gusowski's,**  
Cor. Wall and Water Sts.

## Horse Shoeing.

The undersigned has taken the shop in the front of S. T. Ruby's on Cross street, and is prepared to do horse shoeing in a first-class manner.

John T. Lycett.

The Chance of a  
Life-Time.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH  
OF HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES TO  
BE SOLD AT COST TO MAKE  
ROOM FOR OUR PLUMBING GOODS.

We will dispose of our entire stock of Lamps, Crockery,  
in the next 60 days, commencing Feb. 1, '95.

When buying goods please state that you saw this in the  
Norwalk Gazette.

**JONES & HOTCHKISS,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**E. K. LOCKWOOD & CO.**

## The New York Weekly Tribune

AND

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GAZETTE**

One Year,

**ONE DOLLAR.**

Address all orders to the GAZETTE

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Cut out this advertisement, and send it to the makers of



**IVORINE**  
Washing Powder

with your address and 14c. in stamps, and by return mail you'll receive their beautiful

**WASHINGTON  
SOUVENIR SPOON.**

Address, THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,  
Glastonbury, Ct.,  
PREMIUM DEPARTMENT.

We warrant these spoons made of the best German silver, extra plated with pure silver, oxidized handles, gold lined bowls.



**MELLIN'S  
FOOD**

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.  
THE ONLY PERFECT  
Substitute for Mother's Milk.

Dear Sirs:—I have used your Mellin's Food two years; can highly recommend it to the public. It is surely the best food in the market for infants and young children: our little girl used it over two years.

Dear Sirs:—I am a nurse, have used your Food a great deal, and I find it is the best food used for infants. Yours respectfully,  
Mrs. OSMER KENNEY.

SEND for our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," mailed Free to any address.

Doherty-Goodale Co., Boston, Mass.

List of Patents issued from the U.S. Patent Office, January 29th, 1895, for the State of Connecticut, furnished us from the office of  
EABLE & SEYMOUR, Solicitors of Patents, 886  
Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

H. O. Baker, Hartford, and J. W. Free, apparatus for making grain. H. R. Belden, assignor to Sandy Hook Hardware Co., animal trap. F. W. Brewster, assignor to Birmingham Iron Foundry, Derby, roll for machine for working rubber. F. Chagnot, Cornwall, stump or rock puller. H. B. Hardy, Chester, pocket knife. H. R. Hinckley, Waterbury, folding picture frame. W. H. Page, assignor to W. H. Page Boiler Co., Norwich, sectional boiler. H. G. Shepard, assignor to H. G. Shepard & Sons, New Haven, method of and apparatus for bending wheel rims. H. C. Storrs, assignor one half to E. B. Faxon, Hartford, automatic electric signal. W. G. Tillou, New Haven, assignor to Bosworth Machine Co., Milford, shuttle for sewing machines. Same, and J. W. Clapp, assignees as above, sewing machine. J. A. Traut, New Britain rabbit plane.

## DESIGN.

E. J. Atwood, assignor to Plimpe & Atwood, Mfg. Co., Waterbury, lamp stand.

**J. Belden Hurlbutt,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

ROOM 4 UP, STAIRS

## LOSS OF THE ELBE

Further Details of the Sinking  
of the Big German Liner.

PROBABLY 370 PERISHED.

Criticisms by Survivors of the Steamer  
Which Rammed the Elbe.

The Explanation of the Third Officer of the Elbe—A Boat Washed Ashore—No News of Any of the Other Passengers of the German Boat—A Very High Sea Was Running at the Time of the Collision. Awful Scenes Immediately Following the Disaster—The Crathie Is Almost Certainly the Vessel Which Rammed and Sank the Elbe.

LOWESTOFT, England, Feb. 1.—The horrible details of the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe and her human freight are being discussed here by crowds of people gathered at different places where the survivors remain, although a regular blizzard is blowing, and under ordinary circumstances very few people would have ventured out of doors. The bitterly cold weather prevailing and the lack of news from any point along the coast show that there is little if any hope of any other survivors of the disaster reaching land.

A lifeboat supposed to have belonged to the Elbe has been washed ashore near Yarmouth. In the boat were a number of life belts and oars, and it is believed to be the boat from which the fishing smack Wildflower rescued the few persons who escaped from the steamship after the collision of yesterday morning.

Everybody here is asking his neighbor the same question, "How did it occur?" and nobody seems able to give a satisfactory answer.

A handful of the survivors who were clustering around a hotel fire this morning indulged in the most bitter criticisms of the still unknown ship which rammed the Elbe and sunk her in such a short



CAPTAIN VON GOESSEL.

time. They all claim that she should have stood by the Elbe, and that if she had done so a great many lives would have been saved. This, of course, is a matter which cannot be decided until all the facts in the case are brought to light by the court of inquiry which will inquire into the matter.

The agents of the North German Lloyd company at Southampton have been in constant communication with the German vice consul, who has been upon the spot ever since a short time after the disaster became known, and it is gathered from words which have been overheard that it is not yet definitely established that the Crathie was the offending steamer. There are several interesting points in this distressing story which require definite explanation before all the facts in the case will become generally known.

Is Another Steamer Lost?  
For instance, there are people who believe that a second steamer may have foundered. They base their opinions on the fact that the Ramsgate lifeboat put to sea yesterday evening in answer to signals of distress supposed to have come from a steamer, but the lifeboat has not returned, and as she got away in a blinding snowstorm it is believed that she is lost, and that the steamer she attempted to assist also went down.

Then again, the word "Azonia" is branded on the oars of the boat stranded near Yarmouth, so people say that it could not be the boat from which the Wildflower rescued the survivors of the Elbe. But the name of "Azonia" is not known in shipping circles here.

The German vice consul and the agent of the North German Lloyd company have cautioned all the survivors of the crew of the Elbe to furnish no information of any description to anybody until they appear before the court of inquiry, and as the men are strictly obeying these directions, very little can be gathered except from the passengers, who of course are not posted on maritime rules and regulations, and are therefore unable to furnish the facts which might enable the mystery of the sinking of the Elbe to be cleared up as promptly as most people wish.

It seems, however, that neither of the two pilots was on the bridge of the Elbe at the time of the collision. The Weser or German pilot ceased his duty when the Elbe cleared from the Weser, and the turn of duty of the Trinity or English pilot did not commence until the steamship entered the waters of the Isle of Wight, and the surviving officers of the Elbe refuse to say who was in charge of that steamer when the collision occurred, but it is supposed to have been Third Officer Stollberg, who was one of the survivors.

## Officer Stollberg's Claim.

Stollberg is understood to have asserted that the steamer which sank the Elbe was out of her course, and he is said to have admitted that he saw a green light on the port bow of the Elbe shortly before the collision occurred. He describes the third lifeboat lowered, and which is still thought may have escaped, to be about 20 feet long, and it is known that she cleared the Elbe all right and with a number of people inside of her. Stollberg, however, does not believe it possible for her to have lived for any length of time in the heavy sea which was running at the time of the awful accident.

Chief Engineer Neussel says that the stem of the steamer which collided with the Elbe struck the latter vessel about 150 feet forward of the rudder, or just about

Newsboys wanted.

the engine room. The engines were not damaged by the collision, but the water soon poured in, and although the steam pumps were put to work, in about three minutes' time it proved to be useless, and the engine rooms were soon deserted for the upper deck.

Later in the day, at the request of the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, Greenham, the Trinity pilot, made the following statement:

"When I came on deck with some of the passengers, Captain von Goessel was in charge. The first order given was to swing the boats out, but not to lower them until further orders. The next order was for everybody to come on deck and for the crew to go to their stations. Then followed the order for the women and children to go to the starboard boats, in which it was proposed to save them. The first of these orders was given by Captain von Goessel and was repeated by Chief Officer Wilhelm. The captain was on the bridge, and I believe he went down with his ship.

"The next order which I heard given was to lower the boats. There was no confusion whatever, nor was there a panic. Every order was executed with the greatest calmness and promptitude.

"At the time of the collision there was a high sea running, and a strong wind was blowing from east southeast. It was bitterly cold, and there had been 19 degrees C. of frost on the morning before the day of the collision. The landings and boats' grips and falls were frozen, and the landings securing the falls had to be chopped in order to save time, but that would have been done in any case in the event of a collision. The Elbe went down about two minutes after we left her side."

## The Officers' Explanation.

The explanation given by the surviving officers of the Elbe as to the proportion of the crew saved to the number of passengers saved is that the following orders were given by the officers of the Elbe: The children were to be saved first and then the women, and they were to be placed in the boats on the starboard side, where the women and children were told to gather. But almost immediately after these orders had been obeyed the Elbe listed heavily to starboard, and the seas swept up to the promenade deck so the starboard boats were rendered useless.

The boat which brought the survivors away from the Elbe was one of the port boats and was the last to leave the ship. Acting upon the orders of Captain von Goessel, Third Officer Stollberg and the paymaster, who were in charge of this boat, took their seats inside of her, and then, when the water was creeping over the deck, it was a rush for the boat, and anybody who could get into it did so.

The Trinity pilot, Greenham, who, as already stated by himself, rushed on deck immediately after the collision, assisted the crew of the Elbe in getting the rockets which signaled the vessel's distress. It is understood that Greenham has been heard to express the opinion that the steamer which collided with the Elbe was distinctly at fault, as she attempted to cross the bows of the Elbe.

The following statement of the disaster was officially given this afternoon to the press by the German vice consul, Herr Bradbeer, and was corrected by him. The statement was made after sifting all the interviews with the survivors and cross questioning the officers and crew, and may be classed as the consensus of the officers' opinions:

"The collision occurred 45 miles from Merschelling Lightship. Though both the Elbe and the colliding steamer were going full steam ahead, the concussion was very slight. Immediately after the collision the Elbe began to settle down, stern first, her bow mounting high into the air and rendering it impossible to reach some of the boats. As everybody crowded upon deck immediately after the shock and in a state of great alarm, it was impossible for the orders of the captain, who was standing on the bridge, that the women and children should be saved first, to be obeyed.

## The First Boat Swamped.

"A rush was made for the boats that were accessible. The first boat to touch the water was immediately swamped, and the passengers who had crowded into it were drowned.

"The second boat launched was lost sight of in the high sea which was running, but it is feared that she capsized. "Into the third boat at the last moment, when the water was up to the promenade deck, the vessel sinking under their feet and two minutes before she disappeared, there crowded 19 men, the women and children having rushed to the other side, owing, it is said, to the command that they should get into the boats there.

"This third boat pulled away from the ship, and in doing so shortly afterward passed a lady passenger, Miss Anna Buecker, who clung to the gunwale or side of the lifeboat. Some time elapsed before she could be pulled into the boat.

"The 20 survivors drifted about until 11:10 a. m., the heavy seas repeatedly washing over the small craft, which was in constant danger of being swamped, and drenching its occupants, who had not a morsel of food to eat.

"Miss Buecker lay in the bottom of the boat, half drowned and in a semiconscious condition. The lights of many vessels were seen all round, but none approached, though after daylight a steamer and two fishing vessels passed. Their crews, however, did not notice the signals of the lifeboat.

## Saved by a Shirt.

"Finally the waving of a shirt from the boat attracted the attention of the crew of the fishing smack Wildflower, which eventually rescued the survivors with extreme difficulty.

"After the collision an unknown steamer passed under the stern of the Elbe and proceeded on her course without paying any heed to the shrieks of the people on board the sinking Atlantic liner."

The rescued seamen today showed little trace of having so barely escaped losing their lives in a fearful disaster. When a correspondent entered the room which had been placed at their disposal at the Sailors' home, he found them busily engaged in stitching up their tattered clothing, which they managed to save. They were laughing and joking all the while, as if engaged in their daily work, and were exceedingly loath to converse on the subject of the disaster, but when informed that the German consul and the Trinity pilot had made statements and when a few questions in German were put to them they soon elicited ready responses. The sailors said they were all below asleep when the collision took place. The strange steamer, they added, did not crush into the engine room, but into the mailroom, farther aft. It was impossible to reach the forward boats, as the bows of the steamer had risen high out of the water. The seamen then went aft and escaped in the manner already described.

The rescued seamen steadily denied that there had been any panic on board the Elbe after the collision, but the excited manner in which they replied to the questions put to them on this point showed that great confusion had prevailed.

## Newsboys wanted.

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

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Could we," they said, "stand there on the sinking ship and not spring into the boats below?"

"I cannot swim at all," said one of the seamen, "and the distance between the boat and the ship's side was increasing."

"Did the captain give no orders?" asked the correspondent.

"Only one," was the reply, "and that was that all the women and children were to go to the starboard side. We were on the port side and remained there to give the women and children a chance, and of course we could not help them."

The survivors of the passengers of the Elbe will go to Southampton tomorrow and will embark for New York on board the next steamer. The crew will go to London tomorrow after having made their statements to the German vice consul. They will then be shipped to Bremen.

## Tugs are searching for the missing boat of the Elbe, but up to a late hour there has been no news of her.

## The Elbe's Passengers.

As far as known, the following is a complete list of the first cabin, intermediate and steerage passengers who were on the vessel:

**FIRST CABIN.**  
Fritz Apple, Munich.  
Hugo Becker, Chemnitz.  
Director Hugo Bauman, Chemnitz.  
Mrs. Hermine Sanders, Elmhorst, Mass.  
Mrs. Anton Fischer, Washington.  
John B. Vincke, St. Charles, Mo.  
Charles Wix, New York.  
Mrs. M. C. Connors, South Dakota.  
Henry N. Castle, Honolulu.  
Dorothy Castle, Honolulu.  
Mrs. Klipfel, Brandenburg.  
Louis Thewele, Vienna.  
Walther Schnell, New York.  
Ernst Heeren, New York.  
Domingo Furrer, Guatemala.

**SECOND CLASS.**  
Mrs. Louise Kuehn, New York.  
Jacob Frank, Buffalo.  
Eugene Schlegel, Fuerth.  
Miss Emma Schlegel, Fuerth.  
Mrs. Sophie Rhodes, Washington.  
Eugen Rhodes, Washington.  
Carl Hoffman, Grand Island, Neb.  
Mrs. Anna Hoffman, Grand Island, Neb.  
Henry Hoffman, Grand Island, Neb.  
Mrs. Andrew Beibach, Amsterdam.  
Mrs. Vattier, Kraane.  
Andrew Vattier, Amsterdam.  
Julius Rosenbaum, Berlin.  
Adolph Isahn, New York.  
Ernst Maseburg, Louisiana.  
Kurt Kleinschmidt, Helena, Mon.  
Carl Nussbaum, Berlin.  
John Gerlicher, Winona, Minn.  
Simon Schweitzer, Berlin.  
Rudolf Nolte, Leipzig.

**DR. DITTMER.**  
J. H. Hahn.  
Jan Vevera, Cleveland.  
Kvetos Mor.  
Frank Miskolc.  
Eduard Moskovie, Eperjes.  
Esterla Goldner, Eperjes.  
Mr. Leharth, New York.  
August Sander, Essen.  
Peter Pomieraki, Kasaritz.  
Mrs. Clara Weingartner, Bleulingen.

## STEERAGE.

Susanna Balatz and children, Fannie Drucker, Maria Skoez, Janos Lucacs, Ella Trautz, Hans Wesselin, Otto Faust, Louise Liedel and children, Max Lill, A. Wutzhofer and wife, Anna Wutzhofer, Paul Kaempfer, Maria Blesko and children, Charles Kugler, Wilhelm Warka, Emil Seneca, John Carey and children, Richard Laker and wife, Elias E. Michaelsohn, Dietrich Spockels, Kive Adelson, Dietrich Barrek, Antoni Wanat, J. M. Brunson, Ida Brunson, Henry Hurke, Gottlieb Bokelmann, Rudolf Graf, Friedrich August Reichsparr, Friedrich Buchheister, Louise Buchheister, Francis Moser, Maria Klockzin, Frank Brunhouser and family, Vojtech Straka, Antonia Vevera, Bertha Koepke, Heinrich Boedeker, Maria Wanat, Maik Toubacs, Victoria Habesreiter, Rosa Rothmann, Adolf Groll, Helene Brarrack, Heinrich Rade, Friedrich Sapper, Gabriel Herz, Anton Zeller, Henry Freinsicht, Vasily Holcock, Josef Bumpik, Michael Barth, Angel Prokup, Jan Kacza, Gustav Homke, Merl Babos and child, Mihaly Gaddos, Jan Kowal, Martin Eapiez, Jan Ghazdonik, Julia Thau, Emil Kegel, Jacob Dahm, Philip Mischler, Barbara Svoje, Frank Cervenka, George Henne, Apollonia Bojarska and children, Josef Menck, Heinrich Peters, Heinrich Stamle, Moses Leisten, Marcus Gutwirth, Julius Starck, Johann Conrad Wiederholt, August Zink, Henry A. Mitechky, Cecim L. Hermann, Marianna Frank, Christine Lorenzen, Anna Gura, Helena Gura, Raphael Mendel, Anna Ziedgin, Karl Roth, Jan Zabors, Josef Rudak, Marie Borszack, Marie Bogus and children, Maria Sliva, Amela Sliva, Karolina Dalzo, Paul Jasowski, Stefan Lesiak, Michael Kubat, Apollonia Bigda, Stanisla Kiebasa, Ludwiska Gurenska, Maryanna Strychasz, Miterko Laszlo, Jan Zocs, Andras Szabo, Mihaly Dodaur, Jan Gura, Apollonia Gura, Janos Franyo, Jan Szuchy, Pal Szuchy, Jan Hein, Matyas Vazsaz, Gyorgy Anton, Janos Flanowsky, Janos Benya, Mihaly Turesani, Gyorgy Leizsmarik, Janos Eizsamar, Gyorgy Vlosak, Eva Solat.

## THE SAVED.

Those known to be rescued, including some of the members of the crew, are:  
Anna Becker, second cabin passenger.  
—Bothen, between decks passenger.  
—Dehardt, a Bremerhaven pilot.  
Robert Greenham, an English pilot.  
Carl Hoffman, second cabin passenger.  
A. Neussel, chief engineer.  
Eugen Schlegel, second cabin passenger.  
T. Stollberg, third officer.  
John Vevera, Cleveland, second cabin passenger.  
W. Wefer, purser.  
—Baettke, seaman.  
—Dresow, seaman.  
—Fuerst, seaman.  
—Fuerst, chief stoker.  
—Koebe, assistant steward.  
—Linkmeyer, seaman.  
—Sibert, seaman.  
—Sittig, seaman.  
H. Schlutius, assistant purser.  
—Weaning, seaman.

## Eleven Fortunate Persons.

The agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship company announces that the following persons, who were on the list of the Elbe's passengers, decided at the last moment to go from Bremen to Southampton overland: Louis Bornfeld, Domingo Furrer, Theodore Gelsenheim, Rudolph Neuman, Leo Misselewitz, two adults and two children, Schifre Dorman, Anton Fischer.

On behalf of the board of trade this afternoon a preliminary inquiry was held here into the sinking of the Elbe. The surviving officers of that steamship were questioned by the chief officer of the custom house.

## THE CRATHIE DID IT.

She Was the Craft Which Sent the III Fated Elbe to the Bottom.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 1.—Interviews which were had here this afternoon with Captain Gordon of the steamer Crathie

and with the second officer of that vessel now leave no room for doubt that she was the steamship which ran into and sank the Elbe.

Captain Gordon said that the Crathie at 5:30 a. m. yesterday was about 35 miles from Waterway. The wind was north by west a half west. It was very dark, and the sea and wind were strong. Continuing, he said:

"I stood at the bottom of the cabin staircase and was going on deck when there was a heavy shock, a crack, and the water began to pour into the cabin. I ran on deck and saw a large, strange ship cross the bows of the Crathie.

"After the collision we returned to the spot where it occurred, or as near as we could make out, but we were unable to see any signs of the steamer, which, we thought, had proceeded on her voyage. We followed after her for some time, but lost all sight of her. We waited for two hours and then proceeded to Maassluis. We reached there yesterday and came here today for repairs, which will take five weeks."

## The Second Officer's Statement.

The second officer of the Crathie said that at about half past 5 yesterday morning the steamer was about 30 miles from Nieuwe Waterweg, adding:

"We collided with a large steamer. There was no fog, but it was dark. It was my watch on deck, and I suddenly saw ahead of us three lights, and I made out a steamer, painted a light color, with two smokestacks, also painted a light color, coming toward us. It was impossible to escape a collision, although ten or a dozen yards more would probably have cleared us. After we struck it was impossible for some time to disengage the two ships, and our gear had to be cut. We heard no cries, and there was no commotion on board the steamer, so far as we know.

"Immediately after the collision the other vessel showed blue and red lights. We returned the same signals, understanding it to mean that neither of us needed assistance. Our captain was below at the time I first sighted the steamer.

"A stoker who was asleep had his right ear torn off by an iron plate, which was driven through the side of the Crathie. He is now in the hospital, but the ship we collided with was the Elbe, but I did not see her name.

"The Crathie's bow was completely stove in, and we returned because the Crathie was not fit to proceed in a high sea."

## PRESIDENT FAURE ARRESTED.

As Overvigilant Sentry's Mistake at the Elysee Palace.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—After walking in the gardens of the palace of the Elysee President Faure approached the door leading to his private apartments. The guard having been changed during the president's absence, and a new password having been given, with which M. Faure was unacquainted, the sentry refused to allow him to enter.

M. Faure protested that he was the president, but the sentry poohpoohed this statement and arrested him as a suspicious character. M. Faure was marched to the guardroom, in which he was confined for awhile until his identity was proved. M. Faure congratulated the sentry upon his strict attention to duty.

## Norton Gets an Adjournment.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.—President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company appeared in the Adams Street police court to answer to the charge of breaking the law in making his men work more than ten hours a day. President Norton asked for an adjournment until Saturday, which was granted.

The legal bombshell which Mirabeau S. Towns as counsel for District assembly No. 75, threatened to explode today turns out to be an appeal to the United States courts regarding the use of the United States mail signs by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company on cars which, Lawyer Towns declares, never carried the mails.

## A Battle in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 1.—A severe engagement has been fought at Bogota between the government forces and the rebels. Two hundred of the latter were killed. The government troops were under the personal command of the president. The victorious troops have been sent by train from Cartagena to Machina in order to engage the rebels.

## Terrible Boiler Explosion.

DENVER, Feb. 1.—A boiler in the Denver Tramway company's Lawrence street power house exploded, killing two men outright and injuring a number of others, one of whom will die. The exploded boiler was blown over 500 feet, and the force of the explosion wrecked the entire building, destroying property valued at \$100,000.

## Mexican Towns Deserted.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1.—Since the great earthquake shocks of the 22d of November a reign of terror has prevailed in the towns of Jamiltepec and Tuxtepec, where the earth trembles from six to eight times a day. The churches and houses are a heap of ruins, and the inhabitants have nearly all fled.

## No Strikers' Parade in Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 1.—The mayor today issued an order that permission be refused for any more parades of the striking shoe workers, as it is claimed that they interfere with the business of some of the manufacturers, whose employees leave their work and join the paraders.

## Mother and Children Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Christina Zindinger and her year old twin daughters, Margaret and Christina, were burned to death early today in their home, 2629 Kansas street. A cat, an oil lamp and a fire alarm box that would not work are responsible for the terrible calamity.

## The Lawson Procedure Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Lawson method of procedure bill has again passed the assembly after being amended in its phraseology as suggested by the governor—yeas, 101; nays, 0.

## Burt Succeeds Van Vleet.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Governor Morton has nominated Silas N. Burt of New York city as civil service commissioner in place of De Forest Van Vleet, resigned.



## BURGLARS AT WORK.

They Visit the Stores of C. E. Seymour and W. H. Swords.

And Enjoy a Supper of Canned Goods.

After a long rest burglars made their appearance in South Norwalk, Monday night, and entered the grocery store of Charles E. Seymour and the tailoring establishment of William H. Swords on Washington street.

At Seymour's the burglars gained an entrance by prying off the boards over the basement door. They then pushed over about six thousand pounds of boxed canned goods and entered.

After gaining an entrance they hung a piece of an old bag over the opening in the door through which they entered, and lighted a candle. They then broke open a number of cases and secured several cans of corned beef, lobster, salmon, peas, corn, etc., which they opened and sat down to a feast. From the appearance of the candle, which was six inches long and had been half consumed, the thieves must have made quite a long stay.

After filling themselves with choice eatables the burglars departed, but Mr. Seymour is of the opinion that they took nothing away with them as none of the goods are missing.

At W. H. Swords' they gained admission through a basement window which was left unlocked. They then sealed the window into the workroom of W. P. Smallhorn, who has the front of the basement room, where they secured a screw driver and several other tools. An attempt was then made to gain an entrance into Mr. Swords' store above, but the trap door was securely bolted. They tried to force the hinges but failed and the screw driver was then used to take out the screws holding the cleats on the door in order to take the latter apart. After several screws had been removed the screw driver broke and they gave up the attempt.

The trap door shows several marks of either an ax or jimmy which was used in trying to force the door. The hinges were badly bent but held in position and foiled the attempt to gain an entrance to the store. Failing to find anything of value in the basement the burglars departed, taking with them the key to the basement door.

No clue was left by the thieves and the police are of the opinion that it was the work of boys.

## Fairfield County Cigars.

A truly surprising quantity of tobacco is made up into cigars in Fairfield county, as the report of Deputy Revenue Collector Sloan, for the year ending Dec. 31st, shows. Upon the last day of the year there were in the county 68 factories engaged in the manufacture of cigars. Their output was 7,755,350 cigars, made from 161,000 pounds of the leaf. The number of pounds of leaf required for the manufacture of 1,000 cigars was 21. During the year four new factories have gone into the field. Most of these shipped several millions of cigars to New York, to be handled by the large tobacco firms of that city, very little being sold in the city and a hardly greater quantity in the state.

## Took Trout in Nets.

Richard E. Follett, one of the fish commissioners of Connecticut, was placed on trial in the superior court, at Pittsfield, Tuesday, on a charge of netting trout in the southern part of the county. The commonwealth proved that Follett and his men took a large number of trout in nets and conveyed them to the hatchery for breeding, but they were found to be diseased and were turned into brooks to recover. After their recovery he took them out, using nets. Follett was arrested by Game Commissioner Smith of Pittsfield and was fined \$150 in the district court at Great Barrington, from which he appealed.

## Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pains across the forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh, and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

## A Great Opportunity.

In another column will be found the announcement of Jones & Hotchkiss, who recently bought out E. K. Lockwood. The new firm advertise that beginning on February first they will sell for sixty days, thousands of dollars worth of housekeeping articles, lamps, crockery, etc., at cost, to make room for their heating and plumbing goods. This sale will be a chance of a lifetime and will be taken advantage of by the wise.

## The Barnes Will Case.

In the case of Lizzie Barnes of Norwalk, who appealed from the decision of the probate court in regard to certain provisions in the will of her late husband, the appellant again meets with defeat. The case was decided against her by the Supreme court. A motion to dismiss the case was then made, and her counsel demurred. The demurrer has been overruled by Judge Prentice, and the original motion to dismiss will now come up, and in all probability be granted.

## Business in Bethel.

The back-bone of the hard times is broken, at least so far as Bethel is concerned, and it is predicted that inside of two weeks every factory in town will be working to its fullest capacity. The season is about two weeks later this year than last, but a much more prosperous season is looked forward to this season than last.—Bethel Eagle.

## Twins.

Mrs. John Sheehan of No. 66 Main street, presented her husband with a handsome pair of boy babies last night. John is said to have cordially welcomed them, at the same time asking, "Has the other one escaped?"

## A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Munson Lockwood Jumps from a Second Story Window.

His Injuries Likely to Prove Fatal.

For some time past Munson Lockwood, father of Henry S. Lockwood, president of the Lockwood Manufacturing company at South Norwalk, has been ill at the latter's residence on Elmwood avenue, and a nurse has been in constant attendance upon him.

Tuesday afternoon the nurse carried his dinner to his room and while he was eating she left him for a moment. She had not been gone a minute when the invalid arose and going to the door closed it. He then went to the window and opening it jumped out. In his descent he struck a portion of the roof below and then rolled to the ground, where he was found a few minutes later. He was picked up and Dr. L. M. Allen called, who found upon examination that Mr. Lockwood had sustained a compound fracture of the left knee and a fracture of the left thigh.

Owing to Mr. Lockwood's age and the severe shock to his system it is very doubtful if he recovers.

## Testing the Income Tax.

E. E. Marvin, clerk of the United States district court, forwarded Saturday a transcript of the case of Horace S. Wilmot of Bridgeport, vs. the Trustees of the Adams Express Company to the United States supreme court. This is on a complaint made by Wilmot against Henry Sanford, Clarence A. Seward and Levi C. Wier, trustees of the Adams Express Company, setting forth that he and other stockholders of the company are to be injured by the proposed payment of a 2 per cent. income tax, amounting to \$19,200, by the trustees, said income tax being unconstitutional and in violation of Section 2, Article 1, of the United States Constitution. Judge Townsend heard the case in New Haven Friday evening, and by consent it was taken to the supreme court at once. Stoddard, Bishop & Milton for Wilmot; Bristow, Peet & Opdyke for the Adams Express Company.

## STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

## FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Dec. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. W. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

## After Ridgefield Again.

Burglars made another attempt to break into the station of the Consolidated road at Ridgefield, Monday. A window in the ticket office was broken by the burglar, but before they got into the building some of the neighbors heard the noises and frightened them away. This is the second attempt by burglars to burglarize the station within two weeks. Station Agent Glenn believes that the burglars belong to a local gang.

## New Store.

W. A. Benedict & Co., of South Norwalk, have leased the Moody store on Main street and will on or about March 1st, open a branch of their South Norwalk store at this end of the town. It is the intention of the firm to make a specialty of children's clothing which is a long felt want in upper Norwalk. That the new store, under "Billy" Benedict's management, will prove a success is an assured fact.

## Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold by W. A. Vogel Druggist Norwalk. 50-1 yr

—English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by G. A. Gregory & Co. Druggist 38 Wall St. Norwalk Conn. 48-1 yr



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**CAPORAL**  
**CIGARETTE**

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
THE OLD RELIABLE  
SWEET CAPORAL  
CIGARETTE

Has stood the Test of Time  
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER  
BRANDS COMBINED

## INCOME TAX BLANKS.

Now Ready at Deputy Collector Sloan's Office.

Five Hundred Subject to Its Provisions in Fairfield County.

Deputy Collector E. N. Sloan has received the income tax blanks on which annual returns must be made. If your income is less than \$3,500 a year it is unnecessary to secure a blank, but if you are making more than that amount call at Mr. Sloan's in the government building and get one. Then set aside a half a day for answering the questions. A searching inquiry is made into one's business.

There are two kinds of blanks. One is for individuals and the other for corporations. Collector Sloan desires that these blanks be called for immediately as returns must be made by March 4. The collector will gladly give all information desired.

If a man has a considerable block of real estate, for instance, he will be allowed to deduct the town and city taxes, and the balance, if over \$4,000, will be taxed two per cent. on every dollar in excess. The landlord might be receiving \$6,000 over these deductions and might think to put \$2,100 of it into repairs on his buildings. The government would not allow this deduction for repairs, claiming that the repairs were necessary for the continuance of the man's business.

The reason why all persons having an income of \$3,500 are compelled to file a return is, to enable the collectors to examine it and see if the returner has omitted receipts that, in their judgment, would put him within the pale of the law by bringing his income up to \$4,000.

If the commissioner deems the oath of return to be false, the citizen can be prosecuted by the administration for perjury; but this cannot be if he makes no return, and makes no answer to questions.

If the citizen either does not make a return or makes one which, in the view of the collector or deputy collector is understated, the latter can make one for him, and then must add a penalty of 50 per cent to the tax; but if he thinks the return was wilfully false or fraudulent, he must add 100 per cent as a penalty.

In case of no return, only 50 per cent penalty can be inflicted by the commissioner.

In every case where any person is aggrieved by any decision as a deputy collector, there can be an appeal to the collector, but the law says that his decision thereon, unless reversed by the commissioner, "shall" be final. This seems to prevent any appeal to the courts even after the money has been paid.

If a person has received a bequest or legacy during the past year it will come under the law, providing the gift amounted to \$4,000 or over.

Collector Sloan says that between 400 and 500 persons and corporations will be subjected to the tax in Fairfield county.

Mr. Sloan says he does not see how he can find time to collect the tax as he has more than he can do now. He will have to have an assistant in order to collect the tax and will make application for one.

## State Board of Education.

The report of the State Board of Education is filled with interesting information in regard to the schools of the state, and is complete in statistics. It also contains several illustrations.

There are 241 public and 60 private schools in the county. Of 4,706 children in private schools, 2,850 are in ecclesiastical schools.

In eleven towns in the county more is expended for roads and bridges than for schools, and in one town (Darren) more is expended for paupers than for schools. In Stamford schools cost (\$1893-94) \$72,317.72; roads and bridges, \$38,096.77; paupers, \$18,371.33.

It is a significant fact, as shown by reports of tests made in several towns of the county, that pupils have shown a lamentable deficiency in knowledge of rules of capitals, punctuation and spelling, when writing the most simple sentences from dictation. Nothing can be more annoying to parents than such a result as this. Very simple examples in arithmetic given to children who quickly and accurately, leads the agent to the natural conclusion that "the teaching of arithmetic in both the graded and the ungraded schools come far short of doing what it ought for the child."

The result of the examinations in arithmetic is rather startling. A few specimens from Norwalk schools are as follows: The example "a school-room is 6 feet and 2 yards long. How many feet long is it?" was given to children 11 years of age, 33 tried and 38 failed; "John's father is thirty years old, his mother is five years younger; how old is his mother?" was given to children of 10 years, 94 tried and 7 failed; "Henry has 40 cents. His sister has 4-5 as many. How many has his sister?" 101 tried and 55 failed. The following was given to children of 15: "3 is what per cent. of 12?" 22 tried, 16 failed. "Multiply 609 by 28," was given to children of 13 years, 60 tried, 12 failed. "Five is what part of 20?" was given to children of 13 years; 56 tried and 40 failed. "What is the interest at 5, (6 or 8) per cent of \$300 to January 1, (next year)?" Twenty-one tried and 7 failed. Seventeen children were asked what 1,850 bushels of wheat would cost at 37-1/2 cents a peck. Ten of the number failed.

## Her 70th Anniversary.

Wednesday was the 70th birthday of Mrs. L. P. Mott, and she entertained a large number of her friends last evening at her home on Elm street. What was played and a social season of conversation enjoyed. The night before a party of Mrs. Mott's friends gave her a surprise party and brought many presents and refreshments and a merry time was had. Mrs. Mott will no doubt long remember her 70th anniversary with the pleasantest of recollections.

## Tin Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George Denton celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary Friday evening, at their home on Franklin avenue. The rooms were artistically decorated with palms, ferns and choice flowers and a pleasant evening was passed and a sumptuous repast enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Denton were in receipt of many useful presents.

## WHAT TO EAT

If One Would Follow Great Men's Methods in Acquiring Dyspepsia.

Francis Bacon was plain in his eating tastes. Splendid banquets were provided for his guests, while he himself ate of one or two simple dishes.

Cruden, the compiler of the Bible Concordance, delighted in roast beef. "If you can get it cold, sir, with plenty of mustard, it is fit for the gods."

Napoleon III. was extravagantly fond of the Strasburg pates de foie gras. They were regularly sent from Strasburg for the imperial table in Paris.

Kant, the German philosopher, was content with the simplest food in small quantities. A bit of fish or an egg, with a piece of rye bread, made his meal.

Raphael lived principally on dried fruits, such as figs and raisins, eating them with bread. He had a theory that a meat diet was not good for a painter.

Gibbon delighted in toasted cheese. Late at night he would go to the pantry, procure a supply, and, returning to his room, would toast it before his own fire.

Vitellius, the Roman Emperor, was the most noted glutton of his time. He would eat all he could possibly hold, then take an emetic and begin over again.

Chopin had a weak stomach, and any food taken in large quantities was certain to disagree with him. For several years he lived almost exclusively on liquid diet.

Gray, the author of the "Elegy," was fond of apples. He always kept them in his room, and the fact that they decayed and smelt badly seemed to be no objection.

Claude Lorraine was fond of walnuts, and would spend half a day cracking and eating them, laughing and joking with his friends as he picked the meats from the shells.

Auber's table was provided with every dainty that the Paris market afforded. He was a great eater, but so thin that he once said: "All I eat seems to go to appetite."

Julius Caesar, when at home, lived as luxuriously as other wealthy and noble Romans; when in camp, on the plainest fare, and not much of that. Pliny says that if Caesar overate he fell into a lethargy resembling a fainting fit.

Marion, the American Revolutionary general, once feasted an English officer on sweet potatoes, baked in the fire by a darky; and served on a strip of bark, with a log for a table. It is said that the officer resigned and went home, saying it was no use to try to conquer people who could live on sweet potatoes.

Napoleon was not at all choice about his eating. When seated at the table, he would begin at once on anything that was nearest, and in ten or fifteen minutes he had made his dinner. He would eat anything, and, if hungry, in almost any quantity. The battle of Dresden failed of results through an attack of indigestion from an overdose of mutton dressed with onions. When at St. Helena he, for a time at least, had a Chinese cook, who made excellent blood pudding.

## "LOVE FOR THE GIRLS."

Dr. Depew's Famous Declaration as It Appears When Analyzed.

What, let us ask, are the personal qualities needed for the perennial enjoyment of that "love for the girls" which Dr. Depew publicly confesses he has maintained for forty years of his life, during which period he has not, as he avers, grown an hour older.

We should say that all the many virtues are needed, and, more yet, all the natural graces, and yet more, the very best of spirits. A feeble-minded person could not keep up his love for the girls from youth along to Dr. Depew's time of life, nor could a curmudgeon, or a mean fellow, or a very heavy drinker, or a jilted, a cross-tempered man, a mere sniffer, a blowhard, a jack-a-dandy, a dull head, a hypocrite, a self-seeker, a hardened bachelor, a patronizing snob, a loose-witted poet or a barefaced humbug.

The man who can love the girls for forty years, and then freshen up his affections daily for new prey, must be good and true, pleasing as a daisy all the time, free as an eagle on the mountain top, and brave as a lion of the African wilds. He must also have some money to spare, and a good deal of leisure, and an expressive countenance, and an excellent command of words, not necessarily the words of flattery, but surely those of appreciation.

It was one of the most wonderful revelations of modern times that President Depew, the commander of men, made in his speech before the Young Ladies' and Young Gentlemen's Montefiore League. We have not yet got tired of repeating the language of his ever-memorable revelation: "I haven't grown an hour in forty years, because I love the girls now as well as I did then." "Eheu!" cried the Romans when they didn't know what else to say.—New York Sun.

## Would Give Him Some Knowledge.

Mrs. Benedict—Now, what would you do, Mr. De Batch, if you had a baby that cried for the moon?

De Batch (grimly)—I'd do the next best thing for him, madam; I'd make him see stars.—Newton Herald.

## That Confident Air.

"He doesn't behave as if he belonged to the best society," said one young woman.

"No," replied the other, he behaves as if the best society belonged to him."—Washington Star.



**Ayer's**  
**WAS**  
**THE ONLY**  
**Sarsaparilla**  
**ADMITTED AT**  
**THE**  
**World's Fair.**  
**GET**  
**The Best.**

## A FLESH FORMING FOOD.

**Paskola**

## (Artificially Digested.)

Stimulating, exhilarating and strengthening, without alcohol. Believes weariness and exhaustion. It adds new tissue to emaciated forms, makes them plump, rosy and healthy. Thin pale people will become fleshy and rosy cheeked after using it. Paskola supersedes cod liver oil (without its repulsive taste) and arrests the wasting in consumptive cases.

Send your name to the Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade street, New York and get their interesting pamphlet.

G. A. Gregory & Co., 3  
Norwalk Conn.

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Restaurant, Cafe and Smoking Room.

## GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,

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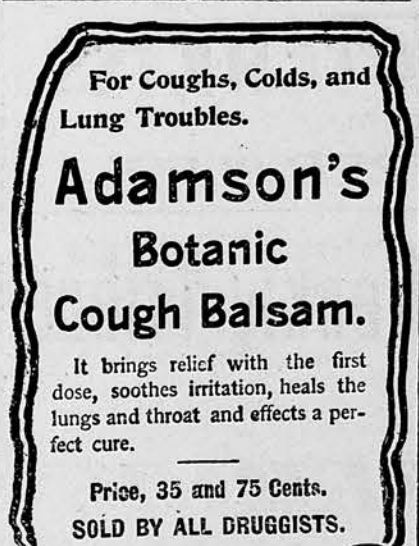
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When you can get the BEST at CARO PRICES in any quantity. Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, Cook Books and all kinds of premiums GIVEN TO CLUB AGENTS. GOOD INCOME made by getting orders for our celebrated goods. For full particulars address:  
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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

## NOTICE.

## Special City Meeting

Believing the interest of this city require me to call a special city meeting, for the purposes herein (ter stated,

Notice is hereby given that a special city meeting of the legal voters of the City of Norwalk will be held at the Town House in said City on the first day of February, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m. to authorize and direct the water commissioners of this city to purchase, if a satisfactory price can be agreed upon, and if not to take, by proceedings to condemn, appraise, assess, and pay all damages for, the taking of all the rights of the Union Mann facturing Company, of Norwalk, the assignee in insolvency of said Company, its stockholders and all other persons interested in the property of said Company, and the rights of all other mill owners and other persons, in and to so much of the water of Norwalk River, so called, as comes to said river from above the south line of the premises of said city at Grube's Dam in New Canaan, and to make the necessary appropriation therefor.

JAMES T. HUBBELL, Mayor.

## City of Norwalk.

## Board of Relief.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Relief of the City of Norwalk will meet in the Council Room in said city at the times following:

Tuesday, January 29th, from 2 to 5 p. m.  
Friday, February 1st, from 7.30 to 9.00 p. m.  
Tuesday, February 5th, from 2 to 5 p. m.  
Friday, February 8th, from 7.30 to 9 p. m.  
Friday, February 12th, from 2 to 5 p. m.  
Friday, February 15th from 7.30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all appeals from the doings of the assessors of said city in the assessment of taxes for the year, 1894 and to transact any other business by law provided.

Dated at the City of Norwalk, January 24th, 1895.

JOHN H. WADE,  
THOMAS S. STOUT,  
JAMES SUTHERLAND,  
Board of Relief.

## DR. SHEPARD'S SANITARIUM

Offers exceptional advantages to the invalid as well as to those who would keep in health. That the Turkish bath is one of the most powerful remedies known to modern science, is admitted by many of the highest authorities in England, Europe and America.

It's success in Rheumatism, and kindred diseases, has been phenomenal. Malaria, or any blood poison, quickly yields to its potent influence. Neuralgia, or nerve pain, is immediately relieved under the influence of Hot Air in the Turkish bath.

As a Luxury, it surpasses all others, and as a Sanitary measure, a Turkish bath every week is invaluable.

By consulting the resident physician, instruction will be given to patients or bathers enabling them to secure the greatest amount of advantage possible from each Bath.

A skilled Masseuse and Electrician is in daily attendance in the ladies' department, an competent operators in Massage will be sent to residence on application.

For rooms and Board, address  
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Orders promptly and Reasonably Executed.

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# A LONG STRING OF FISH

Is Not Carried Up a Side Street.

Its just about as important to LET FOLKS KNOW you've got something good for them as it is to have it to begin on. Wasn't there something said about burying your talent in a napkin? Having done our duty by securing the goods and calling attention to them, we leave you to do yours by seeing them. For all who visit us we have bargains; for those who don't, sympathy.

**OLSEN BROTHERS,**  
Shoe Dealers,  
Gazette Building.

## Don't Miss This Chance.

We are selling a stock of Philadelphia made Clothing at prices you will be surprised at. Many garments are misfit custom made goods and if in the lot you can be fitted you certainly will never regret the purchase.

Young men's suits (their price \$16.00 to \$25.00) our price \$7.50.  
Prince Albert Coats and Vests (their price \$15.00 to \$30.00) our price \$7.50  
Sartout Overcoats (their price \$20.00 to \$40.00) our price \$9.00.  
Children's Suits (their price \$5 to \$12.00) our price \$3.00.

All these garments are warranted as represented and made of finest English and Scotch Fabrics.  
FURTHER NEWS.—20 per cent reduction from marked prices on our entire stock of clothing.

**W. A. BENEDICT & CO.,**  
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,  
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**A. H. HOYT & SON,**  
FOR ONE MONTH WILL SELL



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\$3.00 Shoes at.....\$2.50  
\$3.50 Shoes at.....\$3.00  
\$4.00 Shoes at.....\$3.50  
\$5.00 Shoes at.....\$4.00  
WELL-KNOWN LINES.  
150 pair Ladies' Shoes, regular price 2.50 to \$4.00, at \$1.25.  
Different kinds—all good shoes—Nearly all sizes.  
100 pairs ladies' Overgaiters at.....25c  
100 " Patent Tipped Shoes at.....90c  
Youth's and Boys' shoes 11 to 2.....70c  
" " " 3 to 5 1/2.....80c  
Child's Spring Heels, 40, 45, 50c up.

This Nice Lace Shoe only \$1.39.

A. H. HOYT & SON, 37 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

JONES'  
Superior Flour.

## THE BEST FLOUR MADE!

THIS FLOUR has stood the test, and been at the head for the last twenty years. It will make more Bread and Better Bread than any other Flour made. Be sure and get the JONES SUPERLATIVE FLOUR. All grocers have it.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

**THE HOLMES, KEELER & SELLECK CO.**

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BUSINESS  
COLLEGE.**

325 MAIN STREET,  
BRIDGEPORT,  
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ONLY

Regularly organized Business College in Fairfield County. Send for illustrated catalogue giving the names of over 100 graduates we have placed in business.

(Not Shorthand School.)

G. H. TURNER, President.  
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An old running sore is not only painful but offensive and very discouraging. Many a person has tried remedy after remedy without success.

## Salva-cea

the new Curative Lubricant, is especially adapted to such cases. It soothes the irritation, softens the hardened skin, and is also thoroughly healing in its properties. For erysipelas, eczema, boils, ulcers, burns, stings and bruises it is the most successful remedy that has been produced.

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

## SPECIAL NOTICE



## THE DOCTORS OF RATIONAL MEDICINE.

Chartered and Incorporated by Special Act of Legislature, June 10, 1881.

The Chief of Staff and Associated Doctors and Surgeons

Will make their next regular visit to

South Norwalk, Conn.,

In March, 1895.

## WATCH THIS SPACE FOR EXACT DATE.

Patients or others desiring to consult these physicians before the date of their next visit, should call, or address letters to the

## SOCIETY OF RATIONAL MEDICINE,

139 Fairfield Avenue,

BRIDGEPORT, : : : CONN.

GET YOUR

Bill Heads, Note Heads and Letter Heads

Printed at the

Gazette Office.

## Grand Clearing Sale

## SCOFIELD & HOYT'S,

Club Building, Norwalk, Connecticut.

During the month of January we shall offer goods at greatly reduced prices previous to inventory. Best Ingrain Carpets at 60 and 65c per yard. Velvet Carpets \$1 quality at 85c, and \$1.25 quality at \$1 yard. Best Moquettes at prices that you cannot help buying them; also big cut in prices of Furniture. We mean business as we must cut our stock down before inventory. If you wish to secure bargains, now is the opportunity offered. Agents for Buttrick's Patterns; also agents for the old Staten Island Dye Works.

**SCOFIELD & HOYT**  
Norwalk and South Norwalk.

Read the Gazette

SHE WORE 'EM.

That's Why Uncle Josh Didn't Take the "Pants" that He Wanted.

Uncle Joshua was selecting a pair of trousers in the clothing store. "What do you think o' them?" he said to the good-natured salesman. "Why, I think they're all right," the salesman said; "but the idea is to please the one that's to wear them. The question is, do they suit you?" "Ain't they pretty gay for an old fellow?"

"Gay! That's a very quiet stripe. They look well on you, too."

"I guess they do fit pretty well. I ain't worn a pair o' striped pants, though, in I dunno how many years, an'—still, you say they are all right."

"I say if they please the one that's to wear them they most certainly are all right; and you are wearing them, so you're the judge."

"I believe I do like 'em, by ginger! 'Bout right for len'th, ain't they?"

"They are about as near right as any custom tailor could have made them—length, waist and everything."

"You wouldn't call it a loud stripe?"

"I would not."

"No; it don't seem to me so. Still, I've been wearin' either black or pepper 'n salt for I dunno how many years now, an' everything else looks kind o' queer. But, I declare, it does seem good to get something else on. There ain't any good reason why a man o' my age shouldn't wear these pants, is there?"

"No earthly reason that I know of, if you like them. They certainly look well, and they are first-rate trousers."

"Well, I guess I'll go take 'em off and let you do 'em up. You'll throw in a pair o' suspender—Pshaw! there comes—er—this lady comin' is my wife. I'll wait a minute, I guess—All through with your shoppin', mother!"

"Thank heavens, yes!" replied the vigorous-looking woman who had been ushered up the aisle. "What you got on?" she asked.

"Five dollars," said the old gentleman, clutching one leg of the trousers and stretching out the cloth for inspection.

"They be, be they? Hev you got lots of time, Joshua?"

"Time?—How—why?"

"Because if you hev, mebbe it's all right to rig yourself up in fancy costum for the entertainment of this young man; but I ain't got overmuch time, myself, an' I guess we might as well pick out a pair o' pants now like what I told ye to git."

"What's the matter with—"

"Lemme see somethin' on the pepper 'n salt order that'll about fit him," said the lady to the salesman. After selecting a pair about the size required she handed them to the silent man at her side.

"Now you run into the cubbyhole and git into these," she said; "and let's see how they look."

"The idee of a man o' his age pickin' out streaked pants," she said to the salesman, as her husband moved meekly away. "The pair he's got in his hand is somethin' like. Don't you think so, yourself?"

"The salesman smiled pleasantly. "They are good goods," he said. "The thing is to please the one that wears 'em."—Puck.

A Winter Coat.



The Song of the Frog.

When the frog wishes to express his joy he bursts forth into song. He lifts up his voice and makes the woodland ring. Only the male frog sings. The females constitute the audience who sit in the front row and enjoy the music. And it is the speckled green frog who is the prime soloist of the woods.

These operettas only take place at night, and the performances begin at 8:30, after an overture by the katydids and the early mosquitoes. The frog, however, does not come out upon the stage with a roll of music in one hand and a smug smirk on his face. Neither does he proceed to scatter sand upon the floor from a cornucopia and preface his performance with a song and dance.

He jumps right into the middle of his song, without even a preliminary bow to the front row in the audience, and after a succession of short, sharp notes uttered in quick succession, he lets it go at that.

A French scientist, after long listening in the woods, has made out and reduced to writing the song of the frog, or "swamp music," as he calls it, and has discovered that the frog's repertoire is varied and extensive. Frogs can carry on conversations at long distances and can communicate to each other emotions of fear or hunger.

A big, old green frog can make himself heard for a distance of more than two miles.—Scientific American.

She Squared the Account.

The director of one of our Chicago banks tells about how his wife overhauled her account at the bank last month. "I spoke to her about it one evening," says he, "and told her she ought to adjust it at once. A day or two afterward I asked her if she had done what I suggested. 'Oh, yes,' she answered, 'I attended to that matter the very next morning after you spoke to me first of it. I sent the bank my check for the amount I had overdrawn!'"—Chicago Record.

Newsboys wanted

RUSSIA'S YOUNG EMPEROR.

He Was Wholly Overcome by the Thought of the Weighty Task Before Him.

The story of the sudden evolution of an Emperor which was brought back to London by the witnesses of the Russian pageants of grief and joy is one of the strangest in the personal histories of great rulers. The members of the British court and the English correspondents who followed the funeral party from Livadia to St. Petersburg saw and heard some interesting things which it was not possible to describe in the despatches which were sent home.

It is learned that for several days after the death of Alexander III. the members of the Russian court were reduced to despair and distraction by the behavior of the young Czar. He was completely unnerved, not so much by grief at his father's death as by his sudden encounter with the vast responsibilities of the position. He became for some days a shrinking, cowering weakling. It was almost impossible to coax or spur him into the exercise of any of his imperial functions. Those whose duty it was to prompt him regarding the proper state and other formalities were at their wits' end, and the situation caused the greatest alarm in the court. When some simple course was urged upon him the young Emperor shrank back and begged that he be let alone. He even whimpered when the necessity of action was pressed upon him as imperative. He more than once burst into tears, and acted more like a terrified child than the ruler of an empire.

This continued for several days after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, and it was to him that the officials of the Russian court finally appealed. The Prince was equal to the occasion, and in the last three weeks he has done more for England than the whole British foreign office would be able to accomplish in a generation. He remained constantly by the young Emperor's side. He put heart and courage into him. Before the Czar reached St. Petersburg he was transformed. He not only became a man, but began to acquire some of the dignity of his rank. He soon astonished his advisers by displaying a genuinely intelligent comprehension of public affairs, with sound if not brilliant powers of judgment.

When the wedding day arrived he had developed an originality and independence of opinion which further amazed those around him. In other words, the attack of blue funk which at first caused the gravest fears for his capacity to govern has been completely conquered.

WASHINGTON'S BODY GUARD.

A Colored Man Who Has Been That for 53 Years and Is Still.

Visitors to Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington will remember the gray headed colored man who watches in front of the iron grating behind which repose the remains of the first President of the country, together with those of his wife. The name of this colored man is Edmond Parker. He was born a slave of John Augustus Washington, and for 53 years he has been one of the fixtures of the Washington homestead. Except for about two years service in the Union army, this man since 1841 has been a constant and faithful servant about the spot which is dear to the heart of every American.

After the Mount Vernon estate passed into the hands of the present owners, Parker was designated to watch the tomb and during all these years he has kept this vigil as faithfully as the Virgins guarded the sacred fires on the altar of Vesta.

He has watched the coming and going of the thousands of visitors to this patriotic shrine, and he remembers with distinctness many notable incidents which have there occurred, including visits of noted personages, both native and foreign among them the Emperor of Brazil, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Charles Stewart Parnell, the Princess Eulalia of Spain, and also the various representatives of foreign countries who have from time to time been stationed at Washington. With much laquacity in native Virginia darkey dialect he tells of these events, and delights to recall how he dug the hole where the Emperor of Brazil planted a tree near the tomb.

Recently while at Mount Vernon, the writer asked Parker if he remembered the visits of any of the Presidents since the war, and he said he did not remember to have ever seen General Grant there, but did remember that Mrs. Grant and her daughter had been there on more than one occasion, and each time took much interest in the surroundings, always having a pleasant word for him.

President Hayes and wife were there several times, and once, about the time of the annual meeting of the ladies' association, they remained all night. He remembered to have seen Mr. Arthur there once, at least, and agrees with every one who speaks concerning him that no more elegant gentleman ever paid a visit there.

Speaking of Mr. Cleveland, he said he visited there twice during his first term, and each time stood with uncovered head in presence of the exposed marble sarcophagus. Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Butler, Banks and Burnside of the Union army, Gens. Lee, Joe Johnston Gordon, and Buckner of the Confederate cause, he recalls as visitors.—Washington Post.

Love In the Oil Regions.

Years ago a mushroom oil town called Sawyer City sprang up in a few weeks during the petroleum excitement in the Bradford oil region.

One day a barb peeler and his bride from the backwoods were taking a twenty mile wedding journey on the railroad that traversed that section of the country. They were very happy, and caressed each other freely, unmindful of the smiles of their fellow passengers.

As the train pulled into Sawyer City, and the bridegroom imprinted his one hundred and ninety-ninth kiss upon the fair one's lips, a brakeman opened the car door and shouted, "Sawyer."

"Don't care ef ye did!" retorted the happy groom.

Then turning triumphantly to his bride, he made it an even two hundred.

Hoped So For His Sake.

"I understand," said Miss Fledgling, "that the Baron de Faigue has lost his reputation."

"Indeed!" replied Miss Ohiburd. "Well for his sake I sincerely hope so."—Dallas Times-Herald.

True Poetry.

"Envy," said Uncle Eben, "am de brier dat huh'ts er man dat manages ter grab hol' ob de rose of success.—Washington Star.

Newsboys wanted



## SOUTH NORWALK

Letter carrier Merritt is taking a vacation.

Don't forget 'The Tornado' at Hoyt's Opera House to-night.

The S. N. A. C. netted \$100 at their recent entertainment.

The Independent Social club meet with Stephen S. Jarvis to-night.

The Independent Epworth League meet at the Methodist church this afternoon.

The ice crop this season has been the finest harvested in a number of years.

Officer Decker is sick with the grip and extra Beardon was taking his place last night.

About seventy-five miles of new wire will be laid in town by the Telephone company.

Miss Mabel Beers entertained the Elmwood avenue club of ladies, yesterday afternoon.

The monthly meeting of the Sword Fish club will be held at the City Hotel to-morrow night.

An important meeting of the Union Veterans' Union will be held at George S. North's to-night.

A special meeting of the Ladies' association was held at the Baptist church last evening.

Assessor S. S. L'Hommedieu is sick with the grip at his home on Henry street, East Norwalk.

The Tramway company's hearing on their Rowayton extension will be heard one week from to-day.

Mrs. George Jennings will entertain a few of her friends, this evening, at her home on West street.

The '95 crop of valentines has arrived. The specimens shown are just as pretty and wicked as the crop of '94.

The state officials of the Order of United American Mechanics are expected to pay Lincoln Council a visit to-night.

Miss May Wilson, of Huntington, Long Island, is visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. M. H. Wilson, River side avenue.

The weekly prayer meeting at the Rowayton M. E. church, last evening, was largely attended. Charles W. Bell led the meeting.

A number of the members of the South Norwalk fire department attended the annual ball of the Stamford department last night.

While assisting in the unloading of a wagon in Whistleville, Wednesday, a Hungarian named Joseph Hoosie, had his hand badly crushed.

Arion Singing society held their regular weekly rehearsal last night instead of to-night, as leader Loewer was unable to attend at that time.

Miss Dennis has been granted the use of the South Norwalk Athletic club's gymnasium Friday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, for the use of the ladies' class.

John Kelly was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$5 and costs by Justice Barrett, this morning, for stealing a pair of trousers, some underwear and \$3 from Patrick Gorham of Bull Run.

Hatch, Bailey & Co. have leased a portion of the Richardson & Morgan foundry, in which to store the lumber taken from the shed desired by the Consolidated railroad in their four-tracking operations.

The Congregational church held its annual meeting last night. The meeting was opened by a short devotional service, conducted by the pastor, after which the reports of the various committees were read.

The man Ashton, who was walking on the track at Stamford several weeks ago when he and his wife were struck by a train, the latter being killed, was in Rowayton, yesterday, having been released from the hospital.

While engaged in drawing a boiler across the ice at Charming's pond, at Rowayton, yesterday, the ice broke and a man named Weed and his horse went through into about ten feet of water. Both were rescued with considerable difficulty.

As George Seymour was driving his hack up North Main street, yesterday afternoon, the bolt holding one of the whiffletrees fell out allowing the latter to fall on the horse's head. The horse made no attempt to run and George soon had the damage repaired.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mullings died yesterday, after a long illness, at the residence of her son, Charles A. Mullings, on Keyser avenue. The deceased was in the eighty-first year of her age. The funeral will be held from her late home, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. A. J. Smith officiating. The interment will be in Riverside cemetery.

Complaint having been made to the War Department of the number of wrecks of coal barges and small vessels at the bottom of the sound, and their danger to steamers passing through the Sound, the United States cruiser Vauvuis has been ordered to go through the sound and blow up these wrecks. She is now blowing up a wreck off Whitestone.

**Glass Workers Without Employment.**  
ALTON, Ill., Feb. 1.—The Illinois Glass company has shut down a continuous tank furnace, throwing out of employment 325 hands. This is owing to the action of the child labor law. Coming in the winter season, much suffering and destitution are sure to result.

**Presidential Nominations.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:  
Collector of Customs—William Richmond for the District of Niagara, N. Y.  
Postmaster—Spalding Evans at Lockport, N. Y.

**Atkins Nominated.**  
DOVER, Del., Feb. 1.—The Republican members of the general assembly caucused for state treasurer and nominated Charles H. Atkins of Milton, the Addicks candidate, on the first ballot.

**To Renew the Triple Alliance.**  
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says he has been assured that the triple alliance will be renewed this year, together with a special military convention.

## HELPED TO LYNCH SCOTT.

One of the Murderers Identified in Court by a Witness.

OMAHA, Feb. 1.—A special to The Bee from O'Neill says: A sensation was developed in the trial of the men charged with lynching Barrett Scott when Henry Schmidt, who drove the Scott rig the night of the attack, positively identified Moses Elliott as one of the attacking party and partially identified others of the accused. After detailing the attack and telling how he was taken blindfolded with Scott to a deserted house he said:

"I had partially slipped the bandage off my eyes when a man came up and said he would take me to O'Neill, but I must remain blindfolded. I asked if I could bid Scott goodbye and was allowed to do so. Scott told me to go and said he was sure they would kill him, but he hoped they would do it quickly. I was then taken to a cart in which there were a coat and gun. I was put on the cart, and a man got up and drove off. When we started, he had a mask on, as I could see over the cloth that was supposed to be over my eyes. He had been driving about ten minutes when the mask came off the driver's face."

He was asked if he had seen the man since and replied he had. He was asked who it was and said it was Moses Elliott. Elliott was asked to stand up and did so. Schmidt said, "He is the man that drove me away in the cart, and I will swear to it positively." Elliott turned a little pale and appeared nervous. Schmidt was put through a severe cross examination, but it did not alter his testimony.

## The Financial Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is stated at the treasury department in response to inquiries made, based on rumors which were afloat here, that no preparations are making at the bureau of engraving and printing for a new bond issue, nor are any of the old plates available for a new issue. Ordinarily, it is said, two months' or even more time is used in engraving a new bond plate, but in case of extreme urgency it might be done in two or three weeks, but not sooner. Secretary Carlisle spent nearly all of the morning at the White House, but whether any definite plans for the future have been decided upon has not been announced.

## Chinese May Hold Wei-Hai-Wei.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1.—The Japanese infantry have captured the eastern fort of Wei-Hai-Wei, but it is reported that the other fort on the other side of the harbor is doing excellent work with its guns against the captured fort, and the Chinese now believe they will be able to hold Wei-Hai-Wei.

## For the Conscience Fund, \$2,000.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1.—An unknown conscience stricken citizen here has sent City Treasurer French \$2,000 to reimburse the city for unpaid personal taxes. The letter accompanying the money stated that for years the sender had not paid his just taxes on personal estate.

## Irwin to Be Tried.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.—George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, will probably be put on trial here next Monday on the charge of conspiracy to defraud. His attorneys will make an attempt to have the case continued and may ask for a change of venue.

## No Passes For Legislators.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The senate has finally settled the pass for legislators question by refusing to consider the bill to provide transportation for state officers.

## Herr Gruson Dead.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Magdeburg announces the death of Herr Gruson, head of the famous Gruson foundry.

## The Albany Capitol.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Mr. Nixon has introduced a bill in the assembly for the completion of the capitol by contract.

## The Coburn Murder Case.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—The jury in the Coburn murder case today returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

## A Train Held Up and Robbed.

DENVER, Feb. 1.—A special dispatch says a Southern Pacific train was held up and robbed near Wilcox, A. T.

## The Weather.

Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Money on call easy at 1/4@2/8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3/8@4/8 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and a shade easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.89 1/4@4.89 1/2 for demand and at \$4.88 1/4@4.88 1/2 for 60 days. Posted rates, \$4.89 1/4@4.89 1/2 and \$4.90 1/4@4.90 1/2. Commercial bills, \$4.87 1/4@4.87 1/2. Silver certificates, 60 bid; no sales. Bar silver, 60. Mexican dollars, 48 1/2. Government bonds about steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds irregular.

Closing prices:  
Atchafalpa..... 4 1/4 New England..... 30 1/4  
Bur. & Quincy..... 7 1/8 N. J. Central..... 88 1/4  
C. C. & St. L..... 38 1/4 North American..... 2 1/4  
Chesapeake & O..... 10 1/8 Northern Pacific..... 2 1/4  
Chicago Gas..... 7 1/4 Do. pref..... 16  
Cordage..... 5 N. Y. Central..... 99 1/4  
Cotton Oil..... 19 1/4 Omaha..... 32 1/4  
Del. & Hud..... 129 1/4 Ontario & West..... 16  
Distillers' Trust..... 9 Pacific Mail..... 20 1/4  
Erie..... 10 Reading..... 9  
General Electric..... 29 1/4 Rock Island..... 62 1/4  
Hocking Valley..... 18 Silver Bullion..... 50 1/4  
Lackawanna..... 15 1/4 St. Paul..... 55 1/4  
Lockport..... 13 1/4 Sugar Refining..... 90 1/4  
Lead..... 32 Texas Pacific..... 8 1/4  
Louisville & Nash..... 51 1/4 Union Pacific..... 9 1/4  
Missouri Pacific..... 21 Wash. pref..... 13 1/4  
Northwestern..... 96 Western Union..... 87 1/4

## General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—FLOUR—State and western quiet and steady; city mills patents, \$4 @4.15; winter patents, \$2.80@3.15; city mills clear, \$3.35; winter straights, \$2.35@2.75.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red opened steady on firmer Liverpool cables and later advanced on local covering and sympathy with the west; May, 98 @28 5/8-10c; July, 58 9-16@28 5/8-10c.  
RICE—Nominal; carlots, 94@95c; boatloads, 96@97c.  
CORN—No. 2 opened steady with wheat and had a fair trade during the forenoon on declining prices; February, 47 1/4@47 3/4c; May, 47 1/4@48c.  
OATS—No. 2 quiet, but steady; February, 33 1/4@33 3/4c; track, white state, 37@41c.  
PORK—Quiet; new mess, 11.75@12.25c; family, 11.50@12c.  
LARD—Firm; prime western steam, \$6.80, nominal.  
BUTTER—Very firm; state dairy, 10@18c; state creamery, 14@21c.  
CHEESE—Steady; large, 9@11 1/4c; small, 9 1/2 @11 3/4c.  
EGGS—Very firm; state and Pennsylvania, 27@28c; western, 25 1/2@27c.  
SUGAR—Raw strong; fair refining, 24c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 3/4c; refined firm; crushed, 4 1/2-10 3/4c; powdered, 4 1-16@4 3/4c.  
TURPENTINE—Firm at 23 1/2@24c.  
MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 33@38c.  
RICE—Steady; domestic, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; Japan, 4 1/4@4 1/2c.  
TALLOW—Firm; city, 4 1/4c; country, 4 1/2c.  
HAY—Steady; shipping, 50@55c; good to choice, 60@75c.

Newsboys wanted.



## BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dark, yellow, oily, mothy skin, pimples, blackheads, roughness, redness, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes prevented and cured by the celebrated

**Cuticura SOAP**

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It is so because it strikes at the cause of most complexional disfigurements, viz.: the CLOGGED, INFLAMED, IRRITATED, OVERWORKED, or SLUGGISH PORE.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

Hoyt's Opera House,  
Monday, February 4th.

## HOYT'S

A  
Trip  
To  
Chinatown.

As played over 700 nights at Hoyt's Theatre New York.  
Prices 35, 50, 75, \$1.00.  
Seats now on sale at Plaisted's and Gregory's drug stores.

Hoyt's Opera House.  
Friday Evening, FEBRUARY 1

Lincoln J. Curti's massive scenic play

THE  
TORNADO.

All special scenery. Wonderful mechanical and electrical effects.

## SUCCESS

in New York, in Boston, in Chicago.

Prices, 35, 50, 75.  
Seats on sale at Plaisted's or Gregory's drug stores.

Hoyt's Opera House.  
Thursday Evening, Feb. 7th

The successful Operatic Fantasia.  
Mirthful! Melodious!!

## Prince Pro Tem.

167 performances in Boston by Barnet & Thompson.

Fred Lennox as Tommy Tompkins.  
Josie Sadler as Wild Rose.

## 40 ARTISTS 40

And our own Orchestra.

The original scenery, costumes and effects. Under the management of Mr. Chas. L. Robbins.

"TOMMY TOMPKINS HOW'DY DO."

Prices 35, 50, 75, \$1.00.

Seats now on sale at Plaisted's and Gregory's drug stores.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A girl for general housework. Apply 17 Belden avenue.

WANTED.—An agent for the town of Norwalk, to sell a new article. Call on or address P. B. MACKAY, 135 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. 1038 1w

## TO RENT.

Half inch or less, 25c a day or \$1.00 per week

TO RENT.—To a small family of adults from April 1st, Cottage No. 10 Isaacs street. All modern improvements. D. N. Couch, 12 Isaacs street. 1093 tf

TO RENT.—The lower floor of 31 Belden avenue. Inquire of O'Brien, Tailor, upstairs. 1014-tf

TO RENT.—Two furnished and very pleasant rooms to let. Call at 130 Main street. 999 tf

Newsboys  
Wanted  
To  
Sell  
The  
GAZETTE.

## THE BOSTON STORE!

CORNER MAIN AND WALL STREETS, NORWALK.

Our very successful season has left us with very little winter stock—a few odds and ends. Perhaps you will find in the line just what you want. It won't be our fault if the goods go quick as the prices in most cases are reduced to less than one-half. We advise you to call early.

## SOME OF THE BARGAINS.

German damask table linen, 39c quality at 25c yard.

Extra heavy German damask 59c quality at 39c yard.

Hemstitched huck towels, full size, now 19c each.

Brown sheeting, 72 inches wide, 17c quality at 12 1/2c yard.

Yard wide brown sheeting, at this sale only 4 1/2c yard.

All wool red flannel, reduced to 15c yard.

Lining cambrics, short lengths at 3c yard.

Silesias, all colors, 16c quality at 12 1/2c yard.

Men's gray winter underwear were 50c to 75c, at 39c each.

Boy's flannel shirt waists, 50c quality at 36c each.

Broken sizes in children's underwear at 10c each.

Clothes brushes worth 19c at this sale 9c each.

Pearl, jet and metal buttons worth 12 1/2c to 25c for card of 2 doz., now 10c card.

Stockinet dress shields, Nos. 12 and 3 at 10c pair.

Ladies' cardigan jackets, 75c quality at 25c; \$1 quality at 59c.

Infant's caps in wool and silk, 50c quality at 25c.

Ladies' silk waists regular prices \$4, 4.50, 5, and 5.98 at \$2.69 each.

Ladies' flannelette wrappers, \$1.49c quality at 1.09c each.

White fur carriage robes, \$2.98 quality 1.65.

10 pieces all-wool ingrain carpet, best made for 75c, at this sale 49c. yd.

Lace curtains \$1.98c quality, with pole and complete trimming, \$1.39.

## D. M. READ CO.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

We guarantee to furnish better values than have been offered by competition, and will positively under sell all, no matter what the cost may be.

## Muslin and Cambric Underwear.

Nightgowns, latest and most approved styles, 39c, 48c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 and up.

Ladies Drawers material and make the very best, 21c, 23c, 25c, 50, 75c \$1 and up.

Extra sizes in muslin and cambric drawers, 38c, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1. and upward.

Walking skirts, newest styles, 50c, 75c \$1.00, \$1.25 and upward.

Chemises, good muslin, all styles, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and upward.

Corset covers, most approved shapes, 10c, 13c, 25c, 50c and upwards.

Children's Canton flannel night drawers, at 25c, 45c and 69c

Children's short dresser, all qualities, from 25c to \$6.00.

Children's short shirts all qualities from 25c to \$2.

## THE INFANT'S DEPARTMENT

is completely stocked with everything necessary and desirable for the little ones.

Bands and Vests, from 25c upwards.

Long skirts and slips, from 25c to \$1.00.

Dresses and Christening Robes, at all prices, from \$2.25 to \$12.00.

Barrow coats, shawls, shoes, socks, sacques wrappers and double gowns.

## Free Delivery Daily

All goods purchased by customers residing in Norwalk or So. Norwalk will be delivered at their door free of charge

The D. M. Read Co., Bridgeport, Ct.

DON'T send your clothes to Dry Goods stores or Tailors to be dyed or cleaned.

DON'T be put off with poor colors when you can get your clothing done nice, clean and fast at Tocque's.

DON'T wait ten days for your dyeing when you can get it done in three days at Tocque's.

DON'T rip your dresses all to pieces to be dyed when you can get them done, all made up at Tocque's.

DON'T wear faded garments when you can have them dyed like new at Tocque's.

N. B.—Fine blacks a specialty. Done for mourning in three days.

## Tocque &amp; Sons,

Dyers and cleaners of ladies' and gents. garments, made or ripped.

TOCQUE'S FAST BLACK.

Warranted not to rub off

Dyeing and Cleaning Works, Broad River Road, Norwalk.

Norwalk agency, Singer Machine store.

## SEASON OF 1895

Crafty, No. 12,022.

RECORD 2,134.

Sire Kentucky Wilkes, No. 1857, Record 2214 Dam Argo by Electioneer, No. 125. Service \$35.00.

Bay Baron, No. 82,57.

RECORD, 2,194.

Sire Baron Wilkes, No. 778, Dam Carrie Wilkes by George Wilkes, No. 519. Service \$30.

W. B. E. LOCKWOOD, Jr., Norwalk, Conn.

**Pain Killer**  
Will quickly cure Diphtheria, Quinsy, Coughs, Cold, and Sore Throat. All druggists sell it. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

## Raymond &amp; Son.

Successors to George H. Raymond,

Furniture Dealers and General Retail

Directors.

46 and 48 Main street, Norwalk, Ct.

Residence, 3 Berkeley Place.

Telephone Call, 7-5

J. D. Jennings.

UNDERTAKER

4 Knight street, opposite Street Railway Depot, NIGHT-BELL AT OFFICE.