

BURDENS FOR MINERS.

A Tax to Be Imposed on the Earnings of the Gold Seekers.

A HEAVY GRADED ROYALTY.

In Addition There Will Be a Registration Fee and an Annual Assessment of \$104 For Each Claim—Another Steamship Sails.

Ottawa, Ont., July 29.—At the close of the second sitting of the cabinet it was announced that the government had decided to impose a royalty on all placer diggings in the Yukon, in addition to \$15 registration fee and \$100 annual assessment.

The royalty will be 10 per cent each on claims with an output of \$500 or less monthly and 20 per cent on every claim yielding above that amount.

Besides this royalty it has been decided in regard to all future claims staked out on other streams or rivers that every alternate claim should be the property of the government and should be reserved for public purposes and sold or worked by the government for the benefit of the revenue of the Dominion.

At the meeting of the ministers Minister Paterson was authorized to send two more customs officers by the islander, which will sail for the north tomorrow. The officers will be taken from the Victoria customs house and will be accompanied by a couple of provincial police.

They will open stations at outposts of Victoria beyond the head of Lynn canal, which is in disputed territory and at present in the United States possessions, and at Lake Tagish.

There is a collector at Fort Cudahy, only 50 miles from Dawson City, and these arrangements, backed up by a strong force of police, are considered ample for the protection of the revenue just now. The greatest question of all is one of communication.

It is reported that a pack trail exists for 20 of the 80 miles which will separate the coast from the first post to be established at 60 degrees of latitude, in undisputed British territory. If so, a narrow gauge railway can be built where there is a pack trail.

The cost would not be great, and if cars could be hauled twice a day over the mountains facing the coast, a tremendous obstacle would be overcome, because in winter it is impossible to cross the mountains except at the risk of life and to be caught in a storm would be fatal. The mounted police force will be increased from 20 to 109.

Thomas Fawcett will be continued as gold commissioner, and the regulations already adopted will be amended.

A strong customs and police post will be established just north of the British Columbia boundary beyond the head of the Lynn canal, at 60 degrees of latitude.

Estimates will also be obtained of the cost of building a wagon road and of a narrow gauge railway from the coast to this post over the mountains, a distance of 70 to 80 miles, about 40 of which are over mountains.

This post, which will be where Chilkat and White passes converge, will command the southern entrance to the whole territory.

Time to Call a Halt.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—L. M. Turner, who spent 11 years in Alaska and the arctic regions in the employ of the government, says:

"It is about time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Klondike goldfields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meager enough and scores will certainly endure hardships that death alone will relieve.

"The transportation companies cannot possibly accommodate the number going by way of St. Michael's. The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third the number going by that route. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportation companies, and two-thirds of the passengers will board at St. Michael's or along the Yukon, and they will not see Dawson City until next spring. Many of those who go by way of Dyea will be compelled to winter at the headwaters of the Yukon."

For Yukon Military Post.

Helena, Mon., July 29.—Captain W. R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, U. S. A. stationed at Fort Harrison, four miles from here, has tendered his services offering to go to Alaska with 60 picked men for the purpose of establishing a military post on the Yukon at Circle City to protect miners against lawlessness. The probability is that he will be detailed and will depart by the next steamship. He was in Alaska in 1884-5 with Lieutenant Schwatka of arctic fame, when he made a survey of portions of Alaska, including the scene of the present excitement, and he is therefore familiar with the country. The troops sent to the Yukon will be clothed with constabulary authority, similar to that of the Canadian mounted police.

Claim Owners Won't Sell.

San Francisco July 29.—Local capitalists who are endeavoring to secure options on mining claims in the Klondike country are not meeting with much success among the miners now here. The men seem to realize they have a good thing in what they have and are not disposed to submit to modern forms of conveyance even though not forced to sell until the value of the property is investigated.

Bonuses Offered For Tickets.

San Francisco, July 29.—The departure of the steamer Excelsior occurred this afternoon. Many persons inquired for passage, notwithstanding notice had been given some days ago that every berth had been taken and that no more tickets would be sold. It was reported on the street and on the dock that as high as \$150 bonus had been offered for a passage by the steamer and that if more money were needed to secure it there would be more forthcoming. But all who had secured their tickets seemed to be satisfied to cling to them, and no sales were reported.

One Day's Government Receipts.

Washington July 29.—National bank notes received today for redemption, \$409,883; government receipts from internal revenue, \$557,270; customs, \$465,488; miscellaneous, \$44,162.

NO WAR FOR JAPAN.

Marquis Ito Says His Government Has No Desire to Fight Us.

Paris, July 29.—Marquis Ito, the former prime minister of the Japanese empire, has given out the following statement regarding his opinion on the Hawaiian situation:

"I do not think it possible that any opposition manifested in Japan to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States will take any more extended form than a mere protest made—remember this point—made in order that the interests of Japan in those islands may not suffer injury.

"Japan is simply seeking to protect herself and her subjects, and this she has a perfect right to do; this she is in duty bound to do; but that she will look after her interests in other than a dignified, diplomatic way is absurd.

"The Japanese are bound by sentiment and sympathy to Americans. From the very beginning of modern Japan it is America that has given her every mark of friendliness, encouragement and support. There is not a single European country that has manifested such a strong feeling for Japan as has the United States from our very birth as a constitutional country.

"As you know, I was at the head of affairs during the war with China. That placed me in a position to realize the debt of gratitude felt by all classes of Japanese for the generous sympathy America gave us.

"There seems to be an idea that the Japanese are seeking a quarrel with the outside world; that their success with China made them nourish ambitious pretensions, but you must not forget that the war with China was brought about by unavoidable circumstances. It was inevitable, and when it finally broke out the sentiment of the nation was practically undivided in favor of its being prosecuted to the end, of its being finished with completely.

"The emperor, I know, will not support any bellicose policy. All my friends in the ministry or in the control of the different branches of the government are of the same mind as the emperor upon this subject, and Japanese public sentiment is one of strong friendship for the United States.

"Thus the Hawaiian question cannot possibly bring about a conflict, either armed or diplomatic, with the Americans, in spite of the jingoes."

Denials From Washington.

Washington, July 29.—The sensational statements purporting to indicate the belligerent attitude of Japan toward the United States, resulting from the contemplated annexation of Hawaii, were given an unqualified and explanatory denial by the officials of the Japanese legation. The quotations from English and French newspapers are pronounced utterly absurd. The broad declaration is made that there is no present or future possibility of war being inaugurated by Japan. Aggressive measures, it is asserted, would not be taken even in the event of annexation, and there is no contingency that can produce belligerency except declaration of war by the United States.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, the most wonderful medicine to-day, positively curing **Colds, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and all pain.** Wholly free from oily taste, pleasant to use either as an internal or external remedy. Get a trial bottle and satisfy yourself of the great curative powers of **RENNE'S MAGIC OIL**



For Sick Headache, Biliousness and that miserable feeling, use **Dr. Herrick's Liver Pills** the old reliable and sure cure.

Home Production the result of skill, care, and 14 years ever-increasing experience and business success.

IVER JOHNSON CYCLES Their equal in the points of workmanship and material is not.

Send for Catalogue.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Made in New England.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

A fine building lot on Wilton avenue. If you intend to build, look at this before purchasing.

Water, gas and sewer on the avenue.

Will be sold at a Bargain.

W. H. BYINGTON, Real Estate and Insurance Room 1, Gazette Bldg.

THE EVENING GAZETTE CHECKER-BOARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

<p>NORWALK Fire Insurance Co. In Successful Operation Since 1866. No Outstanding Claims.</p>	<p>GAZETTE ADS.</p>	<p>Safes For Rent— VALUABLES STORED IN Safe Deposit Vault OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK.</p>	<p>PIEL BROS'. Real German Lager, On draught and in Bottles. — AT — RATCHFORD'S, 44 1/2 Main Street.</p>	<p>Chas. T. Leonard Wholesale and Retail Dealer in COAL, WOOD, BLUE STONE AND MASON'S BUILDING MATERIALS MANUFACTURER OF CEMENT, PIPE, Office and Yard, 33 to 41 Water Street.</p>	<p>FRED A. WALTER, MAKER OF AND DEALER IN HARNESSES AND HORSE GOODS. Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. Harness made to order & speciality. 31 MAIN ST. NORWALK, - - CONN.</p>
<p>G. Ward Solleck, BEST GOODS, TEAS and COFFEES 15 WALL ST.</p>	<p>BRING GOOD RESULTS</p>	<p>Geo. W. Raymond, DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Groceries AND Provisions No. 9 Main St.</p>	<p>STORAGE! Furniture or other articles taken in storage by the week, month or year at low rates. For terms apply to— S. B. WILSON Builder, 92 Wall St. Norwalk, Conn.</p>	<p>A. R. MALKIN Carpenter and Builder, SAWING AND PLANING 76 Franklin Ave., NORWALK, CONN.</p>	<p>W. H. BYINGTON INSURANCE. Room 1, Gazette Building.</p>
<p>Frank T. Hyatt DENTIST, 8 West Avenue.</p>	<p></p>	<p>Edgar Buttery, Nurseryman, NORWALK, CONN. Trees, Shrubs and Plants. Strawberry Plants a Specialty. Brandy Wine, Rio and Marshal. 30 other Varieties. Office, 6 Water St. Nurs'ys, Broad River.</p>	<p>TRY WEED'S SODA WATER 38 Wall St.</p>	<p>PARLOR BARBER-SHOP, H. S. LEOBOLD. 47 Main Street.</p>	<p>Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomining and Hardwood Finishing. G. L. PLATT, 52 Wilson Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. Send for book containing samples.</p>
<p>NASH & VANSOY —Dealers in— CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE. PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING. Cor. Main & West St. 80, NORWALK, CT.</p>	<p>ENTERPRISE Bottling Works, 7 Wall Street. FINE ALES AND LAGER EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE. Mail orders receive prompt attention.</p>	<p>HUNT & ZELUFF, Fish, Clams, Oysters, Fruits and Vegetables. 69 Washington St. SOUTH NORWALK. LOBSTERS CAUGHT OFF NORWALK ISLANDS. Leave your orders and have them delivered every Saturday a.m.</p>	<p>EMBOSSING DONE AT THIS OFFICE.</p>	<p>Job Printing OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE</p>	<p></p>

SAVER TONIC PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA,
CHILLS AND FEVER, GRIPPE,
BILIOUSNESS, SICK-HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION AND
GENERAL DEBILITY.

SAVER

Restores KIDNEY, LIVER & SPLEEN.
Will Keep your Stomach in Healthy Condition.

SAVER MEDICAL CO.
49 and 51
Marion St., N. Y.

SAVER LIVER PILLS 25 CENTS.

Purely Vegetable. Will cure Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Sick-Headache, and Dyspepsia. Small Easy taken.

SCHLEICHER & SON'S

PIANOS

There is simply no use comparing this piano with any other on the market.

IT LEADS

when it comes to

TONE, FINISH, DURABILITY, RIGHTNESS IN PRICE.

Office and Factory, Pacific Street.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Advertising that Pays

The Successful Merchants in Norwalk all advertise in The GAZETTE, because it keeps them in touch with the entire purchasing community.



Largest package—greatest economy. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

BENHAM IS CONVICTED.

Batavia Banker Must Suffer Death For Murdering His Wife.

JURY'S LONG DELIBERATION.

Nearly a Whole Day Occupied In Arriving at a Verdict—History of Poisoning Case Which Has Attracted National Attention.

Batavia, N. Y., July 30.—After the jury in the case of Howard C. Benham, accused of killing his wife with prussic acid, which retired at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had been taken out to supper they were not heard from until early today, when they had their breakfast, after which they returned to the jury room.

That there was some difference of opinion among them was evident. The jury at 1 o'clock this afternoon came into court again and returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

History of the Case.

It was in August, 1892, that Howard Curtis Benham, then 21 years old, married Florence Tout. Both lived in the town of Byron. The match was a runaway one. Florence Tout was a school-girl of 16. She was homely. Her hair was of a brick red color, her eyes were pale blue, bulging and crossed. Her face was freckled, her upper lip did not cover her prominent, projecting front teeth, and her chin receded sharply. Her figure was lanky and altogether there was nothing about her appearance to attract a man like Howard Benham.

Her father had died seven months before her birth, leaving in the hands of his good friend, Holden T. Miller, the Batavia banker, his little fortune of about \$30,000 in trust for the unborn child, and from the income of that fund the expenses of Florence Tout's early education had been paid.

When she met Howard Benham that spring, he was a young man of captivating manner, and it was not a difficult task for him to win the heart of the unsophisticated schoolgirl. They eloped to Rochester and were married. They returned to Byron, where they lived for a time in the house of Benham's parents. After a short time the young couple built a home of their own adjacent to that of Mr. Benham, senior. It was built with the young wife's money, and shortly after moving into it, in the fall of 1884, a son was born to the pair.

A few days before the birth of the child, the young mother signed a will, drawn up by her husband, leaving the bulk of her little property to him, after making a provision for the child. Some time before this occurrence a change of guardianship had been effected, and Martin C. Benham, the father-in-law of the young woman, had been substituted for Holden T. Miller.

The Benhams had moved to Batavia. The young couple lived in a rented house for awhile, and then bought a house on Ellicott avenue, with Mrs. Benham's money. Benham and his father had opened a private bank, and in a general way they conducted a brokerage business in all kinds of commodities.

Mrs. Benham Taken Ill. The day after Christmas, 1896, Mrs. Benham was taken ill. Her husband sent for Dr. Tozier, an old and respected physician of Batavia. He came, examined into his patient's condition, diagnosed the case as one of simple biliousness and prescribed for it. He told Benham that he did not think the case a serious one. Benham replied that he thought Florence was very sick.

On the night of Dec. 31, New Year's eve, Dr. Tozier was summoned to the Benham house by telephone. He found Mrs. Benham in an apparently dying condition, but conscious. He administered medicines designed to stimulate the heart, and she soon rallied. The doctor thought Mrs. Benham had had an attack of heart failure, and he left medicine designed to stimulate the heart.

Four days later, on the morning of Jan. 4, the doctor was roused from his sleep by Howard Benham, who told him that Florence had had another attack similar to that on the night of Dec. 31. The doctor drove to the house with all possible speed. On the veranda he saw Mrs. Farrant, the sick woman's mother, who told him that Florence was dead. He rushed upstairs and found it true. An autopsy was held under the direction of Coroner Barringer. Dr. Tozier was present, as were Drs. Townsend and Showerman. A certificate of death by heart failure was signed and sworn to by Dr. Tozier and Dr. Townsend.

The next day, however, rumor busied herself with a startling statement. This was made by Sam Elliott, a clerk in Jewell's drug store. Elliott stated that Benham had bought two ounces of prussic acid from him on different days and had asked him not to register the poison, saying that he wanted it to kill a dog.

Interested in a Poisoning Case. The drug clerk recalled an occasion when Benham had come into the store and heard read an account in a Canadian newspaper of the trial of a man for the administration of prussic acid. Elliott remembered that Benham had evinced great interest in the article, had requested that it be read again, and had asked many questions about the deadly drug and the possibility of its detection in the body after death. Elliott told these things. They reached the ears of the authorities. A quiet investigation was begun. People remembered that Mrs. Benham had money, that it would pass into her personal control when she should be 21 years old, a period only a few months off. They remembered that Benham had been paying marked attention to a young woman, the daughter of one of the wealthiest citizens of the village.

All these things were put together, with the result that on the morning of Jan. 9, two days after the funeral, Benham was arrested, and a second autopsy on the body of the dead woman was ordered. This revealed the presence of prussic acid.

AN IMPORTANT QUERY.

Our Readers Are Face to Face With an Unavoidable Question.

When the great Hume, the free-thinker, was asked by a lady at Bath, Eng., whom would he depend upon the more, servants who conscientiously believed in the truths of eternal revelation, or those who professed to hold his own opinions, he frankly answered the former.

When our readers are asked whose statements can be depended upon the more, scores of our citizens or one or two desultory selections picked at hap hazard from our broad Republic, the answer must frankly be, Norwalk people every time. The only statements that appear at the foot of any proprietary medicine advertisements in Norwalk papers, obtained from a purely local source, are these appended to the reading notices published by Doan's Kidney Pills. The inference is too apparent to waste time mentioning it. Read this:

Mrs. Alex. C. McLean, who lives at No. 18 Maple street, is well known to Norwalk people, being the wife of the popular manager of a big New York jobber's Drug House. She has been a sufferer for two years and a half, was under treatment with a Brooklyn specialist who claimed she had chronic Bright's Disease. She got Doan's Kidney Pills at Hale's drug store and began taking them. Mrs. McLean says: "I do not care to go into the details of my case. Doan's Kidney Pills are helping me, and I feel very much better. I have great confidence in their merit."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50. By mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

A linen parasol lined with soft pale pink silk proves a becoming as well as useful summer possession.

MOTHERS FIND NOTHING EQUAL TO DR. HAND'S COLIC CURE.

Waterbury, 4-2-'97—Hand Medicine Co.:—Dear Sirs:—"I am using Dr. Hand's Cough and Croup Medicine and Colic Cure for my children and find nothing to equal it. They work like magic. I would not be without them in my house. The little ones love Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and cry for it; it relieves them almost instantly. Mrs. Frank Smith, 22 Wood st." All druggists, 25c.

Pretty ice pails in pressed glass are almost as effective as cut ones and cost ever so much less.

MOTHER, HAVE YOU A BABY?

If so, get from your druggist to-day for 25c., a bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Every baby often has distressing colic. Dr. Hand's Colic Cure gives immediate relief by removing wind from the stomach and quieting the nerves, giving restful sleep. Mother, think of the worry and anxiety this saves you. If your baby is teething, Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion for 25c. soothes and relieves all pain. Sold by all druggists.

Denim is used more extensively than ever. Summer floor coverings of it are artistic and inexpensive.

FROM SIRE TO SON.

As a family medicine, BACON'S CELERY KING, for the nerves, passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder, get a free sample package of this remedy. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache rheumatism, this specific will cure you. Edward P. Weed, Norwalk, or George C. Stillson, South Norwalk, the leading druggists, are sole agents, and are distributing samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c.

Quaint little sweet peas, the beauties of our grandmothers' gardens, are essentially a la mode.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, OTTO'S CURE for Throat and Lung diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a terrible hacking cough when Edward P. Weed, Norwalk, or George C. Stillson, South Norwalk, sole agents, will furnish you with a free sample bottle of this guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Sample free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

The sweetest tempered individual somehow feels rubbed the wrong way over that phonographic, persistent voice that reiterates "the wire is busy; please ring on."

SAVE YOUR LIFE.

By using "THE NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourself by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alternative and healing powers. Sold by E. P. Weed, Druggist, Norwalk, Conn.

Did you ever discover that after you had ordered half a dozen new gowns not one came up to your needs for traveling?

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, July 29.—The appointments of fourth class postmasters today were:

- Connecticut—Wauregan, Edward McCoy. Pennsylvania—Cassville, J. L. Hough; Cottage, John Eberle; Horatio, H. C. Winslow; Matthews Run, A. B. Hazlet; Miller Station, J. C. Leslie; Saltillo, G. A. Heter; Scalp Level, E. C. Buchanan; Stony Run, E. D. Kistler; Stoughton, L. C. Trough; Utica, W. H. Mahoney. New Jersey—Papakating, U. H. Clarke.

New York—Depauville, A. D. Lowe; Elmwood Park, A. V. Widdington; Kasog, G. H. Warren; North Colesville, A. F. Shores; Redfield, G. G. Simons; Ricard, H. W. Blount; Seaford, J. D. Raynor; Trenton, Daniel French, Jr.; Williamstown, C. W. Taft.

Death of Judge W. L. Dayton.

Trenton, July 29.—Judge William L. Dayton of the New Jersey court of errors and appeals, who was stricken with paralysis today in his office, died at the Mercer hospital. Judge Dayton was a son of William L. Dayton, who was the Republican vice presidential candidate in 1856 and who, under President Lincoln, was minister to France, where he died in 1864. Judge Dayton was born in Trenton in 1839.

Big Crops in Texas.

El Paso, Tex., July 29.—There never were such bountiful crops in Texas as are being garnered this season. There is more wheat, corn, oats and fruit than ever before, and the cotton promises to beat all records. Texas will be a heavy purchaser this fall of all manufactured supplies. Salt River valley, A. T., will market 1,000,000 pounds of honey. Twenty years ago there was not a bee in that territory.

General Woodford Sails.

New York, July 29.—General Stewart L. Woodford, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, sailed today on the Paris en route to Madrid. General Woodford was accompanied by Mrs. Woodford and Miss Woodford, Captain Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., military attaché at Madrid, and Lieutenant George S. Dyer, U. S. N., the naval attaché.

McKinley Takes a Vacation.

Washington, July 29.—President McKinley left Washington today for a vacation on Lake Champlain that may keep him away from the city for six weeks. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Mr. Porter, Assistant Private Secretary Pruden and Executive Clerk Cortelyou. The White House steward and a maid-servant also were along.

Billposters Have a Row.

St. Louis, July 29.—At a stormy meeting of the International Billposters' association Messrs. W. H. Donaldson of Cincinnati, Isaac Monk of Peoria, Ills., and P. G. Stout of St. Louis tendered their resignations and severed all relations with the association.

General Dodge Hurt.

New York, July 29.—General Charles C. Dodge fell from the step of a Columbus avenue cable car today at Eighty-third street and received a cut over his right eye. He refused assistance and went to his home at 1 West Eighty-third street.

Le Figaro's Humorous View.

Paris, July 30.—Le Figaro says, "An amicable settlement of the Hawaiian question will be reached, America yielding on the most important points to Japan."

An Editor Arrested.

Bombay, July 30.—The editor of Vaibhan, published at Poona, has been arrested and brought here on a charge of sedition.

One Day's Government Receipts.

Washington, July 28.—National bank notes received for redemption, \$186,265; government receipts from internal revenue, \$519,420; customs, \$195,585; miscellaneous, \$12,278.

The Weather.

Fair; warmer; northwesterly to southwesterly winds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

Table with columns listing various stocks and their prices, including New York, London, and other international markets.

General Markets.

New York, July 29.—FLOUR—State and western quiet and firmer; city mills patents, \$5.50; winter patents, \$4.90; city mills clear, \$4.70; winter straights, \$4.40. WHEAT—No. 2 red opened strong on higher cables, but eased off under realizing, prompted by bearish domestic influences; July, \$1.94 5/8c.; September, 78 15-16c. RYE—Firm; No. 2 western, 42c., o. i. f., Buffalo. CORN—No. 2 firm and higher on hot weather talk; September, 37c. OATS—No. 2 dull, but steady; track, white, state, 23 1/2c.; track, white, western, 23 1/2c. LARD—Steady; prime western steam, \$1.42 1/2, nominal. BUTTER—Quiet; state dairy, 10 1/2c.; state creamery, 11 1/2c. CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 7 3/4c.; small, 7 1/4c. EGGS—Quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 13c.; western, 12c. SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 1/4c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2c.; refined firm; crushed 5 1/2c.; powdered, 5 1/2c. TURPENTINE—Firm at 28 1/2c. MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 23 1/2c. RICE—Firm; domestic, 4 1/2c.; Japan, 4 1/2c.

SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carters, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills,

The only perfect Liver Pill. Take no other, Even if Solicited to do so. Beware of imitations of Same Color Wrapper, RED.

Raymond & Son.

Successors to George F. Raymond Furniture Dealers and General Funeral Directors 46 and 48 Main St., Norwalk, Conn. Residence, Berkeley Place. Telephone No. 77-4.

GRUMMAN BROTHERS

IMPROVED SODA AND MINERAL WATERS.

Flavoring Extracts Also the Syrups and Fruit Juices, Lemon Soda, Sarsaparilla, Birch Beer, Seltzer and Vichy in Siphons.

H. J. & G. S. GRUMMAN,

46 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn. Horace E. Dann, Livery and Sales Stable.

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

SADDLE HORSES A SPECIALTY

PYMOUH RO STRICTLY PURE!

Stores and families supplied. Lowest rates. ELLS & CO., 111 North Ave. Norwalk.

W. H. HAYWARD & CO.

Person Attorneys and Solicitors, 709 East Capitol Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

All classes of claims prosecuted before the Interior Department. Rejected pension claims a specialty Correspondence solicited.

PRIVATE

Instructions given in

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at the pupil's home.

CLASS

Now forming, and applicants desiring to join should apply at once to

Prof. Geo. Yoerger

South Norwalk.

at this office.

FOUR PALMER COX BROWNIEBOOKS REGULAR PRICE 15 CENTS EACH FREE TO OUR READERS (THE EVENING GAZETTE.)

Beautiful Illuminated Covers HIS QUAINT CONCEITS



HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED—ALL HIS BIRDS, BROWNIES, AND BEASTS are arrayed in varied garments, such as ordinary human beings dress. Walk on two legs, think as men and women do, talk to each other, go to house-keeping, dance at weddings, etc., etc. These books are crammed from cover to cover with the quaintest conceptions in PICTURE and STORY; enough to crack your sides with merriment and SET THE CHILDREN WILD WITH DELIGHT.

He Never Was Born That Could Hold a Candle to Palmer Cox! He is the Most Brilliant Juvenile Artist in the World

Ain't they Comical?

All the children love Palmer Cox's Brownies. We want every tot in town to have a set of these, so they will be given out FREE TO OUR READERS. All we ask is that you send this order to the publishers. It Gets the Books.

HOW TO GET THEM. Send this "Order" direct to the publishers and books will be sent you by return mail

Cut This Out ORDER 60c Worth Free.

HUBBARD PUB. CO. 1023 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mail me the Following Four NEW Palmer Cox Brownie Books:

- Busy Brownies Cock Robin Funny Foxes Birds' Wedding

Enclosed Please find 10c. to pay Wrapping and Postage. (STAMPS ACCEPTABLE.)

Name, Address, State

Charge to Account EVENING GAZETTE, Norwalk, Conn.

YOU read this advertisement. If it had been yours and others had read it, how much good it might have done. Send in your ad and we will do the rest. Rates on application.

FIRE INSURANCE

A Wise Man Keeps his Home Insured Against Fire.

THE BEST COMPANIES REPRESENTED

W. H. BYINGTON,

ROOM 1, GAZETTE BUILDING, NORWALK, CONN

NORWALK GAZETTE.

Truth above all things.
Entered in the Post Office as a Newspaper
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.

State Elections of 1897.

Ohio and Iowa elect Governors for two years in November; Virginia elects a Governor for four years and Massachusetts for one year; New York elects a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and a new Assembly; Nebraska a Judge of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University; Kentucky a Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Maryland a Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Pennsylvania a State Treasurer and Auditor General.

These are the principal State elections for this year, and it will be noticed that several of them are so unimportant as to be scarcely likely to call out anything like a full vote or to have any significance in determining the temper of the voters as to the new administration. There are no Congressmen to be elected, and Legislatures will be chosen in but two or three of the States, and for the unimportant State offices to be filled local issues are more likely to control than national.

The two elections that will command the greatest general interest will be those of Ohio and Kentucky. In the former State, while there is a Governor and a full State ticket in the balance, the real contest will be between Hanna and McLean for the seat now held by the former in the United States Senate. Both men are ambitious, both can command almost unlimited means, and both are preparing to lose an army of campaign orators of national fame upon the voters of the State. Arrangements have already been made to inaugurate the Democratic campaign with a weeks' camp meeting at Springfield, at which Senators Teller, Jones, Allen and Butler will be present, as well as Governors Stone, of Missouri, and Taylor, of Tennessee; and Bryan is expected to head the list of spellbinders. If Hanna doesn't trump this camp meeting card with a collection of Republican orators of equal or greater fame and ability he is not the Hanna the people have taken him to be.

The interest in the Kentucky contest hinges upon the vote of the Gold Democrats, who have decided to maintain their organization and run a separate ticket. The officer to be elected, a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, is an unimportant one, but the political parties and factions of the State will be lined up for a test of strength, and the vote is likely to be a full one in consequence. Only in the States of Ohio and Kentucky are national questions likely to play an important part, and for this reason the contest in the other States will hardly command more than local interest.

FEMINE CHAT.

Sales of shirt waists are the order of the day.

In the revival of old-fashioned jewels, the amethyst is undoubtedly in the lead.

Some particularly charming bodices of velvet are already being designed for winter wearing.

The trolley mania can be quickly subdued by a rainy evening—hydropathic treatment, as it were.

A friend's absence can be borne with equanimity until the last week, when every hour seems a full day in length.

The woman who goes in bathing wearing silk stockings will discover that her hosiery bill is larger than ever before.

And now the sailor hat that sported a black band in the early summer is given a touch of new beauty in a white band.

The small boy and the putty blower are the reasonable combination at present.

For bad form commend us to the woman who wears a diamond subburst in her Ascot tie.

Why is it, even though there is no family washing to do, that Monday always seems such a hateful day.

There is no surer way to learn that time flies than to have to take a nauseous dose of medicine every hour.

How few of us can feel that if anything should happen to us our belongings would be found in perfect order?

The surest way for a lazy woman to make a record on a bicycle is to endeavor to ride home ahead of a rain storm.

The discrepancy between the length of the petticoat and the outside skirt frequently makes an otherwise dainty filmy costume look anything but attractive.

Egg lemonade is a very popular beverage.

A man chafes horribly under a meagre sum of pocket money, but a woman can be quite cheerful for a week on a quarter provided her charge account is all right.

Lobster cutlets, cucumbers and ice cream washed down by a bottle of beer was the actual luncheon of a woman who still lives to testify that the ostrich is not the only created thing with cast iron digestive organs.

Why is it that the woman whose own matrimonial experience hasn't been of the most serene order is continually invited to homes where the host and hostess do nothing but bill and coo as though to emphasize the contrasts of life?

Isn't it awful to eat on schedule, as is the rule in boarding houses? This system reduces Sunday to ice cream day, and the other days of the week have their special dishes that the "guests" either learn to look for or avoid by not being in to meals on these occasions.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention THE GAZETTE, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this affair.



DIRECT FROM MILL TO WEARER.
Which Saves you 4 Big Profits.
The Commission House, The Wholesaler, The Jobber and Store Keeper.

E. ROSENBERGER & CO., 202-204 E. 102nd St., NEW YORK CITY.

\$5.00 Our Great Bargains **\$2.98** A CUSTOM MADE TO ORDER

SUITS FOR \$16. MAN'S SACK SUIT **7.50**

Guaranteed to be made from All Wool, Fancy Brown, Gray, Black, or Blue Worsted Corded Cheviot, made in latest style, lined with Imported Farmer Satin, trimmed and finished in the best of Custom Tailor manner. You cannot duplicate it in your town for \$16.00. Sizes 34 to 44.

The same goods made for Youth's, \$16.25 to 18, in Long Pants, Coat and Vest.

How to measure for Men's and Youth's Suits: Measure around the breast and Waist over the Vest, and from Crotch to Heel for Pants.

We Pay Express Charges, and should you not feel satisfied, we will refund the money.

Remember: You buy direct from one of the largest and best Manufacturing Companies in America.

COMMENCING JUNE 21, 1897.

DAILY TRIPS TO NEW YORK.

SIDEWHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER

BELLE HORTON!

Leave South Norwalk, 7:30 a. m. Leave New York, Beekman St., 2:15 p. m., (Saturday, 1:35 p. m.); East 31st Street, 2:40 p. m., (Saturday, 2:00 p. m.)

FARE: Single, 40c. Excursion, 70c.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SAILS. JULY 31st to CONEY ISLAND.

Leaving South Norwalk, 9:30 a. m. Leave Coney Island, 4:20 p. m. East 31st Street, 5:30 p. m.

EXCURSION FARE, 60c.

FREIGHT PROPELLER TO NORWALK AND SO. NORWALK.

Leave Beekman Street, N. Y., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. Leave Norwalk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 p. m.

ROSY CHEEKS AND SPARKLING EYES

Follow the Use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make PO-MELLA—the Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—a very small pill. Turns your liver. For sale only in Norwalk, by E. P. Weed druggist, R. H. Plaisted, So. Norwalk.

EAST NORWALK

The regular prayer and praise service was held in the Methodist church last night, led by the pastor, after which there was a meeting of the official board. It has been decided to hold the Epworth Lawn fete on the parsonage lawn to-morrow night, provided the weather is favorable.

Quite a number of East Norwalk young people went on the excursion to Narragansett Pier, to-day.

The condition of Mrs. Levi Jones who was taken to the Norwalk hospital two weeks ago is reported about the same.

The regular prayer meeting of the Advent church was well attended last night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Apell of St. John avenue, returned home yesterday from a trip to Delaware Water Gap.

Miss Jessie Smith who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L'Houmeu has returned to her home in Bethel.

Miss Emma Spaulding of Betts place, who has been sojourning with relatives in Colchester, has returned home.

LeRoy Wheeler left for Hartford yesterday for a short stay.

Daniel Keogh will compete in the games of the Knickerbocker A. C. with the New Jersey A. C. in New York, to-day.

Proposals for the erection of the new school-house must be in the hands of the building committee by August 3rd.

WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl for general housework. Apply at 31 Belden avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Goat, two years old and well trained to harness. Apply to the Miller Boys, Wilton, Conn. M36-11

ROTON POINT GROVE

FIRST CLASS HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

COMMENCING SAT. JUNE 19.

Daily afternoon Concerts and dancing in the evening.

Performance in Auditorium afternoon and evenings.

ROTON POINT IMPROVEMENT CO.

STENOGRAPHY, Bookkeeping, Banking, Correspondence, etc., thoroughly taught, by new and exclusive methods. Six months with us equal to a year in any other school.

Wanted, Unemployed Young Men, whose education has been finished in Public Schools, Academies and Colleges, to write for our plan of **INSTRUCTION** by mail. We train for practical work and always secure situations for worthy graduates of the Business and Shorthand Courses of

New York Business Institute

81 E. 125th St., New York.

\$5 REWARD, to any one for first information of a vacancy for a Bookkeeper, Stenographer, Clerk or Telegraph Operator which we succeed in filling. Business men supplied with competent assistants without charge. If you are seeking employment and willing to study, send ten two-cent stamps for five easy lessons in **SHORTHAND**. Students commence work any time. No vacations. Board and other expenses moderate. **Railroad fare paid.** If you expect to go to College write for our free catalogue. Address (mention this paper), CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NOTICE.

CITY TAXES

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes to the city of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, that the undersigned, Collector of Taxes for said City, on the list of 1896, has received a warrant from the Mayor for the collection of the tax laid by said City, March 1, 1897, on the ratable estate liable to taxation therein; that

Said Tax is Payable July 15,

And that he will be present at the Water Commissioners' Room in the Fairfield County National Bank Building, every week day from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 5 p. m., and evenings from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, from July 15, 1897 until September 1, 1897.

Also, that upon all of said taxes remaining unpaid after the 15th day of August, 1897, interest at the rate of (9) per cent per annum will be charged from the 15th day of July, 1897 until the same is paid.

ADDISON A. BETTS,
Collector of City Taxes, List of 1896.

J. D. JENNINGS, UNDERTAKER!

No. 7, MAIN STREET.
NIGHT BELL AT OFFICE.

MEEKER COAL CO., PLOWS, PLOWS REPAIRED, COAL, WOOD, BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, TILE PIPE.

OFFICE WITH G. WARDSELLECA WALL STREET, NORWALK

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

HOSTETTER'S Celebrated **BOTANICAL Extracts** WHICH ARE **NATURE'S REMEDY** FOR **STOMACH BITTERS** **BODILY**

DR. HUGHES, OPTICAL EXPERT.

Will remain to--
MONDAY

CONSULT AT ONCE.
DON'T DELAY, POSITIVELY LAST CHANGE!

Office 65 Wall St., Norwalk.

CALF PASTURE BEACH HOTEL.

C. A. HUBBARD, Proprietor.

SHORE DINNERS! SEA FOOD OF ALL KINDS.

Special attention to Parties, Clubs and Societies. Conveyance connects with Tramway Cars at 5th Avenue.

REGULAR SHORE DINNER, 75c.

Piano Lessons.

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY, (daughter of the late Wm. R. Nash) gives efficient and satisfactory instructions on the Piano in her home No. 198 Main street.

CHURCHES.

First Baptist—Pastor, Rev. Frank E. Robbins, 71 East ave., N.

First Baptist—Pastor, Rev. F. V. Atkinson, Main street, Rowayton.

South Norwalk Baptist—Pastor, Rev. Richard O. Sherwood, 7 West ave. S. N.

First Congregational—Pastor, Rev. Thomas K. Noble, corner Park and Lewis streets, N.

Congregational—Pastor, Rev. Gerald H. Beard, West street, (union North Main and West ave.)

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Swedish Bethlehem Cong.—Pastor, Rev. Otto Swenson, Riverside avenue, E. N.

German Evangelical St. Peter's—Pastor, Rev. Mr. Kohler, North Main street, S. N.

St. Paul's Episcopal—Rector, Rev. S. B. Pond, East avenue and Church st., and Chapel of Our Holy Savior, Berkeley street, N.

Grace Protestant Episcopal—Rector, Junction Belden avenue and Cross street, N.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal—Rector, Rev. F. W. Norris, Fairfield avenue corner of West street, S. N.

East Avenue Methodist Episcopal—Pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Smith, East avenue corner Henry street, E. N.

Norwalk Methodist Episcopal—Pastor, Rev. F. A. Scofield, West avenue corner Mott avenue, N.

First Methodist Episcopal—Pastor, Rev. A. S. Kavanagh, West ave., S. N.

West Norwalk Methodist Mission—Pastor, Rev. Isaac B. Brown, West N. Street.

Methodist Episcopal—Pastor, Rev. Henry C. Whitney, Main corner Maple avenue, Rowayton.

African Methodist Episcopal—Pastor Rev. I. S. Sands, 15 Knight street, N.

St. Mary's R. C.—Pastor, Rev. John J. Furlong, West ave. corner Chapel N. St. Joseph's R. C.—Pastor, Rev. J. T. Winters, Music Hall, S. N.

Advent—Pastor, Van Zandt avenue, E. N.

Christian Union Association—West Norwalk.

Union Church Society—Cranbury.

SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Alpha Wheel Club, 51 Main N.

American Legion of Honor, 92 Washington, S. N.

A. O. H., Division No. 1, 18 Wall, N.

D. of E., Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., 18 Wall, N.

A. O. K. of M. C., Pioneer Castle, Gazette Building, N.

A. O. K. of M. C., Palestine Castle, 102 Washington, S. N.

Arion Singing Society, Madison, S. N.

Catholic Club, West avenue, N.

C. B. L., Bishop McMahon Council, 18 Wall, N.

D. A. R., Norwalk Chapter, Central Club, N.

D. of H., Louis Lodge, 102 Washington, S. N.

Germania Saengerbund, 162 Washington, S. N.

Hat Trimmers' Association, G. A. R. Rooms, Washington, S. N.

Improved Order Heptasophs, 102 Washington, S. N.

I. O. R. M., Uncas Tribe, 118 Washington, S. N.

Independent O. R. M. Schiller Stamm 102 Washington, S. N.

K. of C., Catholic Union Council, 20 Wall, N.

K. of H., 118 Washington, S. N.

K. of P., Olive Branch Lodge, 83 Washington, S. N.

K. of G. E., Union Castle, 83 Washington, S. N.

Knob Outing Club, Club House near Wilson Point

Naromake Gun Club, 9 Main, N.

N. A. S. E., 8 North Main, S. N.

N. P. U., Security Council, Gazette Building, N.

N. E. O. P., P. C. Lounsbury Lodge, 83 Washington, S. N.

Norwalk Barbers' Union, 66 Washington, S. N., 13 Main, N.

Norwalk Club, 63 & 65 Wall, N.

N. H. F. A., of the U. H. of N. A., 102 Washington, S. N.

Norwalk Hospital Assoc., 24 Leonard, N.

Norwalk Lawn Tennis Club, Mott avenue.

Norwalk Medical Assoc., 63 & 65 Wall, N.

Norwalk Yacht Club, Hickory Bluff, S. N.

O. B. A. Lodge, 100 Washington S. N.

O. D. H. S., Humboldt Lodge, 102 Washington, S. N.

Painters' and Decorators' Union, 45 Wall, N.

Pequonock Club, 13 Main, N.

Pine Ledge Outing Club, Roton Point N.

Robert Emmet Club, 20 Wall, N.

S. A. R., Norwalk Branch, No. 5.

Sons of St. George, Welcome Stranger Lodge, 13 Main street, N.

Twin City Wheelmen, 83 Washington, S. N.

O. U. A. M., Defender Council, N.

U. B. of C. J., of America, Norwalk Local, Gazette Bldg., N.

U. O. G. C., Sherman Commandery, Gazette Building, N.

Central Club, 57 West avenue, N.

Woman's Exchange, 57 West ave., N.

MASONIC.

St. John's Lodge, Masonic Bldg., N.

Old Well Lodge, 29 S. Main, S. N.

Washington Chapter, R. A. M., Masonic Bldg., N.

Butler Chapter, 20 S. Main, S. N.

Clinton Commandery, K. T., Masonic Bldg., N.

ODD FELLOWS.

Our Brothers Lodge, 16 Wall, N.

Butler Lodge, 130 Washington, S. N.

Kabaosa Encampment, 16 Wall, N.

Colfax Encampment, S. N.

Eureka Rebekah Lodge, 130 Washington, S. N.

Norwalk Lodge, G. W. O. of O. F., 83 Washington, S. N.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Court Mahaekemo, 83 Wash'n, S. N.

Court Naruk, Gazette B't'd., N.

Star of Columbia Circle, 83 Washington, S. N.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Ponusac Council, Water, S. N.

Sherman Council, 126 Wash'n, S. N.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

I. O. G. T., Washington Lodge, Cranbury.

Concord Division, Gazette B't'd., N.

Minnehaha Division, 83 Wash'n, S. N.

Rising Star Division, Crow's Hall, Rowayton

W. C. T. U., City Mission Room, S. N.

Y. W. C. T. U., City Mission Room, S. N.

G. A. R.

Buckingham Post, Wall, N.

Buckingham, W. R. C., G. A. R., Hall N.

Douglass Fowler Post, 102 Washington, S. N.

Douglass Fowler Post, W. R. C., 206 Washington, S. N.

O. S. Perry Command, 100 Washington, S. N.

SOUTH NORWALK.

Branch Office of GAZETTE No. 12 North Main Street

Chief Vollmer has been asked to look out for a horse stolen in New Haven.

Prof. M. S. Rosen, the well-known oculist optician, can be consulted at his office in the parlor of the Mahackemo Hotel, South Norwalk, Tuesdays, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The steamer from Huntington will come over to-morrow, and if clear will bring a fair complement of passengers to enjoy the joys to be found here.

Edgar Boughton "engineer" at the police station was sent to jail for sixty days yesterday by Judge Faost.

The steamer Belle Horton came up last night and this morning had a fair complement of passengers on the return trip to New York.

No claims, no affidavits, out a GAZETTE advertisement gets there every time.

The choir of boys from Passaic who have been at Gregory's Point for the past week will return home to-morrow.

What was once known as the steam-boat Americus came up the harbor this morning and was instantly recognized as "a slow and easy going boat" that at one time was on the route between this city and New York.

The Jewelers sail on the Sound yesterday was spoiled by the storm.

A GAZETTE ad. will pay you.

Mr. Fred Coleman and family are enjoying themselves at Glen Island to-day. Mr. Coleman, senior, is at the helm in the store.

The barges Rena and Belle loaded with black diamonds were at the wharves this morning waiting to be lightened.

LOCAL AND OTHER NEWS.

The latest is: "O! I don't know, you're no Klondike."

Mrs. Edward Nasd died in Westport this morning aged 71 years.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Addie Lawrence of Academy street who has been visiting relatives in Albany, N. Y., returned home last night.

Miss Maud Taylor of Danbury is visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Alice Pomeroy of Academy street is visiting her sister Mrs. John R. Flannery, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hinman and daughter Frances, who have been spending a two weeks' visit with friends in Washingtonville, N. Y., are expected home to-morrow.

Mrs. Harry Stone of East Norwalk has returned home from a visit with relatives in New York.

A goodly portion of Norwalk's fair young ladies are lending enchantment to Glen Island to-day.

personal

Miss Annie E. Morris of New Haven is a guest of Miss Mamie Smith on Merwin street.

Train in a Washout.

A Berkshire division train ran into a washout at Hawleyville Wednesday night about 11 o'clock, and three cars beside the engine were derailed.

That Sea Dog.

The Bridgeport Union appears skeptical over the sea dog disporting himself in the water near the Bridge yesterday morning.

Butchers' Barbecue.

The Butchers' Barbecue will be held on Wednesday, August 4; if stormy will be held on Thursday.

Mrs. Welch Missing.

Mrs. Peter Welch is missing from her home on Railroad Square and it is feared that she has been foully dealt with.

Examine Jail.

The county commissioners visited the Danbury jail to-day, in their tour of inspection of the county properties.

Small Fire.

An incipient fire was smothered at the Morehouse Supply Co. plant on High street last evening, without calling out the department.

TOWN MEETING.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

a saving of \$4,000 would be made.

A voice from the audience shot through the air and struck the rain soaked ceiling with a "Will you do it?"

Mr. Hurlbutt questioned his brother Light's sincerity by asking how such saving could be made if it were true that all of the principals and teachers at the schools had been engaged for the coming year.

Mr. Light explained that it was not proposed to have the matter take effect until next year the present action being but a stepping stone.

Mr. Hurlbutt said, "Oh no, you won't hurt us, and we don't propose to let you."

And the matter was indefinitely postponed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Old Dr. Sweet and Staff in South Norwalk.

The visit of this strangely-gifted, natural healer, attended by distinguished members of the staff connected with Dr. Sweet's famous sanitarium, Springfield, Mass., forms a notable event in the medical annals of this section of our state.

Owing to his numerous professional engagements elsewhere, only three days more can be devoted to this part of the state. The visit to Connecticut by Dr. Sweet's assistants is for the purpose of receiving applications for those who desire to enter a sanitarium for a few weeks in order to receive superior advantages of cure.

This class are admonished to call early, as the lists are fast filling up. Another class, the multitude, are not forgotten. Home treatment for the poor, at moderate cost, including the famous Sweet remedies and personal treatment by the staff at the hotel, will be provided those unable to repair to the institution. Only three days remain. Don't miss this opportunity. Consultation free to all.

Picnic Excursions.

The Myndert Starin with a full limit of 900 excursionists on board, left the wharf at South Norwalk this morning for Glen Island. And it was a gladsome party composed of members of the Congregational Sunday school and their friends.

The Grace church Sunday school is taking its annual excursion trip to Roton Point to-day. They went on the Tramway line, and the weather continuing favorable it is safe to say that they are having a jolly good time.

All the Successful Merchants of this City Advertise in THE GAZETTE.

TIRES THAT LEAK.

The Morgan & Wright single-tube quick-repair tire must be regarded as a distinct improvement in bicycle tire construction. It has the following advantages:

While punctures in it can be repaired with plugs, or semi-liquid injections, as well as in any other single-tube tire, it can be permanently repaired by using the quick-repair strip inside the tire. See cut No. 1.



No. 1.

By injecting M. & W. quick-repair cement through the puncture, and then pressing down on the tire with the thumb, as in cut No. 2, the repair



No. 2.

strip inside is picked up by the cement, thus closing the puncture, as in cut No. 3.

The Morgan & Wright single-tube quick-repair tire is guaranteed not porous. This is on account of the way in which it is made. Nearly every rider has heard of tires that "leak like a sieve."

Many tires rot, because water gets into the fabric between the two layers of rubber. The Morgan & Wright fabric is proof against moisture.

Everybody knows how comfortable Morgan & Wright tires are, and yet how seldom they puncture. This is due to the fabric.

Ask any bicycle dealer whether other tires last as long as Morgan & Wright tires. Ask, also, what the Morgan & Wright guarantee means. Morgan & Wright tires are repaired free of charge, at the factory in Chicago or at any of the Morgan & Wright free repair shops, located in the principal cities.

N. B.—When you have a puncture, get right off. Riding a tire flat, when it has a tack or nail in it, may damage it considerably.

Brandreth's Pills

The difference between these pills and all other medicines is told in the following statement of facts:

- 1st. They have been in active demand in the markets of the world since 1770, or for nearly one hundred and thirty years. 2d. They are purely vegetable, and are made of the purest and highest class drugs obtainable. 3d. They are kept for two years in our storehouses after being made, and no pills are sold until they are TWO YEARS old.

DIAMOND FRAME

ORIENT TANDEM, - \$85

COMBINATION

ORIENT TANDEM, - \$70

SECOND-HAND WHEELS AT A BARGAIN.

Talk quick while I am in humor.

Yours Until Death,

H. A. SAUNDERS, Expert in Bicycles, 12 North Main Street, South Norwalk.

SPECIAL SALE!



PENNANT BICYCLES \$38.00.

A first class high grade wheel, large tubing and all 1897 improvements. Made by the Acme Mfg., Co., makers of the celebrated Stormer bicycle.

THE J. T. PROWITT CO.

TO RENT.

The fine office formerly occupied by Police Headquarters. Suitable for Insurance, Real Estate, &c. Possession July 1.

Terms moderate. Apply at GAZETTE OFFICE.

Stock and Mutual Management

For a Quarter-Century

COMPARED.

ÆTNA LIFE AND CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

A Comparative History showing the results of the twenty-five years' administration of the present conservative management of the leading Mutual life insurance company in New England in contrast with the progress made in the same period by the greatest exponent of Stock management in the United States.

Statement of the Relative Standing of the Ætna Life and Connecticut Mutual, on

DECEMBER 31, 1872, JANUARY 1, 1897.

The information below has been gathered from the sworn statements filed in the Insurance Department of the State of Connecticut for the years 1872 and 1895

ÆTNA LIFE.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Assets, Liabilities, Sur. to policy-holders for 1872 and 1897.

Increase in Surplus to Policy-holders, \$465,740.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Insurance in Force, Premium Income for 1872 and 1897.

Increase in Assets to Liabilities, \$138 per \$1,000.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Total Assets to each \$1,000 of Liability, Ratio of Expense of Management for 1872 and 1897.

Increase in Assets to Liabilities, \$138 per \$1,000.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Ratio of Expense of Management to Premium Income for 1872 and 1897.

Increase Ratio of Expense of Management, 7.06 per ct.

CONN. MUTUAL.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Assets, Liabilities, Sur. to policy-holders for 1872 and 1897.

Increase in Surplus to Policy-holders, \$3,202,312.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Insurance in Force, Premium Income for 1872 and 1897.

Decreased Insurance in Force, \$24,312,862.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Premium Income for 1872 and 1897.

Decreased Premium Income, \$2,971,832.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Total Assets to each \$1,000 of Liability, Ratio of Expense of Management for 1872 and 1897.

Decrease in Assets to Liabilities, \$18 per \$1,000.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Ratio of Expense of Management to Premium Income for 1872 and 1897.

Increase Ratio of Expense of Man. 11.66 per cent.

SYNOPSIS.

Table comparing Aetna Life and Conn. Mutual on metrics like Increase Surplus, Insurance in Force, Premium Income, etc.

Extract from a recently published letter of the President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company:

"WE KNOW OF NO REASON WHY THE PAST SHOULD NOT REPEAT ITSELF."

\$1.00 Warranted Solid Gold. Beautiful Chased Holder. \$1.00



You may think it cannot possess merit or durability, the price is so low; but the "Lincoln" is a \$2.50 pen reduced to \$1.00. It is durable, always ready to "go" but never drips, the ink flowing steadily and uniformly.

Samples to be seen and orders received at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

DEPUTIES USE RIFLES.

Strikers Had Endeavored to Keep Miners From Going to Work.

TOOK DINNER PAILS AWAY.

The Big Mass Meeting Was a Success. Enormous Crowds Present—Decision of Leaders to Disregard West Virginia Injunction.

Pittsburg, July 30.—Oak Hill, in the vicinity of the Turtle Creek, Plum Creek and Sandy Creek mines, of W. P. De Armit's was invaded at a very early hour by an army of strikers who came to attend the great mass meeting. By daybreak there were several thousand miners encamped upon the hills surrounding the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company's property.

They came from every direction, headed by brass bands. Large delegations arrived from Willocks, Gastonville, Finleyville and other points along the Wheeling divisions, nearly all of them carrying heavy walking sticks and some armed. There were no threats of violence, however, and no indications of drinking. Many were supplied with food enough to last two days.

Immediately upon reaching Oak Hill the strikers prepared for camp. Poorly clad miners stretched themselves out in the softest spots they could find and slept with arms folded under their heads for pillows. The squads from each mine camped together, stacking their formidable walking sticks and banners together. Each detachment was in charge of men selected before the march was begun, who acted as officers. The foreigners had their own officers and the English speaking miners theirs.

A Searchlight Used.

In the valley leading up from Turtle Creek to one of the New York and Cleveland mines, the company had a powerful searchlight. It was kept shifting about in hope of flanking any movement of the strikers to creep with in reach of the mine unperceived by the deputies, who guarded every approach.

Long before daylight the strikers were up, and after eating their frugal meal prepared for the day's work. The intention was to see as many of Mr. De Armit's men before they got into the pits as possible.

About 4 o'clock 1,500 strikers assembled at Turtle Creek, and headed by three brass bands, with flags and banners flying, marched past the houses occupied by Mr. De Armit's miners. The strikers hooted and yelled and then marched to the mines, where they planted themselves before the pits, thus compelling Mr. De Armit's men to run the gantlet to get to work.

A short time later Sheriff Lowry, who had been wired for assistance, arrived from Pittsburg with 50 deputies, armed with winchesters. The strikers quietly withdrew, and the new deputies were placed on guard. Everything then became quiet.

A Big Meeting.

When the meeting was called to order, there were 3,000 striking miners in attendance, and before it was well under way there were 5,000 people in the vicinity of the schoolhouse. Two hundred and fifty miners from the Sandy Creek mines marched to the meeting, and quite a large number came from Turtle Creek.

When the strikers reached Plum Creek and started on a run down the road toward the tipples to catch the men before they entered the mine, five shots were fired from winchesters held by the deputies. In reply to this the drum corps struck up a lively air, but no return shots were fired. The strikers, when the men refused to remain out, took their dinner pails from them, and the badly frightened miners escaped into the pits.

Just previous to the meeting Eugene V. Debs, District President Dolan, Secretary Warner and M. P. Carrick went among the strikers and counseled them to keep within the bounds of the law and preserve good order throughout the day. Their advice was received with good grace by the men, who cheered the officials enthusiastically. The meeting was without doubt the largest ever held during a strike in western Pennsylvania, and the leaders are hopeful of its effects upon De Armit's men. The speakers told the miners that they were jeopardizing the success of the strike by continuing at work and urged them to come out and make the suspension complete throughout the district.

The speeches of the organizers were well received. Except for the ringing cheers which greeted their remarks, the most perfect order prevailed.

The Uniformity Plan.

The "true uniformity" conference on coal operators of the Pittsburg district has concluded its work.

Just previous to adjournment Judge Owens announced that Colonel Reno had authorized him to state that any agreement the conference adopted would receive his hearty co-operation, and he would sign it if 85, 50 or even 20 per cent of the operators were sincere in their sanction of it.

The conference appointed a committee of five, W. P. De Armit, J. B. Zerb, J. J. Stoyler, W. B. Dyert and N. F. Sanford, with General John Little, to secure the signature of the operators to the agreement. This committee will begin its work at once.

It will be aided by the Ohio board of arbitration. When the requisite number of signatures have been secured, another meeting will be held to ratify the agreement.

The agreement as adopted provides for cash payment of wages, 2,000 pounds to the ton, check weighmen on the tipples, miners to be credited with the full quantity of coal contained in the mine car, abolition of company stores, semi-monthly pay days, uniform price for pick mining in the thin and thick vein districts and screens not exceeding 1 1/4 inches.

It also provides that in case of the violation of the provisions and terms of the agreement a penalty of 10 cents per ton on the total output of coal mined by the violator will be charged, which penalty is to be paid to a commission subject to the right of further arbitration or appeal.

The penalty, when collected, is to be distributed among the signers of the agreement pro rata in proportion to the total amount of tonnage or output made by them during the year.

of the uniformity commission. It shall be composed of nine members, the thick and thin vein operators having proper representation.

The agreement shall not become effective unless it has been signed by 95 per cent of the operators on or before Jan. 1, 1898.

After 90 per cent have signed the agreement, if any 15 operators shall be of the opinion that enough have signed to render it effective, a meeting shall be called in Pittsburg to declare it in force.

Strikers Threatening.

Springfield, Ills., July 30.—Governor Tanner received a telegram from the sheriff of Roanoke, a town near Bloomington, saying that 1,000 miners were advancing on the town from other points and asking for the state troops.

The governor telegraphed that as no overt acts had been committed the circumstances did not warrant sending any troops and none would be sent. He asked the sheriff to keep him posted as to the condition of affairs.

The miners are from Minonka, Streator, Kangley, Wenona, Toluca and Rutland, and they threaten to stay at Roanoke until every miner there is out. The marching miners carry provisions sufficient for several days.

The Roanoke miners were visited last week, and the men then came out, but one-fourth of them returned to work.

Want Governor to Interfere.

Charleston, July 30.—President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor called upon Governor Atkinson to get an expression from him as to their rights to speak and hold meetings in West Virginia and especially to complain of the injunction issued by Judge Mason prohibiting the organizers to hold meetings on the grounds of any coal company without permission or upon any road leading to the company's property.

Governor Atkinson pointed out to his visitors that he had jurisdiction only in the executive branch of the government and that the matter of issuing the injunction is purely a matter for the courts or the judicial branch. The governor had not seen an official copy of the injunction, but if his information was correct he believed that the injunction was too sweeping in its provisions.

He asked his visitors to call again, when he would give them his final answer as to what he would or could do toward giving the relief asked for.

Messrs. Gompers, Ratchford and Sovereign said later that they would at once organize the state, no matter what might be the governor's answer or the issue in the courts. They would proceed with their speeches till they were arrested and then fight it out in the courts. Each will return to his headquarters and begin the work of the labor demonstration in the several states on Aug. 5.

Strikers' Reports of the Situation.

Columbus, O., July 30.—Bulletin No. 2 from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America to the miners and mine laborers of the country says:

"We have greater confidence of victory than ever. The supply of coal has been entirely consumed before this time were it not for a few sections of West Virginia, southern Illinois, and a portion of Kentucky, central and northeastern Pennsylvania (anthracite), where no effort has yet been made to have them join our movement—which, when done, will soon decide the contest. The organized labor of the country, without respect to forms or past differences, is making our fight its fight and has thrown all available force, morally and financially, into the movement.

"In western Pennsylvania 1,000 men have stopped work since the last bulletin was issued. This makes a total of 21,000 men now idle. In Ohio 28,000, or all, are idle. In Kentucky and Tennessee little change has occurred since the last bulletin was issued. About 4,000 miners are idle there. The miners are congratulated on being peaceful and are counseled to continue so. In Indiana the supply of coal is almost shut off, and 8,000 miners are idle. Fully 35,000 mine workers in Illinois have laid down their tools. The suspension is practically general. The only coal mined is in the southern field. Organizers believe that all will stop in a few days.

"West Virginia has been the main battleground. The Fairmont district is completely tied up, with 13,000 mine workers idle in the state. Indications point to a complete cessation of work before Aug. 1."

The President Pardons a Murderer.

Washington, July 28.—The president today pardoned Henry Hammond of Utah, who was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment at the reform school in the District of Columbia.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENFY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by D. Buggis, 75c.

The belt slightly pointed front and back gives a very much better figure than the perfectly round one.

CEREAL COFFEE DRINKERS BEWARE!

If you have been deceived and tried one of the cheap bran substitutes now on the market, claiming to be the original and to have great food value, and you got a pound of poor, yucky, rancid bran for your 25c, and a poor, weak, sickish drink (what can you expect from bran), don't be discouraged but try GRAIN-O. It is made from solid grain, nicely browned and 2 pounds for 25c. Grain-O takes the place of coffee at 1/2 the price. Get a package of your grocer to-day.

DREAM OF WEALTH TRUE.

Mrs. Law Found Near Cripple Creek the Gold Mine She Saw in Visions.

In these days of psychical wisdom and occult speculation it is no longer the fashion to scoff at dreams, at least not such as have been dreamed by Mrs. George Law, of Kansas City.

During last year Mrs. Law dreamed five or six times the same dream, to the effect that there was a gold mine near Cripple Creek. She went out there and located the mine, according to the data furnished by her dreams, and subsequent search revealed that no magic mining compass could have made a more accurate survey of the rich field thus discovered.

In Mrs. Law's first dream she saw a hard bed of sand between two mountains. She stood upon this bed and scooped up handfuls of the sand in which glistened grains of pure gold. A few nights later she dreamed the same dream, in which every scene of the previous one was duplicated in still more vivid outlines. Three more times the vision came to her and with added clearness at each repetition. Strangest of all, she was impelled to sink a shaft in one of her dreams, and this final suggestion at last remained with her on waking and determined her to investigate the region where her fancies rambled nightly.

It was early in the spring when Mrs. Law and a friend, Mrs. Rhodes, drove into old Cripple Creek on a stage. Not a suggestion of resemblance was there between the land of her dreams and the place before her, and she was at first completely disheartened. But that night she dreamed another dream, in which she saw distinctly the outlines of the town. Impelled by some secret force, she went up to the house of her friend, Mrs. Rhodes, and from her porch looked out upon new Cripple Creek. It was the very vision seen in her dreams. The reader may imagine that Mrs. Law lost no time in making a descent upon the scene already dreamed into familiarity.

To make a long story short, she found that she had, indeed, been making tracks over a gold bed, and with proper despatch she drove in her stake and claimed mining rights.

The mine has been christened The Dream.

The locality in which The Dream is situated is one of the richest in the Cripple Creek district. About two hundred feet from it is the Prince Albert mine, in which ore averaging \$75 per ton is taken at the rate of \$4,000 a week.—New York Journal.

MINT IN TEA.

Prepared Very Carefully and Considered a Great Beverage.

Perhaps the greatest tea drinkers of all are Moors, because to them it is everything. Mohammedans do not drink spirits—which is more than can be said of the Russians—and, therefore, the Mohammedan sips his tea as his one and great consolation. The pump with which it is made is amazing to a foreign mind.

Every one squats on the floor; the head of the house sits down beside the teapot; with great pomp the servant, who seems invariably to be called Mohammed or Absalom, brings in the boiling urn, and, after the master has rinsed the pot, put in the tea, filled the pot with water, waited a certain number of minutes and skimmed off the frothy substance that has risen to the surface, he packs the precious teapot as full as ever it will go of freshly-grown mint. Nor is this all; he takes as much sugar as the stranger imagines would fill the entire pot, and handful after handful, pokes it into this mint-flavored concoction, lets it stand some minutes, and then pours out a little of the weak but highly flavored tea and drinks it himself, to assure his guests that it is not poisoned.

Then, solemnly, cups are filled for the visitors, and, with the greatest pomp and wonderful salaams, they are handed around—to the men first, of course, as women, even foreign women, count for nothing in Morocco. Three cups of tea is the regulation supply, and it is an offence to leave any Moor's house until one has solemnly managed those three cups, enjoyed with many bows and gracious salutations, and generally accompanied by extraordinary cakes, which the Moors love, but which to the foreign taste—well, one has only to explain they are fried in rancid butter, considered by the Mohammedans a delicacy.—New York Herald.

THE SHOEMAKER'S STORY.

His Phenomenal Memory—Never Necessary to Measure the Foot Again.

Shoemaker Shaw, of Dixon, is possessed of a phenomenal memory. It is at once phenomenally good and phenomenally bad. In the first place, when he measures a customer's foot for a pair of shoes he never puts down a figure of all the numerous measurements, but he has them for all time. It is never necessary for him to measure that foot again. Years afterward he will recall them on an order and make a perfect fit.

That is the only thing Mr. Shaw can remember. A short time ago he was standing at the depot in Dixon talking to a friend. The passenger train pulled out for San Francisco, and still he talked away. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"By George! I was going somewhere on that train. Where in the dickens was I going, anyway?"

He felt in his pockets and found a ticket to Suisun.

"Now, what was I going to Suisun for?"

Again Mr. Shaw searched his pockets, read all the letters he found, and finally came to a subpoena.

"That's it. I was subpoenaed as a witness."

He had to hire a team to get to Suisun in time.—San Francisco Post.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1896.

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

INCOME,	
Received for Premiums	\$ 39,593,414 20
From all Other Sources	10,108,281 07
Total	\$ 49,702,695 27
DISBURSEMENTS,	
To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	\$ 12,595,113 39
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	12,842,456 11
For all Other Accounts	10,781,005 64
Total	\$ 36,218,575 14
ASSETS.	
United States Bonds and other Securities	\$ 110,125,082 14
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	71,543,929
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11.09
Real Estate	22,767,666 60
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	12,680,390 00
Accrued Interest, Net Defeet Pemiums, etc.	6,535,555. 06
Total	\$ 234,744, 48 82
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities	205,010.633 72
Surplus	\$ 29,733,514 70
Insurance and Annuities in force	\$ 918,698,338 45

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor.

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual

Report of the Examining Committee

Office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your honorable body on the twentieth day of December, 1896, to examine the Annual Statement of the Company, and verify the same, respectfully

REPORT

That, pursuant to the power and authority thereby conferred, the Committee have at various dates between the date of the said reference and the date of this Report attended at the office of the Company, and have been waited on by the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Auditor and the Cashier, together with the respective assistants of such officers, and have carefully gone over all the items contained in the said Statement, and have found the same to be correct. They have examined and counted every certificate of stock, bond and other obligation held by the Company, and compared the price at which the same are carried in said Statement with the market quotations and find the same not exceeding such quotations—in fact, in many cases below them. They have examined and counted the bonds and mortgages on real property held by the Company, and find the same to be as stated. They have also verified the valuations of the Company's holdings of real estate and have verified the deposits of money in the various banks and trust companies, and have counted the cash on hand held by the Cashier.

And the Committee certify that all the books, papers, documents and evidences of title of every description necessary in such examination have been freely submitted to the Committee by the said officers and their assistants, and that the same are accurate, in good order and well kept.

And the Committee further certify that the investments of the Company are of a high order, and that the system and methods adopted by the Company in recording its transactions and caring for the assets are entitled to commendation

All of which is respectfully submitted	ROBERT OLYPHANT	J. HOBART HERRICK
	JAMES N. JARVIE	CHARLES D. DICKEY, JR.
	JAMES C. HOLDEN	CHARLES R. HENDERSON

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1897.

The company has issued an order whereby women can be insured without the extra charge heretofore required. More definite information on the subject will be furnished by the local agent, Mr. A. H. Camp.

Board of Trustees

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RICHARD A. McCURDY	JULIEN T. DAVIES	JNO. W. AUCHINCLOSS	ADRIAN ISELIN JR.
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ROBERT A. GRANNISS Vice-President.

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JOHN A. FONDA, Assistant Treasurer. WILLIAM P. SANDS, Cashier. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. JOHN TATLOCK, JR., Assistant Actuary.

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MEDICAL DIRECTORS: GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M. D. ELIAS J. MARSH, M. D. GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M. D.

JOHN W. NICHOLS New Haven, General Agent for State of Connecticut.

A. H. CAMP. Local Agent



Men Will Have

honest tobacco—they will not be buncoed into buying sham goods. Men know the name B. L. means best leaf tobacco, finest flavor and most for their money. The "tags" on the street will show most chewers use

B-L
Tobaccos.

DAVID W. RAYMOND

Funeral Director and Embalmer

89 Washington Street, South Norwalk

Residence, Manackam Hotel

YOU KNOW

"A Good Thing" when you see it—almost every one does. The line of Suitings I am offering for

\$16.00

and upwards are each and every one a good thing. Just a matter of choice for the different tastes. The assortment includes all kinds, light and dark—a fine collection. Pants, \$3.50.

FRANK COCO,
36 Main St., Norwalk.
Cleaning, Repairing and Dyeing.

DORLON HOUSE

GREGORY'S OINT.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1897.

SHORE DINNERS,
RHODE ISLAND CLAM CAKE,
BATHING, BOATING, FISHING.

Electric cars to Hotel, every twenty minutes.

W. E. D'JILLIVAN,
Manager.



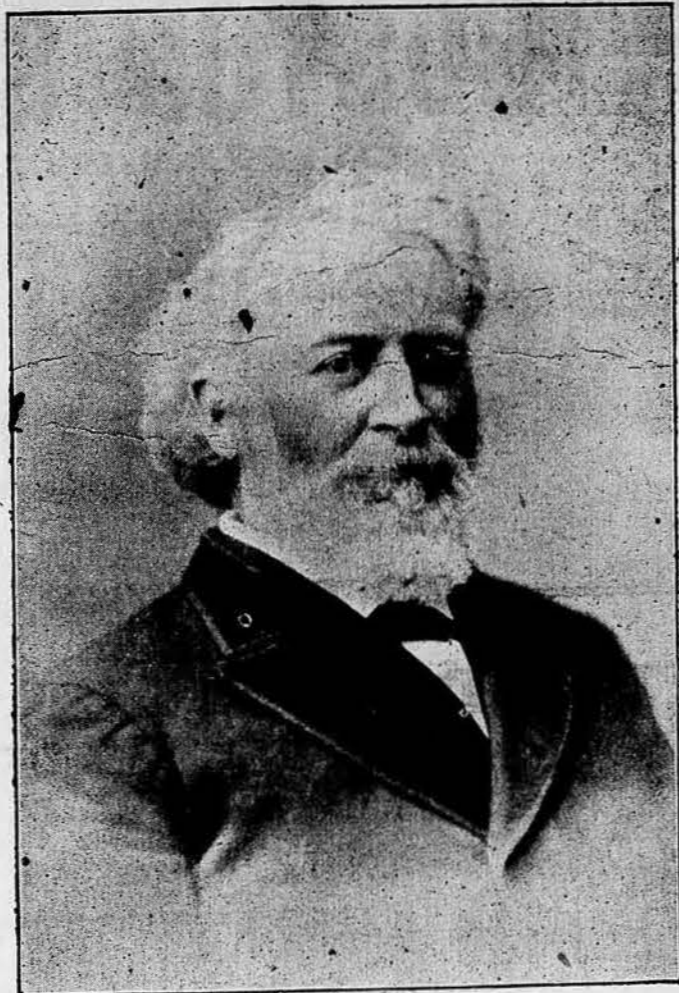
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Ask Your Druggist

AT HOME.

Don't go out of town to have your Awnings made when you can get them right here at home just as cheap. If you want a canopy for a party or a wedding, I will supply it at two hours' notice. A letter or postal card will receive prompt attention.

P. E. CALLAHAN,
Awning Maker,
53 Cross St., Norwalk.



A. HOMER BYINGTON.

The President, Tuesday, appointed Editor A. Homer Byington of THE GAZETTE consul at Naples, Italy.

Mr. Byington was born in Herkimer, N. Y., July 23, 1826, his parents having moved thither from Norwalk some two years previously. His father, Aaron Byington was born in South Salem, N. Y., but came with his parents, to Norwalk to reside, when a lad. His mother was nee Sarah Waterbury, daughter of Ezra Waterbury who resided on Norcton Hill. His paternal grandfather, John Byington, was a boy fier in the detachment of Washington's army stationed in and about White Plains and the family legend runs, that he accompanied the British Spy Andre from Salem to White Plains and played the dead march at that gallant officer's execution. His great-grandfather, John Byington Sr., served throughout the Revolutionary War as a soldier in the Connecticut forces. His maternal grandfather, Ezra Waterbury, was a marine under Commodore Perry and was killed in the fierce engagement resulting in Perry's victory on Lake Erie. His maternal great-grandfather, was Captain Selleck of Five Mile River, who commanded the shore defence between Norwalk and Stamford during the period of the war of the Revolution.

When two years of age Mr. Byington's parents returned from Herkimer to Norwalk, where his father, having received a patent for the first American invention for felting wool, formed a co-partnership with the late George G. Bishop. At the end of three years, this business relation terminated and his father soon after accepted an offer to establish his new industry in Rochester, N. Y., where he went and soon died at the age of thirty-six of an epidemic fever. The boy, Homer, then nine years old returned as far East as Middletown, N. Y., and was provided a home with kind friends on a farm in that thriving town.

From Middletown, at the end of three years, he was sent to New Haven to the noted Amos Smith's collegiate school for boys, with the purpose of being fitted for Yale College. At this school were as fellow scholars New Haven's present Congressman N. D. Sperry, John Eaton Smith, the father of Mrs. S. H. Watkins, (a phenomenally bright young lad, who subsequently was the rector of Westport's Memorial church), Judge Isaac Atwater, now of Minnesota; the late Editor T. M. Newson, who founded the St. Paul Daily Times, the Scovills of Waterbury and many another who rose to subsequent distinction. It was during the last year of his preparatory course at this school, that an incident occurred that changed the whole course of his subsequent life. Up to that date, he had sustained himself entirely by such work as he could find to do and particularly by the kindly help of the College Printer Mr. Benham, in whose office the late John D. Candee Editor of the Bridgeport Standard and then a freshman at Yale, was working his way through college as a compositor at the printer's case.

As the time drew near for a special tutoring in order to enter college at its coming commencement the more far-seeing mother, became sorely distressed over the prospect of her boy's greatly increased expenses in pursuing a four year's college course and with no one to supply pecuniary aid in case of illness or any desperate need. In this troubled state of mind she consulted the late Rev. Lavelett S. Ferrin, whose tragic death caused by the crushing in of the Hartford hotel where he was a guest, all will recall. He was then a Divinity student at Yale, and had shown his kindness by aiding the youth in his classics, and his advice was most positively against the undertaking. The decision though certainly wise

was as a blow in the face to the fondest hopes and ambitions of the lad. At this trying juncture the weekly copy of the NORWALK GAZETTE arrived with an advertisement for an apprentice to learn the printing business. This seemed a most kind and opportune Providence as the boy was more than fond of the printer's art, and always delighted to get to Norwalk. The first mail carried a letter to James Reed, the then proprietor, asking for the place which was as promptly given, and a few days later the lad was standing on two raised boxes "sticking type" in this venerable office, as Lawyers, Doctors of Medicine and Divinity galore had erst done before.

During his apprenticeship he did in addition to the mechanical a good share of the editorial work, and after three year's service purchased his unexpired term of apprenticeship and returned to Professor Smith's school, where six months more were spent in reviewing old studies and taking special courses in grammar, rhetoric, English literature and such studies as would best fit him for his new purpose in life of becoming a journalist. At the end of this school term he was employed by Messrs. Babcock and Wildman to report the Legislative proceedings for the New Haven Palladium. When the Legislature adjourned a permanent place was given him as reporter, proof-reader, compositor and general utility man. Before the end of the year a syndicate was formed in New Haven to start the "Journal" with Thomas G. Woodward, (Connecticut's Horace Greeley) as editor. His need was a practical, all around business man, and the subject of our brief biography was sought, the capital for his interest advanced, and the paper started on a career of prosperity which continues to this day in the New Haven Journal and Courier; the Courier having been subsequently purchased and united with the growing Journal.

His connection with the Journal continued some year and a half when a letter from James Reed expressed his desire to sell him the GAZETTE, as he was tendered the office of Deputy Sheriff and could not attend to both. The old, overmastering love for Norwalk, again induced him to give up a far more sure promise of a reasonable fortune in New Haven, and he sold his half of the Journal to John B. Hotchkiss and became a purchaser of the GAZETTE. The first number of this paper under its new proprietorship was issued January 5, 1848, and despite brief absences and divers other business interests, he has practically been its guiding and controlling spirit up to date.

In 1858 and '59 Mr. Byington represented Norwalk in the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature, and in 1861 and '62 he represented the old twelfth district in the Senate.

From the time the Tribune was founded by Mr. Greeley the GAZETTE was depended upon to furnish it all important news transpiring within the sphere of its circulation as were the Standard at Bridgeport, the Palladium at New Haven, Courant at Hartford, and old time Advocate at New London. Those were days when there were no telegraphs and only two railroads in Connecticut, the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield and the Housatonic.

This news connection between the Tribune and GAZETTE cemented a strong personal affection between Mr. Greeley and the subject of this narrative and led to Mr. Byington becoming a winter Congressional correspondent of the Tribune, some fifty and more years ago. During the late war, he was placed in charge of the Tribune's Washington Bureau and made chief of that paper's corps of Army correspondents at the front. Nevertheless in peace and in war he always gave at least one night of every week to furnishing copy for the GAZETTE. At the close of the War, he con-

ceived the idea of starting a two-cent Republican paper in New York and for more than a year the "poet banker" — "Ned" Stedman sought unavailingly to secure the requisite capital. Upon Mr. Charles A. Dana withdrawing from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, he was asked to join the proposed enterprise and returning to New York soon had a sufficient guarantee of capital and the new newspaper organization was promptly effected. An unforeseen difficulty in getting the then Associated Press news, led to a subsequent purchase of the Sun, which was in that syndicate. The Sun's name was also adopted. Mr. Dana was made editor-in-chief and Mr. Byington its business manager. It's success was phenomenal. A bitter personal feud arising between President Grant and Mr. Dana, caused a complete change from the brightest and most influential of republican journals to a most relentlessly bitter and caustic champion of democracy. This led to Mr. Byington's disposal of his interest in the Sun, and the loss to him of an independent fortune.

Some three years subsequent to his retiring from the Sun, influential Republican friends in different parts of Connecticut urged Mr. Byington to take ownership interest in the New Haven Palladium, with the view of rescuing it from threatened destruction. It had gotten into the hands of the late C. S. Bushnell, whose purpose seemed to be to use it to "boom" certain personal and pecuniary interests of his own, a certain death to the best of newspaper properties. A triumvirate, composed of Mr. Byington, A. L. Train, and W. A. Croft rescued it from the hands of the spoiler. Croft soon withdrew and went to Washington, Train thereafter purchased the Byington interest, upon its financial success becoming assured and failing in health, soon sold it to a New Haven banker for double its original cost. Thus in brief have we outlined the salient points in the ever busy life of our senior. Whatever the future may have in store for him, or whatever foreign lands he may traverse, we know that he will always love and revere old Norwalk, the home of his own and ancestors nativity; and nowhere and under no possible circumstances will he ever be any less intensely an American than he always has been.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. William R. Nash suffered painful injuries at her home on the New Canaan road, yesterday, from a fall that resulted in the dislocation of one of her arms.

The special yacht race, scheduled to be held yesterday under the auspices of the Stamford Yacht club, has been postponed indefinitely because of the gale and high seas.

Martin Duffy fell from a chair at his home yesterday afternoon, and suffered a fracture of his collar bone. Dr. W. J. Tracey treated the injury and the patient is doing nicely.

The Butchers Big Barbecue at the Fair Grounds has been postponed until next Wednesday, before which time it is to be hoped that Jupiter Pluvius will conclude that it is policy to have his leaky clouds put in repair.

Mrs. L. Parsons of No. 10 South Union avenue held the lucky number that drew the pocket-book and \$10 at the Boston store, Norwalk, Saturday night. The ticket was dated 7-24, Book No. 18, Cap 13c, Sale No. 48.

Decided and needed improvements are being made at the Center school in the way of better accommodations for the pupils, the more important one being the placing of a partition with sliding doors in the main school-room.

The steamer Belle Horton will make an excursion to Coney Island next Sunday, leaving her wharf at South Norwalk at 9:30 a. m. Returning she will leave Coney Island at 4:20 p. m. landing at East 31st street at 5:30 o'clock. Fare for the round trip 60 cents.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Norwalk Fire Insurance company: A. G. McIlvaine, Jr., W. H. Slocum, E. E. Pearce, J. S. Belden, F. E. Shaw, George B. St. John, M. DeF. Lockwood, F. St. John Lockwood, Homer Merrill, President, A. G. McIlvaine, Jr.; vice president, George B. St. John; secretary, F. E. Shaw.

Giuseppe Fuda, the convicted murderer of his young wife, Marie Carmelia Fuda, is paying the penalty of his crime every day he lives. His confinement at the state prison awaiting death has had a telling effect upon him and he is in bad shape. Warden Woodbridge, in discussing Fuda's condition said that the condemned man refused to be cheered up by any hope held out to him by friends. He realizes that he has been condemned to die, and expects that every day will be his last. He has been told that Warden Woodbridge is the man who will set the final machinery in motion and every time the good natured prison official puts in an appearance, Fuda's heart sinks. The warden, in the performance of his duties, visits the condemned men every day, and when he appears Fuda gets himself ready for the gallows. He watches every move-

ment of the official, expecting each will be his summons.

Impassino who is also condemned to die, is of a different frame of mind. He is in constant communication with the Italian consul in New York, and that official holds out some hope. Impassino thinks he will not be executed. He is cheerful and enjoys good health.

The first case to be prosecuted in the state under the provisions of the new Sunday law, which was heard before Judge Hungerford in Naugatuck yesterday, resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. The complainant was Deacon E. S. Williams, who had Patrick Connors before the court on the charge of selling a pound of crackers. Williams swore that he purchased the crackers on his way home from church, and admitted that he made the purchase to obtain evidence. The defense took the ground that Williams was prompted by malice, as he testified to passing several other places where business was being done. The trial lasted for upwards of six hours and was attended by nearly all of the merchants in the borough, who looked upon it as a test.

Chief Vollmer was asked this morning to apprehend a young man named L. M. Beach, or at least such was the name under which he was known in this city.

He was at one time engaged in soliciting orders for a photograph firm, but of late has been canvassing for advertising scheme in which the Roton Point Improvement Company was made to appear as having an interest.

The complaint to the chief was in effect that Beach had stolen a half dozen or more blank checks from the check book of Wallace McQuhae, and as is known in two instances filled them out and realized in cash the difference in his small purchase and the amount called for by the check.

One of the victims was Mr. Jere Donovan and the other Francis & Co. Both checks were found to be worthless and an attempt is being made to find Beach who is said to have left town.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council of South Norwalk, was held last evening. The Crescent Terrace wall was the subject of much discussion. After some argument it was voted that Messrs. A. J. Hutchinson and Lucius Bouton be ordered to relay their sidewalks which were damaged by the falling of the retaining wall, known as Crescent Terrace, the work to be completed on or before August 15th. This is in the line of the provisions of the amended city charter.

It was also the voice of the Council that each owner of land fronting on the terrace be assessed \$50 towards the reconstruction of the wall.

The outcome of the whole would seem to anticipate litigation, and the city's liability to be determined in a court of law. It will probably lead up to a call for a city meeting to take action in the matter, and then the somewhat vexed question may be settled.

It is not believed that the property owners will kindly submit to an assessment of benefits on property which they believe belongs to the city.

One of the most important statutory provisions in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors has evidently been repealed by the last general assembly. It has wiped out all provisions in regard to the license fee for druggists, and has absolutely forbidden the licensing of druggists to use for compounding prescriptions and sell on a physician's prescription in no-license towns.

Senator Tuttle of East Haven, who was chairman of the Committee on Temperance of the recent General Assembly, says that the new liquor law with such sweeping provisions, which was discovered Tuesday among the acts of the state legislature, was changed by some unknown person after it left the committee room. Under the provisions of the law, druggists cannot

be licensed in no-license towns, and the provision for collecting forfeited bonds of liquor dealers is repealed, and also that of the general license fee.

The wide scope of the bill was brought to the attention of the senator two weeks ago by Mr. Samuel Eddy, who was clerk of the Senate. Mr. Eddy, said he discovered that part of the bill, which was typewritten, had been erased with a pen and a few words inserted. In reference to this statement, Senator Tuttle says: "As I remember the bill it went to the clerk of bills without any such marks. It was typewritten, and I don't understand who could have changed it. It was not the intention of the committee to make any such change. The only explanation I can offer is that Mr. Carpenter, who was clerk of bills might possibly have attempted to straighten out a sentence, and incidentally changed the reading of the bill. But as to that fact I am not positive."

"The bill originated in Bridgeport, and was presented to the committee by the County Commissioners, Judge Carroll came to Hartford two different days to advocate the measure. He is a careful man, in whom we had the utmost confidence."

Some embarrassment is likely to result from the discovery as eighty no license towns in the state are effected by the blunder, and, as the law now stands the druggists in these towns cannot receive druggist licenses.

DARIEN.

Mrs. Thomas Eager is entertaining her son, G. P. Eager.

Bradford Ballard, who has been seriously ill, is convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Morehouse, jr., are spending a week in Maine.

Leeds Neff of Louisville, Ky., is visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayes of New York spent Sunday with Mrs. Hayes's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Bowen.

Miss Leek of Norwalk, who has been spending a couple of weeks with Misses Carrie M. Hoyt and Ada L. Lapham has returned home.

Contractor Bates, who is repairing the hill leading out of Noroton on the east for the Tramway company, is having considerable trouble with two or three families living on the hill, who are trying to prevent his doing the work. They have objected strenuously to having the bank in front of their houses torn down and their driveways changed.

A special town meeting has been called for Saturday, at 2 p. m., to reconsider, if deemed advisable, the vote taken at the special meeting, July 17, recommending that the section of macadam road to be laid with State aid be put down on the post road commencing at the Curzon place and running westerly. It is understood that the meeting is called in order to try and change the vote so that the road shall be laid from the Noroton River bridge easterly.

Selectman Mackey has sent another communication to the Norwalk Tramway company, requesting it to repair certain damage done in laying tracks through Darien center last year. The surface water on the flat in front of Mr. Mackey's house and the mill to the westward were formerly drained by a ditch that carried all the water into the swamp on the northwest side of the road. The Tramway people, it is alleged, filled this drain when laying their track. The water, or a large proportion of it, collects in the road, and the spot is rarely free from mud or hubs. Mr. Mackey intends that the company shall do something or explain why.

The stewards in the Methodist church at Albertsville, Ala., finding their church revenues insufficient have levied an annual tax of \$10 on each tobacco chewing member of the congregation. The plan it is said works admirably.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

50c. and \$1. All Druggists. TARRANT & CO., Chemists, New York.

Headache

derangement of the stomach, torpid liver, or constipation can be readily cured by a pleasant draught of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperi-ent taken before breakfast and on retiring at night.

The Pathlight



lights the way and stays lighted. All brass, nickel-plated—no tin; outside oil-filler; cotton packed oil font; double convex ground protectors; burns kerosene, throws a light 90 ft. and weighs but 12 ounces.

Three years a leader, and three years' improvements now added. Absolutely the handsomest and best bicycle lamp ever made. Sold by all leading dealers.

THE PLACE & TERRY MFG. CO.,
247 Centre Street, New York.
See our new, cheaper lamp—the "Scorcher."

THE GOLD CRAZE LIMIT

A Party of Men Who Propose to Walk All the Way to Klondike.

WILL WORK ALONG THE ROAD

A Miner Who Has Returned With a Nice Stake Made Just as Hope Was Deserting Him—Another Prospecting Company Incorporated.

Worcester, Mass., July 30.—Thirty-four Hebrews started from Boston en route for the goldfields of Alaska, leaving behind them families, houses and lands, many of them taking their departure without the knowledge of their families.

It is their intention to make the journey, after leaving New York, on foot and to pay for their subsistence by plying their respective trades and peddling. Their leader and president is Charles L. Wise. Mr. Wise said that the party were all aware of the dangers and perils of the trip, but were willing to face anything. There were two things for each man to promise before he was entitled to join the party. First, that he had no regret leaving his home; second, that he would abide by the wishes of the majority. It was also necessary for each man to be a Hebrew. That will prevent any race distinctions and quarrels on the way.

Each man was requested to deposit such a sum of money in the treasury as he felt able to, the deposits ranging from \$15 to \$200. The oldest man in the party is 50 years old and the youngest 17. The party start today for Hartford, and after leaving Hartford will go to New York and then will begin the overland journey.

Instead of traveling due west they take a southerly course, peddle through some of the southern states as far as Texas and from there go up the Pacific coast to Washington. They expect to reach there in the spring and will buy provisions, wagon and horses to go into Canada along the western border. They expect to reach the gold regions in the middle of May. They will travel and rest alternately six hours at a time until they reach the promised land.

In the party all kinds of trades are represented. One man has a knowledge of medicine. Another is a taxidermist and a skilled hunter and is expected to shoot game for the party.

President Wise is but 27 years old and says that he was the candidate for mayor of Hartford on the Socialist ticket in 1891.

Luck at the Last Moment.

Sioux Falls, July 30.—William Kolju, a Finlander, has arrived home after an absence of 18 months, bringing with him \$17,000 in gold nuggets from the Klondike country. In February he was on the verge of starvation and had no money to buy food. A short time after this his fortune brightened. He struck pay dirt and began taking it out and packing his sluice boxes. This required arduous labor, as pay ground lay in bedrock, beneath several feet of solid ice and frozen sand. The only way to get it out was to build immense fires and thaw the dirt, after which it could be shoveled.

In May the water came in torrents. Kolju began sluicing his dirt and met with success. He at once set to work to clean up as much of his dirt as possible and took out a little more than \$17,000 in gold dust, which he brought home. He sold his claim for \$20,000.

Kolju says that there is much gold in the country, but that the percentage of men who get it is no greater than it is in the average mining camp. Some of the oldest settlers are poorer than when they went there, although they work untiringly. All of the pay dirt lies on bedrock, beneath the beds of streams, and the only time it can be reached is in the winter while the water is frozen. In summer it cannot be reached because of the water.

The weather is terribly severe, and for over a month the sun never shines there. The earth is frozen to an unknown depth, and although the weather becomes very warm in summer the ground never thaws to a depth of more than 14 to 18 inches.

Two trading companies, Kolju says, have a monopoly in the matter of supplying the inhabitants with clothing and provisions under a charter from the Canadian government, and all other dealers are excluded. A man is not even permitted to take his own supplies in with him, the two trading companies compelling him to buy of them.

To reach the Klondike a journey must be taken that is attended with enormous discomfort. There are two routes, one of which lies over the range from Juneau and down the Yukon, and the other is up the Yukon from its mouth. The range that must be crossed in going by way of Juneau is the highest on the American continent, although the distance across it is not very great. In either event there is a long stretch of region across which everything must be packed laboriously along rude trails. The country is almost devoid of animal life.

Klondike Fever in Albany.

Albany, July 30.—A number of Albanians have formed themselves into the Albany Gold Mining and Prospecting company. This company was incorporated today with the secretary of state and proposes to send three prospectors to the Klondike region at an expense of \$1,000 each. The company has a capital of \$3,000, divided into \$5 shares, and the 35 shareholders own stock ranging in value from \$5 to \$100, which is the highest individual subscription. Two prospectors have already been selected to go to Alaska for the company.

Decrease in Cattle.

El Paso, Tex., July 30.—It is said by stockmen that in the past three years there has been a decrease in cattle amounting to 4,900,000 head in the United States. In 1890 we had our greatest number of cattle, 53,000,000 head, and 63,000,000 population, and now with a population of 70,000,000 we have but 48,000,000 head of cattle. In view of these figures higher prices are predicted for beeves.

De Jeltsch's Suggestion Unpopular.

Constantinople, July 30.—The demand of the German ambassador, Baron Saurma de Jeltsch, that a provision be inserted in the peace treaty between Greece and Turkey for European control of Greek finances meets with disfavor among the other ambassadors.

GULDENSUPPE MURDER

Thorn and Mrs. Nack Both Refuse to Plead to Indictment.

THE COURT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

He Directed the Entry "Not Guilty"—A Novel Mode of Procedure—A Further Protest Against the Jurisdiction of New York County.

New York, July 30.—Martin Thorn and Augusta Nack, the accused murderers of William Guldensuppe, the Turkish bath rubber, had a little change from their everyday life in the Tombs today when they were arraigned in part one, general sessions, to plead to the indictment charging them with murder in the first degree. The pleading had long been delayed awaiting Judge Newburger's decision dismissing the demurrer to the indictments.

Mrs. Nack was informed from reading the papers of the decision that the case can be tried in this county. She expressed herself as being pleased to have the trial come off in this city.

Thorn read all the papers, but said nothing that could be construed into any opinion on the subject. Mrs. Nack's preference is based solely on her liking for her quarters in the Tombs. She declared that she felt quite at home, because it was a convenient place where her friends could call on her.

Mrs. Nack held something of a levee in the hospital ward of the prison before she read the decision. She had no less than five callers, among them a number of witnesses who are expected to testify for the people.

These visitors included Henry Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, who live on the top flat at 439 Ninth avenue, where Mrs. Nack lived when Guldensuppe disappeared; Mrs. Schenck of 445 Ninth avenue, and Paul and Pauline Neukin.

Mrs. Nack was feeling in good spirits when she began early today to deck herself in a becoming fashion for her appearance in court. She has the most complete confidence, it is said, in her ultimate acquittal.

A Novel Stand.

When court was opened by Judge Newburger it was found that counsel for the prisoners were prepared to take a novel stand. They said—both William F. Howe and Frederick B. House—that they would be mute and allow the court to direct the entry of the only plea possible for a capital charge, not guilty. In addition to this Mr. House still showed fight on the questions which were raised on the demurrer by handing up the following formal plea. The lawyer styled it a "plea," though it was really a formal announcement of a refusal to plead to the charge in this county. Stripped of the introductory verbiage, the plea was as follows:

"The defendant, Augusta Nack, through her counsel, Friend and Grossman, doth plead as follows:

"First.—That the said indictment does not conform substantially to the requirements of sections 275 and 276 of the code of criminal procedure.

"Second.—That the said indictment charges more than one crime within the meaning of section 278 or 279 of the code of criminal procedure.

"Third.—That the facts stated in said indictment do not constitute a crime.

"Fourth.—That the crime set forth in the indictment was committed in the county of Queens and not within the city and the county of New York, and, therefore, not within the jurisdiction of the court of general sessions of the peace, in and for the city and county of New York, or in any other court having jurisdiction in said city and county."

The Prisoners Arraigned.

There was but a small crowd in the courtroom when Clerk Edward Hall called out:

"Martin Thorn and Augusta Nack to the bar!"

When the pair appeared, it was seen that Mrs. Nack wore a bell shaped sailor straw hat with a black band. She was dressed in a handsome black silk dress with large sleeves. Martin Thorn had on the same clothes which he wore at the previous arraignment. His face was covered with a week's growth of beard.

Mr. Howe arose when his client was called to plead, and after expressing his gratification at the manner in which the demurrer had been decided, he said:

"Your Honor, we stand mute to the charge."

"Enter a plea of 'not guilty,'" ordered the court.

Mr. House read the plea he had prepared and asked to have it entered as a plea. The court refused to have it entered on the records. Mr. House took an exception.

Mr. Howe wished to be informed when the case of Martin Thorn would be put on the calendar. "I am ready to proceed tomorrow," he said. The court replied that the question was hardly a fair one, as the day was set aside only for the pleading.

The prisoners were taken directly back to the Tombs. Neither spoke or even looked at the other while in the courtroom.

Severe Storms in Spain.

Madrid, July 30.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that severe storms have prevailed throughout Catalonia for the last few days, with devastating effect among the vineyards. Out of 130,000 hectares of vine lands barely 5,000 have escaped. In the districts of Tarragona and Gerona at least 80,000 hectares of vine lands have been seriously damaged.

May Release Irish Prisoners.

London, July 30.—As the result of the efforts of Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, it is probable that the government will soon release the five remaining Irish prisoners, Wilson, Burton, Dalton, Flanagan and Fetherstone, now undergoing sentences of penal servitude for life in Portland prison.

John W. Foster Coming Home.

London, July 30.—Hon. John W. Foster, special representative of the United States on the sealing question, will sail from Southampton for New York on Saturday on board the steamship St. Louis.

Lebaudy's Horse Wins.

London, July 30.—At the third day's racing of the Goodwood 1897 meeting today Mr. R. Lebaudy's 5-year-old chestnut horse Count Schomberg won the Goodwood cup.

Schultze's Market.

A FULL LINE OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS.

- Shoulder Steak.....8c
- Rib Roast.....10
- Fresh Pork.....10
- Veal Roast.....14

FRESH FISH AND VEGETABLES.

PRICE AND QUALITY SATISFACTORY.

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE.

Paul Schultze, Jr
SO. NORWALK.

COLUMBIA
SURETY
. SPOKES!

All spokes may break—the spokes that break the least are the spokes you want—the Columbia bicycle direct spokes can't easily break—they are almost spokes of certainty—over 100,000 (mileage) without a broken spoke.

Catalogue free if you call.

F. S. AMBLER CYCLE CO.,
29 Wall Street.

DO YOU KNOW
That you can save money by buying your Meats and Fish at
F. W. SMITH'S
55 Main Street.

Everything First Class.
OPEN EVENINGS

LAWN MOWERS!

PHILADELPHIA and FAVORITE, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Wire Cloth, Window Screens, Screen Doors, Oil, Stoves, Mixed Paints.

Lubricating Oil for Lawn Mowers and Mowing Machines, 50c per gal.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
17 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

Fairfield County National Bank
44 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.

INCORPORATED, 1834. Capital, 200,000.
EDWIN O. KEELER, President.
DAVID B. MILLER, Vice-President.
L. C. GREEN, Cashier.

EDWIN O. KEELER, MOSSES H. GLOVER,
DAVID B. MILLER, A. J. MEEKER,
F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, THEODORE E. SMITH,
IRA COLE, CHAS. F. TRISTRAM.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Safe Deposit Boxes free to Depositors.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
46 WALL ST., NORWALK.

INCORPORATED SEPT. 1, 1876.
CAPITAL, \$100,000
GEORGE M. HOLMES, President.
E. L. BOYER, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. CURTIS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
GEORGE M. HOLMES, H. E. DANN,
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J. COUSINS, JR.

Discount Day, Saturday.

AT
P. W. BATES'
42 WATER STREET,
You can find as fine an assortment of

Monumental & Cemetery Work
As to be found in any Yard in the State. Look it over and get prices before going elsewhere.

THE SILK AND DRESS GOODS HOUSE. BOSTON STORE THE BIG STORE! NORWALK, CONN.

THE . . ELEVENTH . . AND . . LAST . . WHEEL . .
TO BE GIVEN AWAY
SATURDAY NIGHT AT 10 P. M.,
AUGUST 7, '97.

We have taken this mode of advertising for the last few months. We have made ten persons happy, for every one who has a wheel seems happy. This week we shall give away our last one. August is the dullest month in the year, and in order to create business we shall have special drives in every department this week. Save your duplicates and you may be the lucky and the eleventh happy one, this week, by winning the Bicycle.

CLEARING SALE OF DRESS GOODS.
10 pieces Bicycle Suiting, 15c kind, 8½ per yard.
39c Fancy Mixtures, 25c per yard.
75c Black Sicilian, 54 in. wide, 50c per yard.
9c Black Silk Mohair, 75c per yard.

SILKS.
39 and 49c Summer Silk, in Navy, Green and Blk. 25c.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
\$1.49c ones, 98c, 98c ones, 50c.

SHIRT WAISTS.
\$1.98 Shirt Waists, \$1.25, 98c Shirt Waists, 50c.

CRASH SUITS.
\$3.98 Crash Suits, for \$2.98.
4.75 Crash Suits for \$3.75.
6.75 Crash Suits for \$5.00.
5.50 Crash Suits for \$3.98.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.
Picnic Basket, 15c.
Nickel Bread, 10c.
Lawn Mowers, \$2.25.
Table Tumblers, 20c doz.
Bicycle Bells, 10c.
Toe clips for bicyclists, 10c pair.
Granite Iron corn boilers, 98c.
Granite Iron Soap Dish, 10c.
Sticky fly paper, 1c.

BATHING SUITS.
Ladies, \$2.25 to \$4.50. Childrens, \$1.75 and \$2.98.

BLANKETS.
1 Case handsome double Blanket, 98c value for 69c.
1 case of Domet Blankets, 49c.

LINEN CRASH.
27 inch Linen Crash for Skirts, 12½c.
30 inch Linen Crash for Skirts, 15c.
The former prices were 19 and 25c.

LINENS.
The Tariff will put Linens higher than they ever have been before. We were wise enough to buy before the bill went into effect.
5 pieces Half Bleached Damask, 25c.
6 pieces Half Bleached Damask, 32c.
3 pieces 66 in. wide full bleached, 50c.
4 pieces 2 yards wide, Half Bleached, 60c.
10 pieces 68 inch full Bleached, 89c.

HAMMOCKS.
\$1.49 Heavy colored cotton net Hammocks, 98c.
\$2.25 Woven Hammocks, \$1.69.
\$3.50 Palmer Hammocks, \$2.25.

HATS AND BONNETS
For Children.
Lace Bonnets, 25 and 49c.
Lace and Straw, 75, 98 and \$1.25.

Save your duplicate checks, you may win the wheel next Saturday night, August 7, 1897.

THE BOSTON STORE, Cor. Main and Wall Sts.

INSURE YOUR PLATE GLASS

IN THE
Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company

OF CONNECTICUT,

At HALF THE RATE charged by other stock companies

W. H. BYINGTON,

ROOM 1, GAZETTE BUILDING NORWALK

HE TOOK JEWELRY.

Captain Ike Selleck having refused to pay over to the county the sum of \$474.49, the amount due on the assessment of the county, the total of which is \$2,600, Clerk Shelton of the Superior court issued an execution of a civil suit against the town and gave the same to Deputy Sheriff Peter Doolan's, of Bridgeport, to serve.

Sheriff Doolan came to South Norwalk with the execution this morning, and going to the jewelry store of H. S. Rood, on South Main street, attached \$375 worth of jewelry and took it away.

The Sheriff was not satisfied with this amount, however, and coming up town he visited the jewelry store of Spencer & Co., on Main street, and attached \$1300 worth of diamonds.

The Sheriff carried away the diamonds and jewelry and will sell the same to the highest bidder at the sign post in Bridgeport, Messrs. Rood and Spencer & Co., getting their redress through a suit against the town.

The assessment against the town is laid on the grand list of 1895, and was due the first of last July. The town paid to the County treasurer the amount assessed, \$2,600, minus \$474.49.

The reason given by the Selectman for not turning over the \$477 is because it is an over assessment. He does not deny that the assessment against the town is legal, but refuses to pay it on the ground that it is an unfair assessment, because the property in Norwalk is assessed at its full valuation. Norwalk thus paying more than its share, or proportion, as compared with the other towns of the county.

Section 1,983 of the General Statutes says it shall be the duty of the court to issue an execution against the goods and real estate of the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, in the name of the County treasurer, returnable in sixty days, for the amount of taxes unpaid, and under this law the execution was issued.

Henry Colburn, of Spencer & Co. remarked that it was the largest sale of diamonds since McKinley's election.

Messrs. Rood and Spencer & Co. will now be obliged to sue the town to recover the value of their diamonds and jewelry taken away by Sheriff Doolan. The Selectmen on Monday paid the County tax with costs and the diamonds and jewelry were returned.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

Recommendation For Noroton, Sharon, and Sandy Hook.

Representative Hill has recommended Charles E. Schofield for appointment as postmaster at Noroton. Mr. Schofield will doubtless be appointed at an early date. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a private in the Seventeenth C. V.

Mr. Hill has also recommended Willard Baker for appointment as postmaster at Sharon.

W. B. Sniffen has been recommended to be postmaster at Sandy Hook. This is to fill the vacancy recently caused by an embelzling official.

Druggists Aroused.

Druggists are making a strong effort to interest all their fellow tradesmen in the bill before the legislature, increasing the druggist's license fee to \$400. The bill, if put through, will put the druggist on a footing with the regular saloon keeper. There is only one druggist in the legislature, a Saybrook representative, and he will probably head the opposition to the bill. In Hartford the druggists are united in opposition to the proposed measure and an effort is being made to rouse the New Haveners to a sense of the danger. The measure arose from the recent alleged attempt of the Danbury druggists to undersell the saloons in certain kinds of liquors.

On Full Tims.

The big woolen mills of Rookville including the Hockanum, Springville, New England, Rock and American mills, practically resumed running on full time Monday. The mills have been running on two thirds time since February, 1895. These mills employ 2,000 persons when running at full capacity with a weekly pay roll of \$15,000. The products of the mill is a fine quality of woollens. This was the first general short time schedule ever adopted by these mills.

The adjutant-general has issued an order granting Troop A, First Battalion of Cavalry, Second Brigade, M. V. M., Captain Oscar A. Jones commanding, permission to enter and pass through the state en route to and from New York, April 27.

No claims, no affidavits, but a GAZETTE advertisement gets there every time.

WILTON.

Orders for Advertising, Papers and Printing Will Receive Prompt Attention by Addressing Box 104, Wilton.

Clinton Hurd, of Bridgeport, was in town on Tuesday.

The veteran whist club met as usual on Saturday evening.

Wakeman Burr has recovered from an attack of the grip.

The Waterbury family have removed from Cranbury to Cannons.

There will be services at St. Matthew's on Friday evening at 7:45.

G. W. Ozden is making his spring inspection of our local schools.

Miss Lizzie Miller, of Norwalk, spent Sunday at her home in Belden Hill.

A cottage prayer meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Brotherton, last evening.

R. H. Fitch has returned from New York, where he has been a guest of Laurence Hulton.

Miss Tucker of New York, was the guest of Miss Isabel Folsom, of Ridgely Farm on Sunday.

Miss Seymour, of South Norwalk, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Miller of Cannons.

It is reported that Silas Olmstead has "swapped" horses with Charles Knapp, of Hurlbutt street.

Miss Maud Keeler, of Norwalk, was the guest of Miss Bessie Keeler, of North Wilton over Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Hooker, held Lenten services at the house of Mrs. J. C. DeWitt of Bald Hill, last evening.

Mr. Charles Dann is now wearing a heavy beard, which has so changed his appearance that many fail to recognize him.

Robins, peepers and R. C. Hanford's floral catalogue, tells us more plainly than words that spring is at hand.

One of the latest arrivals in Belden Hill, is a little eight pound girl at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Barzinger.

The poultry yards of Orville Brown, D. B. Ogden and Mrs. Ellen Nolan, exhibit large numbers of prospective broilers.

Howard Bloomer, George Woodward and Will Post of Norwalk, enjoyed the entertainment at the Chapel on Friday evening.

The Auxiliary of St. Matthew's church meets at the rectory this afternoon, there will be a service of prayer at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, entertained a number of friends very pleasantly on Monday evening, with a number of musical selections on the Graphophone.

Mrs. Caroline Dewees, who will remove to Fishkill next week, holds an auction of her household goods, at her residence at Joe's hill, on Monday. A large amount of handsome furniture will be disposed of.

The entertainment given by the social committee of the Y. P. S. C. E. at the chapel on Friday evening, was a great success. Songs were sweetly rendered by Miss Zelma Thayer and Miss Ethel Chichester, Miss Susan Dann recited the "Ideal Church" in an animated manner; a bright little farce, the "Mad Cap," was charmingly acted; Miss Annie Winkler, Miss Alice Keeler, Clarence Jackson, James Comstock and Ernest Hurd taking the characters. Several artistic tableaux preceded the laughable pantomime "Mary Jane," that closed the evening's program, to the regret of the audience.

HURLBUTT STREET.

Miss Edna Rider is on the sick list. The snow is gone and the mud is fast drying up.

Patrick Bros. are sawing chestnut shingle at their mill.

George Barnes has bought the Chas. E. Sturges place for \$300.

John Marbach will remove to his place he bought of George Barnes on the Mines road.

If you want to see some novelty pets call at the "Welcome Farm" and see the little Angora goat kids. They are little beauties.

New Railroad Commission at Work.

Albany, March 24.—Colonel George W. Dunn of Binghamton today assumed the place of state railroad commissioner. The commission, which is composed of Frank M. Baker, Colonel Ashley W. Cole and Colonel Dunn, will reorganize.

Grant's Birthday a Half Holiday.

Albany, March 24.—Governor Black has signed the bill making the afternoon of April 27, Grant's birthday, a legal holiday in New York, Kings and Westchester counties.

The Lincolnshire Handicap.

London, March 24.—The Lincolnshire handicap of 2,000 sovereigns, in which 18 horses started, was won by J. C. Sullivan's Winkfield's Pride, at the second day's racing of the Lincoln spring meeting, today. The Lincolnshire handicap is for 3-year-olds and upward.

Greater New York Charter Passed.

Albany, March 24.—At 2:53 p. m. the Greater New York charter bill was passed in the assembly.

Live Merchants keep their names before the Public. An Advertisement in THE GAZETTE will be read.

WONDERS OF THE X RAY.

Life of a Woman Saved After the Doctors Had Given Her Up.

Eastport, Me., March 24.—A successful X ray experiment has been performed on Mrs. George Fountain, who belongs in New Brunswick, but has lived here several months. She had been a sufferer from an internal disorder which the local physicians could not diagnose. She was treated by them for various complaints, but to no avail, and her case had been practically given up, when she determined to go to the Maine General hospital at Portland. Mrs. Fountain thought she had a cancer, and her friends little expected her to return.

The hospital surgeons to whom she went decided to use the X ray to locate the seat of trouble, and in this they were entirely successful. They found imbedded in one of the nerves leading to the heart a small fishbone which had been swallowed a year ago, and upon removing this the patient's pain ceased, and she began to regain her health. Mrs. Fountain has come home, having been absent less than a week. She is seemingly entirely cured.

BREDER IS DEFIANT.

He Now Threatens to Involve Other People in His Theft.

Bethlehem, Pa., March 24.—Discoveries just made add \$16,000 to the embezzlement of Cyrus E. Breder, the defaulting cashier of the First National bank of this city who disappeared a few weeks ago, leaving a shortage estimated at the time to amount to \$13,000. He also stole \$1,000 from a building association.

Breder's bondsmen died, and his bond was not renewed, so the bank had to make good the shortage of \$30,000. Breder is said to be in Denver, and it is likely that steps will be taken to have him brought here on charges of forgery. A sensation has been created here by the receipt of a letter from Breder in which he threatens to expose certain unnamed citizens of Bethlehem who assisted him in his peculations.

The Georgia Cyclone.

Louisville, March 24.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., gives the following correct list of nine dead as the result of the cyclone at Arlington, Ga.: Professor W. A. Covington, Ollie Parramore, Alice Putnam, Claude Roberts, Willie McMurray, Albert Butler, Kenneth Boynton, Maude Johnson and Mary Welions. Four others are reported killed at Blakeley, Ga.

Last Slave in Sullivan County Dead.

Monticello, N. Y., March 24.—Jennie Thompson, 95, the last slave in Sullivan county, died today at the county almshouse. She was brought to these parts years ago by William Thompson, the first judge of Sullivan county, and for over 50 years she worked for him. Long after she was freed she staid at the Thompson homestead.

Hoos Demands an Election.

Trenton, March 24.—Edward Hoos, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Jersey City, today applied to Justice Lippincott for a writ of mandamus to compel the city clerk to distribute ballots and hold the city election as usual on the second Tuesday in April. The city clerk, he alleges, had refused to take the usual steps for the April election, owing to the recent enactment of a law abolishing the April elections in that city and Newark.

Four Murderers Respited.

Santa Fe, March 24.—A telegram was received today from Washington saying that President McKinley had respited for ten days the four members of the Button gang who were to have been hanged today for the murder of ex-Sheriff Frank Chaves May 29, 1892.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

Yonkers, March 24.—Charles Blackburn, 45, was found dead in his bed today. Blackburn drank heavily. This morning Mrs. Finlay, his landlady, failed to arouse him. She forced the door and found Blackburn lying dead on the bed. The room was full of gas.

Ex-Supervisor Culpion Missing.

SARATOGA, March 22.—Ex-Supervisor Hiram A. Culpion of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, is reported to be missing. He was last seen in Albany on Thursday. It is alleged that recently he obtained over \$15,000 by mortgaging real and personal property.

WEEKS SURRENDERS.

He Is Supposed to Know Something of the Death of Almee Smith.

New York, March 24.—Nelson M. Weeks, the man who, it is alleged, knows more than any other person about the circumstances of the recent death of Almee Smith at the Victor hotel, in this city, surrendered himself today.

Weeks and Miss Smith, it has been said, registered at the Victor hotel on March 8 as "J. Everett and wife, Chicago." The woman a little later was found dying. It was supposed the girl died of poison, and an analysis is being made of the stomach. She died without making any disclosures.

At the time of the woman's death the man who had been with her disappeared. Weeks, who had been friendly with Miss Smith, disappeared from his Hackensack home at the same time, and this fact cast suspicion upon him. Detectives have since been looking for him, it is said.

Yesterday Theodore S. Weeks of 261 Mott avenue, Long Island City, a brother of Nelson M. Weeks, called upon Coroner Dobbs' clerk and said that his brother was near at hand and ready to answer any charge made against him.

Today Nelson M. Weeks, accompanied by his brother and Central Office Detective Flay, entered the criminal court building and took the elevator to Coroner Dobbs' office.

The fugitive was met in the corridor by his 17-year-old son. Without uttering a word they embraced each other and kissed, tears streaming down the faces of both.

The scene seemed to indicate that Weeks had not seen any member of his family at Hackensack since he disappeared after Almee Smith's death.

The party were ushered into Coroner Dobbs' office, and admission to every one else was denied.

Coroner Dobbs afterward said that Weeks had made a full confession. He said that the girl died of heart trouble, and he, fearing publicity, had left the state, but he suffered so much that he decided to return and give himself up.

Spanish Battalion Captured.

Havana, March 24.—Fighting has been reported near Santa Clara. It is said that Garcia has captured a Spanish battalion of 300 men. The report cannot be confirmed, though the excitement among the Spanish officers would indicate that some disaster has befallen their army. Several trains were wrecked in this province on Saturday and Sunday. The town of Lacon, 20 miles southeast of this city, was raided on Sunday by Colonel Hernandez. The garrison was forced to retreat. The insurgents looted stores and secured \$2,000 in silver that had been hidden by a Spanish merchant.

Philadelphia Brewers Combine.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Six large breweries, with a total annual output of 229,000 barrels of beer, have agreed upon a consolidation of their business. In a week or two the Consumers' Brewing company, with a capital of more than \$5,000,000 will own and operate the plants now run by John Roehm, the Excelsior, the Welds & Thomas, Speth, Krauter & Hess, John C. Miller & Sons and the Mutual. Henry Hess is president of the company.

Rusie May Rejoin the Giants.

Indianapolis, March 24.—Indications point to an early settlement of Amos Rusie's differences with President Freedman of the New York Baseball club, and it is believed here that the crack pitcher will soon join the New York nine. It is said that the league magnates are using their influence to bring about a compromise. Rusie is putting himself in condition, and his confidants insist that he expects to return to the diamond.

"Penny's" Directors Re-elected.

Philadelphia, March 24.—In recognition of the unanimous approval of the administration and policy of the present board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad all the members were re-elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders today.

Texas Bank Fails.

Paris, Tex., March 24.—The Farmers and Merchants' bank of this city suspended today. The failure was caused by the suspension yesterday of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, cotton buyers.

DEBATING THE TARIFF.

Widely Divergent Views Advanced by Members of Congress.

REPARTEE OF MR. DOCKERY.

Newlands Speaks For the Out and Out Silver Men—McLaurin of South Carolina Says That He Is In Favor of a Duty For Cotton.

Washington, March 24.—There were less than 50 members on the floor when the house entered upon the second day of the tariff debate. There were only a few stragglers in the galleries. As the day advanced the members poured in and the galleries became crowded. Before the debate was resumed today Mr. Wilson (Dem., S. C.), who was absent on the opening day of the session, was sworn in.

Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.) was the first speaker. He devoted himself to a general argument in favor of protection.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), who followed, said it was not a matter of surprise to him that the discussion of the bill thus far had been tame and uninteresting. "The truth is," said he, "the people of this country want more money and less taxes. This bill does not represent the issue of the late campaign. The people would prefer to see \$113,000,000 more money put in circulation than to see that amount absorbed by the treasury."

Mr. Dockery said it did not lie in the mouths of the Republicans to criticize the bond issues of the last administration. "Mr. Cleveland was criticized on this side of the house," said he, "while you indorsed his policy in the last congress. Your committee on ways and means refused to give the house an opportunity to vote on the senate resolution prohibiting bond issues because your leaders had been notified by 50 Republicans from the west that they would be compelled to vote for it."

The Laugh on Mr. Ray.

"Do you suppose we would have indorsed the bond issues if the tariff law had been raising sufficient revenue?" asked Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.).

"Then you admit you indorsed the bond issues?" At this there was Democratic laughter. Mr. Ray attempted to pursue the subject, but Mr. Dockery declined to yield further. Continuing, Mr. Dockery ridiculed the idea that the present tariff law was the monster which had destroyed our industries. If it had done so, why, he asked, had the Republican members of the ways and means committee lifted the metal and cotton schedules almost bodily from this monstrous law? He denied that there was an era of prosperity for labor during the existence of the McKinley law and instanced the Carnegie strike.

"That catastrophe," interrupted Mr. Dalzell, "was the result of a contest between organized labor and the opponents of organized labor. The McKinley law had nothing to do with it."

"Yes, and the protected employer hired Pinkerton detectives to shoot down organized labor," returned Mr. Dockery. "A distinguished Republican senator, then a member of this house, told me at the time that that was the worst disaster the Republican party had experienced in 20 years."

Mr. Dockery was especially sarcastic in his remarks on the absurdity of giving alleged protection to agricultural products. Of the \$569,000,000 of products exported by the United States last year, \$504,000 were agricultural products.

In conclusion he said that the policy of protection had driven our flag from the high seas, impoverished the laboring man and multiplied farm mortgages.

Mr. Newlands (Sil., Neb.) then took the floor as the spokesman of his party, which numbers three members in the house.

Mr. Newlands' Speech.

Mr. Newlands discussed the tariff bill from the standpoint of the silver men who united with the Democrats and Populists during the last campaign in opposition to the Republicans. Their alliance, he said, still continued, and was likely to amalgamate the allied forces into one strong party with silver as the supreme and dominant issue, all other questions being subordinate to it, and the largest tolerance being exercised as to the difference of opinion on other questions which had hitherto divided the various elements constituting the silver forces. Much depended in the future upon the tolerance, the wisdom and the conservatism of action of the allied parties, and he proposed to address himself to the question as to what line of party action would best promote the cause of bimetalism, which he said all regarded as the only radical cure for existing conditions.

Though, he continued, it is sometimes difficult to determine the exact issues settled by a campaign, there can be no question that, as to the tariff, the popular verdict at the last election was in favor of protection. The Democratic party declared silver to be the dominant issue, and nearly snatched victory from the most desperate conditions. The Republican victory would have been complete had not the Democratic victory presented other unnecessary issues which handicapped Bryan's candidacy, furnished pretext for misrepresentation and abuse and really divided the friends of silver.

As it was, however, he said, the people had declared in favor of protection and had given the Republican party a contract for prosperity, and that party should, in his judgment, be allowed to carry out any reasonable tariff policy without obstruction and with expedition.

Mr. Newlands went on to discuss the policy which he thought would best protect American industry. He declared that both industrial and monetary legislation were necessary and that of the two the latter was the most necessary.

McLaurin Takes the Floor.

Representative McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) next spoke. His demand for a duty on cotton created a mild sensation, but it was heartily applauded by several of the Democratic members from the cotton belt. While Mr. McLaurin was contrasting the vast wealth of the manufacturing states of the east with the poverty of the farming states of the south, Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) asked

him what was to hinder the people of the Carolinas from building factories and sharing in the spoils instead of "cussing" their more enterprising rivals.

"The state of affairs produced by the existence of the Republicans and Populists in the Carolinas," replied Mr. McLaurin, "prevents the investment of capital."

"Is not free raw material the pet doctrine of the Democracy?" asked Mr. Linney.

"It is the pet doctrine," responded Mr. McLaurin, with emphasis, "of the Democracy represented by Cleveland and Carlisle and those who have prostituted the name of Democracy and who were your aids and allies in the last campaign."

A large proportion of the Democrats on the floor applauded this statement.

Dingley and McKinley Tariffs.

Washington, March 24.—There is still wide room for discussion and calculation as to just how much protection the Dingley bill carries with it. It is not a simple matter to compare it fairly with other tariffs. But in all such efforts it should be remembered that it has still to pass the challenge of critics in the house and especially in the senate. In its present shape the measure is in its extreme protection phase, and modifications may be expected before it takes the form of law.

Among those who have been figuring on a comparison of tariff rates between the McKinley law of 1890, the Wilson law and the Dingley bill the treasury experts have made a comparative statement under the general direction of the majority members of the ways and means committee. The value of importations is given for 1893 under the McKinley act, for 1896 under the existing law, and the estimated values under the proposed law, together with the amount of duties collected and estimated by schedules, and the ad valorem equivalents. From this comparison it appears that in every schedule, except metals and cotton manufactures, the ad valorem equivalent is higher under the proposed law than under that of 1890. The following table shows the ad valorem equivalent under the McKinley act and the proposed bill in the several schedules:

Table with 4 columns: Schedule, McKinley, Dingley. Rows include Chemicals, Pottery, Metals, Wood, Sugar, Tobacco, Agricultural, Spirits, Cotton, Flax and manufactures, Wool and manufactures, Paper and books, Sundries.

The estimated value of importations under the proposed law is placed at \$479,540,406, and the estimated duties to be collected at \$273,501,599. The ad valorem equivalents of the grand totals of importations under the McKinley act, the Wilson act and the proposed law are given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Law, Ad Valorem Equivalent. Rows include McKinley, Wilson, Dingley.

Dingley and the Leviston Factory.

Washington, March 24.—Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, when asked whether the wool manufacturing concern in which he is interested had not laid in large stocks of wool while the duty was off for the purpose of profiting by the rise in prices which would follow the imposition of the wool and woolen schedule in the new bill, answered that, so far as he had any knowledge, the factory in question had not bought a dollar's worth. "The fact is," said he, "I bought a few shares of stock some time ago for the purpose of helping to establish a mill in our city. It was not a profitable investment, and I should be better off today if I had not made it. There is no other foundation for any report which represents me as a manufacturer. As for the idea that I am preparing to profit by a rise in the price of wool under a protective tariff, I am not aware, as I have said, that the managers of the concern have laid in any supply."

Princesses Start For Denmark.

London, March 24.—The Princess of Wales and her daughter, Princess Victoria, started for Copenhagen today.

ONE OF THE FACTS.

"We Have a Good Thing Here." He Said.



THIS is an age of facts. Nothing else will be accepted by the people. That is one reason why Puritana, the prize formula of Prof. Dixi Crosby of Dartmouth College has met with such great success. Everything claimed for it is backed up by facts.

Mr. F. C. Platt of 43 Austin street has been a resident of Worcester for 40 years. He served in the U. S. navy, and has also been a boss painter in the Bradley car shops. He recently made the following statement:

"For nine months past I have suffered with what doctors call a low grade of inflammation of the bowels. It commenced in my stomach, and for more than six weeks I passed quantities of blood. If I caught cold or ate anything that did not agree with me, I was forced to leave my work, completely knocked out. I would go home and to bed and could not get warm, no matter how many clothes were piled on me. I ran down from 175 to 152 pounds. Doctors afforded me no relief whatever. At last, my wife, noticing the Puritana advertisements in the papers, consulted friends and was advised to try it. I began using it and can truthfully say it is the only thing that ever touched my case. From the start, almost, I began to feel relief, and said to my wife: 'We have a good thing here!' I cheerfully give my testimony in the hope that others may benefit from the use of this wonderful discovery."

(Signed) F. C. PLATT. Worcester, Mass. Puritana makes the health right because it makes the stomach right. It cures from head to foot.

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FOR Education, FOR Noble Manhood, FOR True Womanhood.

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Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Peas Tribune Building, New York City, and a sample copy of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be mailed to you.

DISCONTENT.

Down in a field one day in June, The flowers all bloomed together, Save one who tried to hide herself, And drooped, that pleasant weather.

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

"My dear," said Hero Field, "don't give up. If you yield this way, it's all up with you during your married life. And the idea of a bride in her honeymoon being weighed down with an old grandfather and grandmother-in-law!"

Then Donald found himself looking into the deep blue eyes of Miss Eastlake. "Nannie!" he cried. "Yes, it is I. Oh, Donald, I have been so foolish, so wrong-headed. And I have come to ask your pardon."

"But I must speak, Donald. I must tell you how earnestly I have repented my temper and folly. If you will take me back to your heart, I will try to be a good wife to you and a dutiful daughter to your grandparents."

"Donald, what does this mean?" she asked tremulously. "It means, my darling," he answered, "that grandpapa and his wife could not be happy in the unwonted confinement of a city. They love the country. So you will have a home without any relations-in-law, after all."

Out West, last spring, two young men were ploughing, when they found two young coyotes, a species of prairie dog. They tried to take the coyotes home. After a good deal of trouble with the father and mother, who struggled to recover the puppies, the men succeeded in driving the father and mother away, and then tied the puppies securely in a bag. They watched the bag for a while, but, as the father and mother did not attempt to come nearer than the edge of the wood, they thought they were thoroughly frightened and would not try to get their babies back.

The young Duchesse of Marlborough is rarely seen without her pet dog by her side, such a sweet, curly-headed, roguish little spaniel. Really, he is worthy of all the adjectives one may lavish upon him. The "Blenheim Favorite" had for ancestor a spaniel who followed the great Duke all through the battle of Blenheim, which won for that hero the dukedom.

SNAP SHOTS.

The difference between poetry and rhyme is that people will read rhyme. One good way of getting on in the game of life is to remember what is trumps. A huckster with a push-cart full of apples makes more noise than a four-horse team loaded with gold for Uncle Sam's treasury.

BRIEFLY PUT.

Two Instances of Napoleon's Rewarding Those Whom He Could Trust. Though the great Napoleon was not accustomed to tolerate "talking back" on the part of the people about him, several instances are on record in which he not only forgave but rewarded a certain degree of bluntness of speech from persons whose loyalty he had no reason to suspect.

A COSTLY CURL.

The Duke of Orleans Paid \$1,000 for His Flattery. Mr. G. A. Sala, in his Autobiography tells the following story of Lady Harriet D'Orsay and the Duke of Orleans. "Lady Harriet D'Orsay was really the heroine of a story which has been told in at least twenty forms of twenty different ladies of fashion. She was presiding at a stall at a bazaar, held in aid of the funds of some asylum or another, when there came up the young Duke of Orleans, son and heir of King Louis-Philippe.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Move forward a little!" roared the street-car conductor. "I can't," gasped the man in front; "I don't know how to ride horseback." Poak—The way of the transgressor is hard. Joak—True; but the trouble is it's generally hard on somebody else.—Truth.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT

THE WILD AND WOOLY WEST CHAMPIONS EQUALITY.

The Chicago University Boldly Breaks Down Old-Time Barriers, and a Bank in Indiana Has Made a Woman Its Cashier. For the first time in the history of university life in this country, and probably in the world, a woman is to be the convocation orator at the commencement exercises of a great university. It is announced by President Harper of the University of Chicago that Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor of Canada, is to have this honor at the commencement exercises at the university, April 1.

Two Stories of Toilets. Mrs. Bancroft, the wife of the historian, when staying in London, went one day to an afternoon musicale in Mayfair. On the way she was attracted by a display of shawls in a Regent street window, and stopping he cab, went into the shop and bought one, throwing it over her shoulders to wear to the social gathering.

A Woman Bank Cashier. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes from Huntington, Ind.: The First National Bank of this city has a lady cashier, Mrs. Sarah Francis Dick, and a lady director, Mrs. Fredericka Drover, and is probably the only bank in the country bearing such distinction. Mrs. Dick is also a director in the institution. Mrs. Dick was appointed assistant cashier in 1873. She was then Miss Sarah F. McGrew, and her father was cashier of the bank. She served in that capacity until 1881, when the bank was reorganized. Mr. McGrew then became president, and his daughter was appointed cashier and also elected a director. In 1878 she was married to Julius Dick, one of the most prominent merchants of this city. Ever since 1881 Mrs. Dick has been cashier of the bank, and her work in that capacity has been unquestionably accurate and able.

Lighting a Fire With Ice. You can light the fire with a piece of ice if the weather is fine. Take a piece of clear ice about an inch thick, chip it into the shape of a disc, and with the palms of your hands melt its two sides convex, thus giving the form of a double convex lens or burning-glass. This you should do with considerable accuracy, and you may have to practise some time before you can accomplish it.

A WINDY JOKE. "Father," quoth the young son of Israel, "why must we never seek revenge?" "Because, my son," returned the gray-haired Jew, blandly, "you should so manage all your affairs as to leave the other fellow looking for revenge."—Truth.

The Professor: "I have collected all the material for my work on 'The Decline of superstition.' I shall begin to write the book day after tomorrow." His Wife: "Why not to-morrow?" The Professor: "Um—a-to-morrow's Friday."



RED IN MILLINERY

Foliage an Important Adjunct—Shops in Hats are Numerous. If color can sound the note of the new millinery, red bids fair to reign supreme in this branch of fashion. The first display of spring hats and bonnets is always a jumble of startling colors and shapes altogether discouraging to the women who prefer elegant and not conspicuous head gear. But as the season advances the popular style of hat disappears and good taste and moderation have an inning. Just at present red straw, red tulle, and red flowers, in more shades than nature can produce, are combined in one hat. Poppies and geraniums have the lead in red blossoms, but there



are green silk poppies in pretty soft shades, with black centres, which are very effective on a black hat with green ribbon and black tulle or killed chiffon, which is one of the special features of millinery. Tulle, with narrow satin straw sewn on in many rows, is used for bows, and sequined net will be much employed. Aigrettes of all sorts and kinds are in order, as are black and white paradise plumes, and ostrich feathers curled round the top in a sort of fringe. Every kind of ornament in gold, pearl, steel, jet, and rhine stones will be used, and a great deal of horse



hair lace which is well spangled. Moire, glace, and gauze ribbons are the special kinds in favor, and white, in ribbon, flowers, lace and tulle, will be very much worn when the warm days come. With most kinds of flowers foliage will have a very important place, and lilies of the valley, sweet peas, Scotch thistles, and both white and colored violets are choice selections. Yellow flowers are to be much worn, and cowslips arranged to stand up in a sort of fringe or comb at the back of the hat are a novel fancy.



The fashion of wearing the hats well tilted over the eye promises to continue throughout the summer, and certainly the shade given to the eyes is very acceptable, even though it is not always becoming. The shapes in hats are legion, since so many are made to order out of the pretty soft braids by the milliners to suit the wearer, but the sailor shape with the pretty straight brim and medium low crown, will not be ousted.

A Timely Warning. A Georgia judge warned his people with regard to coming into court intoxicated, and used these words—"I wish to put everybody on notice that, if they come into this court-room while I am sitting on this bench drunk, they had better look out!" Why is there always a moral influence associated with a piano?—Because if it isn't upright, it's square.

A NOTABLE NEGRO.

HE SPEAKS TEN LANGUAGES AND IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FORGER.

Can Write Two Different Sentences at the Same Time—As Stamp Speaker, He Seems as Though Inspired When Addressing an Audience. There has been in the State coal mines of Alabama Nicholas Said, one of the most remarkable negroes that ever felt the sting of a lash. Said drifted into Choctaw county, Alabama, in 1874, at a time when Ku-Kluxism was at its height. It was during the days when Ben Turner, a former slave, was attempting to carve out a state of society to his own liking. The day following the assassination of the entire family of Blakely Bass at Bladon Springs Said appeared upon the scene. Somehow or other he quickly won the confidence of the whites. Intellectually he was so vastly superior to the others of his race that they at once became his willing listeners. Said was master of ten languages. His English was perfect, and tested in Spanish, French and German, it was found that he was equally as good in these. Of his life prior to his arrival at Bladon no one in that community knew anything. His own story was that in early boyhood he had been captured in Africa by Captain Simpson, who belonged to the British army, and that he had been made body-servant to the Captain and had followed him over all the civilized world. He knew something of political economy; had studied the principles of law; possessed a smattering knowledge of physic and had read much on religious topics. I well remember the conspicuous part he played in the campaign of 1876. He took the stump in behalf of the Tilden electoral ticket, and preached to his less ignorant fellow men that the road to safety and harmony between the races lay in voting the Democratic ticket. It was determined to test Said's influence. So in that election there was a fair count. Of the 2,000 negro voters in the county less than 500 voted for Hayes. On the stump he seemed as one inspired. His sentences were short, clear cut and logical. Said had more accomplishments than those mentioned above. He was an expert penman. He could write two different sentences at the same time, one with his left, the other with his right hand. It was his adeptness in the art of writing one's name so much like the owner of it that got him into trouble.—New York Sun. A Belle at Eighty. Some years ago there was an old lady in one of the southern capitals who not only wore décollete ball dresses at eighty, but actually possessed the lovely neck and arms which they require. She had a curious way of preparing for a ball, which our modern fashionable women with their multitudinous engagements would find difficult to emulate. The morning before she proposed appearing in full regalia she would take a brisk walk, and return in time for a midday dinner, after which she remained quiet with her work until about 3 or 4 o'clock, when she would retire to her bed (partaking of some light refreshment at the tea hour), until it was time to dress for her ball. Then she would get up, take a bath and make the most elaborate toilet. All the household regarded these preparations in the light of solemn rites, and would never have dreamed of laughing at them in any way. Her appearance was a triumph never failing to excite the greatest admiration and adulation.—New York Ledger. Cheap Labor. There are factories in Mexico where the highest rates of wages given are from fifty to sixty-five cents a day for boys and girls; from sixty-seven cents to one dollar a day for women, and from eighty-seven cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for men. The hours of work are from five in the morning to eight at night, so that the wages paid are very low as compared with our own, especially when we consider that their dollar is worth but half the value of the United States dollar. Which proves that it is not necessary to go so far from home as India, China or Japan to seek the possibilities of cheap labor with American factories. Tears as Medicine. A traveller who has returned from a visit to Persia says that the Persians still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremony. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop his face and eyes and after the burial they are presented to the priest, who squeezes the tears into bottles, for use as medicine. This custom is one of the oldest known in the East, and has probably been practised by the Persians for thousands of years. Mention is made of it in the Old Testament. In a Desperate Strait. The Editor of "The Ashland (Me.) Headlight" makes the following announcement: "Trout, tongue, salmon, whitefish or chubs taken in payment for subscriptions at this office. We haven't yet decided to take suckers or hornpouts, but may be driven to it later on." "That's the third tack I have stepped on," complained Wheeler, the night after the new carpet had been laid. "I don't believe I could pick 'em up any faster if I had pneumatic feet."—From Answers.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR

When Katherine threw open the shutters that morning a flood of yellow sunlight greeted her, and the subtle fragrance of many flowers laden with dew.

It was certainly a fine morning, yet Katherine, Nature's disciple though she was, felt that for all its beauty it still lacked something which cannot be defined in mere words and is only obvious to the senses through the heart.

She had felt it before her eyes unclosed on her pillow, before she was fairly awake, and before memory and reality had come back to her. Now, as she looked gravely out across the garden and the river and the clustering roofs beyond, she wondered vaguely if Jack's going away had occasioned this gnawing restlessness and dissatisfaction with which she seemed to view all things past, present and future.

She would miss Jack—miss his rare, sweet smile, his restful voice, his pleasant ways.

Never since their earliest childhood had they been separated longer than a few months at a time. He had always been her friend, her comrade. Having no brothers of her own, he had stood to her rather in the light of this relation. It had never occurred to her that Jack might regard her with other than brotherly affection. Therefore, when he one day asked her suddenly to marry him, and had told her how necessary she was to his happiness, she had been startled, at first, then quite inclined to treat the matter as a joke.

It was a long time before she could understand that he was terribly in earnest. Grieved beyond expression, she had told him frankly that she could not marry him because she did not think she cared for him as she ought to care for the man she married. And Jack, putting all thought of self out of the question, forebore to press his suit further, and begged that in the future she should regard him exactly as she had done in the past.

But this was impossible. Each felt a restraint in the presence of the other that it was useless to try to conceal. Jack felt that he could not go on seeing her daily, knowing that she was not for him, so the evening before the morning on which my story opens he had come to tell her that he was going away—had been sent as staff correspondent to Japan, and that it was quite possible they might not meet again for years. He himself had known it for some time, but somehow he could not bear to tell her until the last. He should leave the city on the morrow. His steamer sailed the day after. And Katherine could say nothing except to wish him God-speed and a safe return, trying with all her might to keep the tears out of her eyes and voice.

As she turned from the window her glance fell upon his photograph, framed and standing on her dressing-table. She took it up and looked at it long and earnestly. The frank, smiling eyes, the firm chin, the tender mouth—there was no trace of weakness or irresolution in them all.

She put the photograph suddenly down as a great wave of dull, aching loneliness swept over her.

An hour later she surprised her family by appearing at the breakfast table gowned and bonneted for a journey.

"I am going to spend the day with Aunt Patience," she explained, smiling. "I have neglected her quite too long."

Aunt Patience was really not aunt to Katherine at all, but one of those delightful old ladies to whom people are always anxious to claim relationship. She lived in the country, hardly twenty miles distant, with her brother, who, like herself, had never married.

When Katherine alighted at the country station of Brightwood the summer day was already well advanced, and she lost no time in setting out for her destination. As she walked along the shady lane and felt the crisp grass beneath her feet and smelled the fresh, sweet odor blown from wood and field, her heart lightened curiously.

Aunt Patience had seen her coming up the little path that led from the gate, and met her at the door with a kiss and a hearty welcome.

"Dear child, how bonny you are! How the sight of you gladdens my old eyes! I've been grieving this long while lest my deary should forget me among all of her fine friends."

"As if I could ever do that!" Katherine replied, with moistened eyes.

"Well, well—come in. This is a right joyful day for me to have both my precious children again—"

"Both!" echoed Katherine, in surprise.

They had crossed the little entry and were entering the best room. A tall figure came forward from the window with hands outstretched.

"Well, Katherine!" Jack said, looking down at her with happy eyes.

It was quite a moment before she found her voice sufficiently to speak.

"Why, how is this? I thought you were going away to-day!"

"And so I am; but of course not without bidding Aunt Patience good-by. If you had been able to take an earlier train, Katherine, we might have come down together. You aren't sorry that I'm here?" he asked presently, as Aunt Patience left the room for an instant.

"Sorry! How could I be that?" And Katherine's eyes met his frankly.

He turned away with a quick drawn breath.

"Ah, Katherine, Katherine!" he said reproachfully. "Your words mean so much and your eyes so little."

Fortunately for both Aunt Patience returned just then. The dear old lady

was in her gayest and most reminiscent mood. She recalled so many of Jack's youthful pranks that he felt, as he said, quite like a boy again. It was wonderful how she remembered things long since escaped from the minds of the participants themselves—little trivial happenings which revealed to Katherine how large a place she and Jack had filled in that gentle, colorless life.

Aunt Patience would have none of Katherine's proffered assistance in the preparation of the moonday meal.

"No, no, child! 'Tis little enough you know about such things. You would only soil your pretty hands, and besides, you must talk to Jack. It may be a weary long day ere you see each other again."

At the stroke of noon she came out upon the porch, where the two were seated.

"The dinner horn!" cried Katherine, clapping her hands gleefully.

"Toot—toot—toot—!" Katherine blew with a will.

"Ah, I knew the minute I heard the horn it wasn't Patience a blowing of it!" the little, bent, kindly-eyed man said, as he took Katherine's soft hands in his hard brown ones. "How air ye, Katherine? But I needn't ask. You're as pretty and sweet as one of Patience's plinks there. And John, too—well, well!"

Uncle Dan was quite overcome with surprise and delight.

"So you're going to Japan, eh? Ain't that a rather sudden move for ye? I'll wager you'll wish yourself back inside of three days of your landing."

"I've no doubt of it, sir," Jack answered, looking anywhere but at Katherine, who sat opposite him at the small round table.

"Very foolish in him, is it not?" she said, trying to speak as naturally as was possible under the circumstances.

"These boys—these boys! Soon's ever they get full grown they needs must be scampering off to see new sights and new countries, as if their own wasn't good enough for them! Why don't ye get married, John, and settle down like a sensible creature, I'd like to know? Here's Katherine—what's the matter with Katherine, John?"

Katherine flushed hotly.

"Can't agree, Uncle Dan," she laughed.

"Speak for yourself, Katherine," Jack said in a low direct tone.

Jack's train left at five, and in the course of the afternoon he coaxed Katherine to visit with him those scenes in which they had a common and very tender interest. There was one spot especially—a place by the brook where a willow drooped its graceful boughs almost to the surface of the restless, sparkling water. The willow had been a tender sapling in the days when they played at house-keeping beneath its branches.

Katherine sat down on the soft turf and drew her hand lingeringly through the clear, cool water. Recollection lent a sweet gravity to her fair face, and Jack, watching her with his whole tender, aching heart in his eyes, thought he had never seen her look so lovely.

"Do you suppose, Katherine," he asked at last in an odd, low voice, "that you will ever come here after I am gone?"

She was silent.

"I should like to know that you would," he went on wistfully, "for old times' sake, if for nothing more."

She rose suddenly to her feet, flinging the drops of water from her hand with a little, impatient movement. In the light that sifted through the quivering green leaves she looked quite pale.

Jack caught her by the shoulders.

"Tell me Katherine," he cried passionately, "shall you?"

She swung loose from him, laughing a little faintly.

"Shall I—come, do you mean? Oh, yes, I suppose so! I never visit Aunt Patience without strolling down here, you know. I like the water and the willow and the quiet."

Jack set his teeth hard, and turning, began to walk silently at her side back across the green meadow.

In the distance the whistle of an approaching train sounded shrilly. He stopped with a dismayed exclamation.

"It can't be possible—but yes, it is—it is my train!" He glanced at his watch. "We lingered too long under the willow, Katherine. I shall have barely time to bid Aunt Patience good-bye now."

Katherine put her hand to her throat. Her lips moved vainly in an effort to speak. Then a low sob burst from them.

"Katherine, my dear, my dear, do you really care like this? But I must go—there's my train!"

He pressed her hands hard. Then of a sudden her voice came back to her. She cried out piteously—

"Oh, I can't let you go—I can't live without you, Jack—Jack, stay until—"

"I can go, too!"

Aunt Patience was frantically beckoning to them from the porch as they leisurely approached the house, hand in hand. The train was just gliding out of the station.

"Jack," she called, as soon as they were within speaking distance, "there goes your train! It's too bad. I tried to warn you in time, but—"

Something in the young people's faces as they drew nearer gave her a suspicion of the truth.

"Then you ain't going?" she said in slow wonder.

"Well, no—at least not until I can take Katherine with me. You see I've just made a promise to that effect, and—congratulate me, Aunt Patience! I'm the happiest man alive, and she is—"

"The happiest woman," finished Katherine, softly.

A FRENCH MOSLEM.

KISSES THE STEPS AS HE ENTERS THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Though a Frenchman He Adopted the Mohammedan Religion, and Devotes Himself to Teaching His New Belief in France.

The most curious figure in the French Chamber of Deputies is Dr. Grenier, the Mohammedan member for Pontarlier.

A sensation was produced among the French legislators by the appearance of a member wearing the costume of one of the nomad tribes of the Algerian desert.

He wore a flowing white burnous about his body, and his head was covered by a turban. The laws of his religion required him to wear his turban in the Chamber, for it is a Mohammedan rule always to keep the head covered in a place where great respect should be shown.

On his arrival at the Chamber Dr. Grenier knelt and kissed the steps before he entered and repeated this ceremony immediately after passing the vestibule.

As one of the youngest members of the Chamber, he was called upon to act as temporary secretary pending the election of the regular officers for the coming session. As he followed the President of the Chamber to the desk assigned to him he again knelt and kissed the floor.

Dr. Grenier, although a Frenchman, has features which adapt themselves rather well to the Arab dress. He was converted to the new religion in the French colony of Algeria. He made the orthodox pilgrimage to Mecca and then sought to become a mollah or priest. One of his legs, however, is shorter than the other, and as the Mohammedan law requires that a priest shall be free from physical deformity, he could not take up the sacred office. Disappointed in this he determined to devote himself to propagating his new religion in France.

He settled in Pontarlier, where he gave free medical treatment to the poor and succeeded in making eight converts to Islam. His originality and charity enabled him to be elected Deputy.

The French Chamber has lately had a large supply of eccentric members. Among them was Thivrier, the workman member, who always wore his blouse in the House. Another member was a professional strong man, who had gained fame by his ability to catch a cannon ball fired at him.

DEBATING THE TARIFF.

Chairman Dingley Explains the Operations of the New Measure.

THE REVENUE DEFICIENCY.

Reasons Advanced For the Necessity of Passing the Bill—Wilson's Wool Schedule Attacked—Difficulties of Ad Valorem Plan.

Washington, March 23.—What will go down to history as the tariff debate of 1897 began in the house at 10 o'clock. Despite the early hour of assembling there was a large attendance on the floor and the galleries showed evidence of the great interest manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, the opposing leaders, were early in their places. By the terms of the rule under which the house was to operate during the consideration of the bill the house immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole, and the speaker conferred upon Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) the distinguished honor of presiding over the committee. Those who expected the debate to begin immediately were disappointed. The leaders decided not to dispense with the reading of the bill, but to have it read in full at the outset in order to disarm the criticism passed on previous bills that they were put through without even having been read in the house. The spectators in the galleries and the members on the floor waited while the clerk droned through the 163 pages of the bill.

The reading of the bill consumed a little over two hours so that it was 12:20 before the leader of the majority, Mr. Dingley, was recognized to open the debate. The members squared themselves around to listen and the galleries craned their necks. Mr. Dingley wore his customary black frock coat and stood at his place in the aisle to the left of the main aisle. Mr. Dingley's voice is not very strong, and he usually has some difficulty in making himself heard, but today he spoke with great deliberation and his tones were clear and ringing.

Mr. Dingley's Speech.

Mr. Dingley began by stating that congress having been convened in extra session, the facts that had led to the issuance of the president's message were: That the government revenues during the past four years had been insufficient to meet expenditures to the extent of more than \$209,000,000 or an average of \$50,000,000 per annum; that this deficiency will continue to grow under existing conditions; that the deficiency has been met by borrowing—that is by bond sales—and that this has promoted distrust, intensified and prolonged the run on the treasury and weakened business confidence.

This deficiency of revenue, said Mr. Dingley, has nearly all arisen from a falling off of revenue from duties on imports, and not from a decline of revenue from internal taxes. In revising the tariff, he said, the committee have endeavored to discard mere theories and have addressed themselves to the framing of a practical remedy, at least in part, for the ills which have for so many months overshadowed the country.

It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us. Our problem is to provide adequate revenue from duties on imports to carry on the government, and in imposing duties to secure this result so to adjust them as to secure to our own people the production and manufacture of such articles as we can produce or make for ourselves without natural disadvantage, and thus provide more abundant opportunities for our labor. No economic policy will prove a success unless it shall in some manner contribute to opening up employment to the masses of our people at good wages. When this shall be accomplished and thus the purchasing power of the masses restored, then—and not until then—will prices cease to feel the depressing effect of underconsumption and the prosperity of our people rise to the standard of 1892.

The Past Four Years.

The past four years have been enlightening, especially to candid investigators of economic problems. We have been attending a kindergarten on a gigantic scale. The tuition has come high, but no people ever learned so much in so brief a time. Hereafter theories, preached in however captivating language, will have to give way to the teachings of experience.

It has been the favorite assumption of some theorists that revenue and protection in the same tariff schedule are impossible. But we have had, in the past seven years, in the contrasted workings of the protective wool and woollens schedule of the tariff of 1894, a most striking demonstration otherwise.

Mr. Dingley then gave some statistics relative to the importations and tariff on woollens, and said that by placing wool on the free list the treasury lost \$21,000,000 revenue and the farmers \$30,000,000 per year, and that this country had not been able to increase its exports of manufactures of wool.

It had been claimed, he went on, that the price of clothing had been reduced, but this was only in appearance, because people had been deprived of work and wages and found it harder to buy clothing than before. The new schedule would aid the woolgrower, increase manufactures and ultimately increase the revenue.

Speaking of the sugar schedule, Mr. Dingley said it would increase the revenue and encourage sugar production in this country. He explained the sugar schedule in the following statement: "The duty on sugar proposed is specific according to polariscope test of the degree of saccharine matter, commencing at 1 cent per pound for sugar polarizing not more than 75 degrees and increasing the duty three one-hundredths of one cent for each additional degree. This would make the duty on raw sugar of the same polariscope test as refined sugar (100 degrees) 1 1/2 cents. To this is added one-eighth of one cent for such sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color (refined sugar), making the duty one cent and eighty-seven and a half hundredths. This eighth, with whatever may be added by the countervailing duty on all sugar imported from export bounty paying countries, is the protection which, it is believed, will maintain the refining industry here.

"For the most part otherwise the increase of duties in the pending bill to

the figures of 1892 of 1890 have been in the schedules of paragraphs covering luxuries like tobacco, liquors, silks, laces, etc., which being articles of voluntary consumption are always regarded as objects which will bear the highest duties. The exceptions are the earthenware and glass schedule and the agricultural schedule, on which the duties have been placed the same as in the act of 1890, because no other rates seemed to be protective."

Mr. Dingley then briefly touched upon some schedules which had not been materially changed from the present law. These included iron, steel and cotton.

Continuing, Mr. Dingley said: "In all the other schedules the rates proposed in the pending bill are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the present law.

"There have been transferred from the free list of the tariff of 1894 to the dutiable list of the proposed bill not only wool, lumber, salt, burlaps, bags, cotton bagging and cotton ties, which never should have been made nondutiable, but also argols, crude opium, asphaltum, chicke, paintings and statuary, except when imported for free exhibition by an established institution, straw ornaments, etc., which under existing conditions ought to contribute something toward the much needed additional revenue.

"So far as possible the aim has been to avoid exclusively ad valorem duties on articles which have been notoriously undervalued and thus failed to pay the duties intended—a loss of revenue which has been more serious than ever under the present tariff in which out-of-the-metal and cotton schedule almost exclusively ad valorem rates prevail. The better class of importers have united with manufacturers and administrators of the law in asking for this."

Mr. Dingley next discussed at some length the ad valorem and specific systems and presented figures showing how disadvantageously the ad valorem system worked.

He then presented the estimates as to the probable revenue that would be raised by the bill, which were given in his report, with the supplemental statement that the second year the bill would yield \$100,000,000 increased revenue.

General Wheeler of Alabama, the old cavalry leader of the Confederacy, opened for the opposition. It had been arranged that Mr. McMillin of Tennessee should reply to Mr. Dingley, Mr. Bailey having requested him to do so in deference to his long service on the ways and means committee, but Mr. McMillin's wife has been seriously ill and he was unable to make preparation. It therefore fell to the lot of Mr. Wheeler, the next ranking member of the minority, to perform this task.

SITUATION IN THE EAST

Turkey Appears to Regard the Cretan Blockade as Useless.

VASSOS IS STILL DEFIANT.

He Declares He Will Destroy All Decrees of Autonomy Which May Fall Into His Hands—The Greek Forces Are Well Provisioned.

Constantinople, March 23.—The opinion prevails here that the blockade of the island of Crete by the fleets of the foreign powers, which began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, will be a useless proceeding, as Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek army of occupation, is well supplied with provisions. It is now thought that the best means to accomplish the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete would be to withdraw the Turkish troops from there.

Difficulty is already being experienced in feeding the Turkish troops on the frontier. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Macedonia, has telegraphed the minister of war not to send any further re-enforcements on account of the scarcity of provisions. He has twice submitted his resignation to the sultan, but the ministers refused to accept it.

The commander of the Turkish squadron just made ready for sea has received sealed orders, but it is not believed the warships will leave Gallipoli. Their departure from here was intended to justify the minister of marine in the eyes of the sultan and to inspire the Mussulmans with confidence.

During the disorders at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Asia Minor, reported yesterday, 15 persons were killed on both sides. The Turks attacked the Armenians while the latter were in church. It is feared that the outbreak marks a renewal of the massacres of Armenians.

Servians Are Passive—Perhaps.

Belgrade, March 23.—The report that the reserves and militia of the Servian army have been called out is pronounced untrue, and it is said to have been based upon the fact that the officers of the reserves and militia have been summoned to attend a course of lectures at the military academy. It is officially declared that the government of Servia has no wish to endanger the peace of Europe, that no troops are massed on the frontier and that such a step is not contemplated.

Highlanders For Khania.

Valetta, Island of Malta, March 23.—The Seaforth highlanders have sailed for Khania, Crete, on board the transport Clyde. They will arrive at their destination on Wednesday.

Christians Angry.

London, March 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Khania says that Chief Manouli at Rodia represents that the insurgents mistook the Austrian warship Sebenico for a Turkish vessel and thus were misled into a hostile action. The Christians are very angry at the proposed landing of British troops, for they assume that these will side with the Mohammedans.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Berlin says the Berlin Post publishes a telegram to the effect that two Greek lieutenants have been arrested in the Turkish camp at Ellassona and condemned to be shot as spies.

Vassos has announced that he will tear up every copy of the autonomy proposition that comes within his reach. This announcement, made to an official representative of the powers, is taken to indicate that Vassos will assume an offensive position.

The Cretons are not yet assured of the desire of Europe to accomplish a peaceful solution of the troubles of the island. They insist that the Turkish troops should first be withdrawn from the island. This action they would regard as an earnest of good faith on the part of the powers.

Pillage and fighting continue. At Halpa three Turkish soldiers were caught stealing by the officials. They fired upon the gendarmes, who returned the shots, and one of the soldiers was killed.

Russia and Turkey.

Copenhagen, March 23.—The semi-official Berlingske Tidende publishes a dispatch from Athens saying that an agreement has been concluded whereby Russia guarantees the integrity of the Turkish empire in return for an island in the Mediterranean and the peninsula of Mount Athos, situated in Turkish territory, at the extremity of the peninsula of Chalcis, 80 miles southeast of Salonika. On the flanks of the mountain, which is 6,778 feet high, are several villages and 22 convents, besides chapels, cells and grottoes, inhabited by more than 3,000 monks. It was the seat of the first seminary of the Greek church and its most celebrated theological school.

Warships For Germany.

Berlin, March 23.—It is reported that a syndicate with a capital of 100,000,000 marks has undertaken to employ Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, to build the warships which the reichstag refuses and that they will place these at the disposal of the government when the reichstag from time to time votes the money for them in coming years.

The Coal Miners' Troubles.

Cincinnati, March 23.—National President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers is back at his home in Massillon and denies vigorously that a national coal miners' strike is contemplated at present. He is hopeful of an adjustment of the Pittsburg trouble.

Governor Tanner May Be There.

Springfield, Ills., March 23.—Governor Tanner will probably attend the Grant monument dedication exercises at New York next month.

Dervish Chief Suing For Peace.

Cairo, March 23.—It is reported here that the Caliph Abdullah, leader of the Dervish hordes in the Sudan, is suing for peace.

Snowstorm In Colorado.

Denver, March 23.—Snow fell continuously all day. The storm was general all over the state.

A CITY WITHOUT WHEELS.

A Mexican Town Where a Carriage is a Tradition.

Catorce is Spanish for fourteen. The tradition is that so many soldiers deserted from the Spanish army in Mexico some time in the last century, climbed to this almost inaccessible spot, turned bandits, discovered that the mountain under them was full of silver, began to mine and in due course became rich and respectable. To-day Catorce enjoys all that goes to make life comfortable and agreeable, save one thing. The telegraph and the telephone have reached the city, on poles which have been planted along slopes on which goats can hardly hold footing. There are pianos in the houses of the well-to-do. If the stranger is so fortunate as to be doing business with one of the substantial residents of Catorce about the dinner hour he will be entertained in a way to make the memory of hospitality on the mountain most satisfactory.

In every sense save one Catorce is metropolitan, as things go in Mexico. Catorce has no wheels. By this it is not meant that Catorce is without the bicycle. Catorce not only has no bicycles, but it has no wheeled vehicles of any kind. There is not so much as a pushcart within the corporate limits. The back of the burro is Catorce's common carrier.

"It is not strictly accurate," said Mr. Kaufman, the leading druggist of Catorce, and one of the three English-speaking residents, "to speak of this city as never having known the presence of a wheeled vehicle. The oldest inhabitants will tell you of a tradition that once a carriage was seen in Catorce. The occasion was the celebration of a certain very notable anniversary. The carriage was separated into as many parts as practicable. The pieces were loaded on the backs of burros. When they reached the city they were put together. The carriage was used as the chief feature of a procession. There was only one street in the whole city on which the carriage could be drawn. That was the thoroughfare to the cemetery. After the celebration, the carriage was taken apart and carried down the mountain in the same way that it had been brought up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Widow of 1776.

The only pensioner of the Revolutionary war living in New England is Mrs. Esther Damon, of Plymouth, Vt. She is eighty-three years old, and was married in 1835. Since her husband died, in 1842, she has received \$80 a year from the Government as a pension.—New York World.

His Plan.

"How does Volume get his manuscripts carried in the mails so cheaply? He says he only pays newspaper rates on them."

"By sacrificing his pride and shaming the devil. He marks them 'Second-Class Matter.'—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

When is the wind like a rose-bud?—When it is blowing.

Why is a tear like a potato?—Because it springs from the eye.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—The President today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Binger Hermann, of Oregon, to be commissioner of the general land office.

Boyd B. Jones, of Massachusetts, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Massachusetts.

James D. Elliott, of South Dakota, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Dakota.

Ernest G. Timme, of Wisconsin, to be auditor for the state and other departments—fifth auditor.

Commodore Joseph N. Miller, to be rear admiral.

To Investigate the Ruiz Case.

Washington, March 23.—It is expected by the state department officials that the inquiry to be conducted into the causes leading up to the death of Dr. Ruiz, the naturalized American, in a Cuban prison will soon be commenced. The investigation will be conducted in Havana or in the place where Ruiz was imprisoned, and Consul General Lee will be present in person or will be represented by some one to look after the interests of the family of Dr. Ruiz. Secretary Sherman expresses the belief that the investigation into the affair will be a thorough and fair one, assurances to that effect having been given by the Spanish government.

Departure of Weyer For Matanzas.

Havana, March 23.—Although he has not yet completely recovered his health, Captain General Weyer embarked on board the Legazpi for Cardenas, Matanzas. A dispatch from Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, announces that Senora Manuela Isabel Canizares, mother of Senor Santiago Canizares, the secretary of the interior of the insurgent government, has been accidentally burned to death.

Sharkey Wants to Meet Maher.

San Francisco, March 23.—Dan Lynch, manager for Tom Sharkey, has posted \$2,500 in the hands of Parson Davies to bind a match with Peter Maher. Lynch says Sharkey will meet Maher in the club offering the largest purse any time after five weeks from date and will make a side bet of from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

Fifty Years a Minister.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 23.—The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Charles Winter Bolten, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer at North Pelham, is being celebrated today by the congregation. Bishop Potter of New York and many clergymen from surrounding towns are in attendance.

The Tariff on Art.

New York, March 23.—A special meeting of the New York Library club has been called at Columbia university to protest against the omission (in the Dingley bill) from the free list of books, pictures, etc., imported for the use of libraries, educational institutions and learned societies.

Mrs. Woodhull a Widow.

New York, March 23.—News has just been received in this city that John Biddulph Martin, a prominent London banker and latest husband of Victoria C. Woodhull, died from pneumonia Saturday in the Canary islands. Mr. Martin was an Oxford man.

The Italian Election.

Rome, March 23.—The results of the elections so far as known, show that 297 ministerialists, 70 members of the constitutional opposition, 17 radicals, and 16 socialists have been returned. Signor Imbriani, the socialist leader, was re-elected.

THE EASTERN MUDDLE.

Armenia Has Again Come to the Front as the Storm Center.

A BIG MASSACRE REPORTED.

Disagreement of Powers Over Proposed Blockade of Greece—Warlike Preparations on Frontier—A Serbian Statesman's Views.

Constantinople, March 24.—Authentic details of the outbreak at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Asia Minor, when the Turks attacked the Armenians, show that 100 Christians were massacred. The Armenian quarter and bazaar were given over to pillage for eight hours.

The representations of the ambassadors of the foreign powers regarding the condition of Anatolia have made but little impression upon the sultan, who, relying upon the support of Russia, is convinced that he has nothing to fear from the so called concert of the powers. The diplomats here, however, are said once more to be turning their attention to the conduct of the sultan, and it is semi-officially intimated that they are again of the opinion that the system of friendly representations on the subject of Armenia, which has hitherto been followed, must be changed for sterner methods.

The ambassadors have formally notified the Turkish government of the intention of the powers to land troops on the island of Crete for the purpose of relieving the detachments of foreign marines now on duty ashore. The ports has raised no objection up to the present, believing that the foreign fleets will then carry out the threat of the powers to blockade the principal ports and coasts of Greece. On this question, however, there is no unanimity of opinion, the prevailing impression being that Great Britain and Italy at least will strongly oppose such a step.

In the meanwhile the war preparations of Greece are continuing night and day, and there are no indications of a backdown. Troops are being continually hurried to the frontiers, the work of erecting fortifications is progressing rapidly, and all should be in readiness for an advance early in April, when the weather will be much more propitious than now for military purposes. It is not impossible that there may be an outbreak on April 6 next, the anniversary of the beginning in 1821 of the Greek war of independence.

The Turkish Squadron.

The Turkish squadron is still in the Dardanelles, and the opinion is expressed that it will remain there indefinitely. The Turkish headquarters are at Ellassona, and the Greek headquarters are at Larissa. Field guns and other batteries have been placed in position by both sides at the entrances or exits of the mountain passes leading to and from Thessaly into Macedonia and Epirus. The base of supplies of the Turks is at Salonika, and that of the Greeks is at Athens, although the troops and supplies for the armies in the field are landed at Volo, Lamia and other ports. The Turks are estimated to have about 30,000 men under arms in Macedonia and Epirus, and they are credited with having from 150 to 200 fieldpieces with them.

The Greeks are believed to have about 40,000 men under arms on the frontiers and to be hastening forward every gun procurable in order to counteract as possible their inferiority in the number of pieces of artillery. In cavalry also the Turks are said to be much stronger than the Greeks, but by the beginning of April it is believed the Greeks will be in a much better situation for war than at present. Money does not appear to be lacking for the equipment of the Greeks, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have been forthcoming from somewhere. The Greeks are animated by the strongest feeling of warlike enthusiasm, while the Turks are said to be suffering the greatest privations without pay or proper equipment, which has made them sullen and resentful, and far from desirous of entering upon an aggressive campaign. The hospital and camp arrangements of the Turks are pronounced to be most defective and to have already resulted in serious illness and many deaths among the redifs brought from Asia Minor into the provinces of Epirus and Macedonia.

The Greeks' Plans.

If war is declared, the Greek army from Larissa will probably try to enter Macedonia under the Crown Prince Constantine, and a second Greek army will possibly attempt to enter Epirus from the vicinity of Arta.

However, it is still possible that war may be averted by timely concessions to Greece, such as the withdrawal of all Turkish forces from Crete and the selection of Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete, with the understanding that when all is quiet a plebiscite is to decide whether or not the island is to be annexed to Greece.

The Greek government, according to a dispatch from Athens, has just called out the last of its reserves and has called to the colors all men 22 years of age or upward. Ten additional battalions of Greek infantry are being formed, besides 14 more batteries of artillery, etc. These preparations certainly do not point to the approach of a peaceful solution of the crisis.

A Serbian Statesman's View.

Belgrade, Serbia, March 24.—A leading statesman in an interview today with a representative of the press on the eastern questions said:

"While Serbia sympathizes with Greece the Serbian government does not regard the present as being a favorable time for the settlement of the Balkan question. If the eastern question is now reopened, it could only be settled in a way antagonistic to the interests of Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. The recent visit of King Alexander to Sofia developed during the course of discussion that Bulgaria and Serbia held identical opinions on the subject, and a full understanding was reached between the two countries in regard to the present situation. Both countries are determined to preserve the peace, and no one in Belgrade believes there will be a Turko-Greek war or serious disturbances in Macedonia. The few battalions of Turkish troops sent to the Serbian frontier were dispatched there in consequence of a demand from Belgrade."

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM I.

The Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth.

Berlin, March 23.—The ceremonies attending the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I, grandfather of the present emperor, which began yesterday, were continued today. Early this morning the emperor and empress made a visit to the mausoleum of William I. Thousands of people lined the Feststrasse, which was brilliantly decorated from the castle to the Brandenburg gate. The emperor and empress, who received an ovation all along the route, spent a quarter of an hour at the tomb and returned to Berlin soon after 9 o'clock. The weather was cloudy, but no rain fell.

At 9 o'clock the troops, decorated with the new memorial medal, and detachments of sailors took up the positions assigned to them on Unter den Linden, and at about 10:30 a. m. the emperor, in the uniform of the Garde du Corps, arrived and was welcomed with enthusiasm. The two eldest princes had previously joined the bodyguard company of the First regiment of guards. After riding in front of the troops the emperor halted before his late grandfather's palace and ordered the flags and standards, which had been decorated with branches of laurel, to be brought out. He then rode at the head of the colors and led the troops to Festival square.

The monument was unveiled at 11:30 a. m., according to the programme drawn up under the personal supervision of the emperor. The royal personages were beneath a magnificent tent, with embroidered hangings, erected in front of the main portal of the Schloss, facing the monument. They included the empress and Empress Dowager Frederick, the kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, the prince regent of Bavaria, the grand duke of Baden, the grand duke of Hesse and others.

Adjoining this tent on both sides were grand stands for the privileged spectators, about 3,000 persons, comprising the suits of the princes, the chancellor and all the dignitaries of the empire, including the budeserath, the presiding officers of the reichstag and diet, the generals and admirals, the rectors of the universities, the mayors of Berlin, Potsdam, Spandau and Charlottesburg and the honorary guests.

GHASTLY FLOTSAM.

Another of the St. Nazaire's Boats Containing Six Corpses Picked Up.

New York, March 23.—A boat of the Ville de St. Nazaire was picked up by the steamer Creole, which arrived today from New Orleans. The boat contained six dead bodies.

No one of the rescued men who arrived here on Wednesday last has been able to say how many persons were in each of the small boats from the St. Nazaire, but as the other boats were much smaller than the long boat taken up by the schooner Hilda, which contained 37 persons, the remaining 45 on the St. Nazaire were, it is assumed, equally divided among the three boats. This seems more than likely as the Yanariva signaled to the Kaiser Wilhelm that she had 16 of the survivors the day the four survivors were landed from the schooner Hilda. As the long boat had four bodies on it when picked up, the survivors lacking strength to put them overboard, it seems likely that the boat picked up by the Creole contained originally more than the six.

This leaves one more boat to be accounted for. The relatives of the people on board of the St. Nazaire will have to wait at least a week for the arrival of the Yanariva at Glasgow to find out the names of the 16 who have been saved.

The survivors of the wrecked steamer St. Nazaire who were brought to this port are having a hard struggle to regain their health. Captain Berri, Surgeon Maire and Engineer Sauts are still confined to their rooms in the Hotel Martin. Their condition this morning was somewhat improved. They cannot be seen or spoken to yet, but the clerk of the hotel said today that the three men now partake of food with evident relish. Their arms and legs are not so much swollen as they were, and they are able to move about their rooms, being no longer kept to their beds.

Senator Quay and a Panther.

St. Lucie, Fla., March 23.—Senator Quay had an exciting adventure with a panther here. Accompanied by his guide, he was returning home with a fine tarpon, when, with an unearthly scream, a big panther dropped from an overhanging oak on the bearers of the fish. The senator used his revolver, and the guide a heavy club and knife. After a short, sharp struggle the animal was dispatched.

A Michigan Town Submerged.

Midland, Mich., March 23.—The Tittabawassie and Chippewa rivers have overflowed, and the water is higher than it has been for 15 years. Considerable damage is being done and much lumber and other property is being lost. The whole eastern portion of the town is submerged. About 20 families have been removed.

A Roadhouse Burned.

Cranford, N. J., March 23.—Michael Heuber's roadhouse, on the county road at Garwood, was destroyed by fire today. The inmates escaped in their night clothes. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a defective flue.

Chicago Beer Boycotted.

Chicago, Ills., March 23.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has at last decided to boycott Chicago beer. The coopers have vainly tried for a year to induce the brewers to use barrels and kegs made by union workmen.

Disastrous Fire in Ottumwa, Ia.

Ottumwa, Ia., March 23.—A disastrous fire of unknown origin broke out here in a brick business block on Main street, owned by the Seth Richards estate, and destroyed property valued at \$130,000.

Dr. Steinitz at Vienna.

Vienna, March 23.—Dr. Steinitz, the chess player, has arrived here.

ANOTHER HIRSCH FUND

Widow of the Philanthropist to Aid American Charities.

SHE MAY DONATE \$1,800,000.

Ex-Minister Straus Will Probably Be the Almoner, Although He Will Say Nothing About It—The Baroness' Generosity Commended.

New York, March 24.—Mr. Oscar S. Straus, minister to Turkey during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, has just returned from Europe, and coincident with his arrival there comes the story that the Baroness de Hirsch is contemplating the donation of a large amount of money to the fund established by her late husband. Mr. Straus is one of the trustees of the fund in this country, and while abroad called upon the baroness in his fiduciary capacity and also as a friend.

When Mr. Straus was asked today if it were true that the Baron de Hirsch fund is to be largely augmented, he replied that he was not in a position just yet to speak about the matter.

"I do not know," he went on, "how the report got out. I certainly have said nothing about it, and I am not prepared to either confirm or deny the report. Yes, I did see Baroness de Hirsch, whom I have known for a long time, and I am more than ever impressed with her splendid ability and her munificent charity. She is one of the grandest women that ever lived, and her capacity for work and grasp of large affairs and details are extraordinary."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that the sum contemplated to be given to the De Hirsch fund in this country is \$1,800,000?"

"It would possibly work harm to a great many deserving people if I were to speak about that matter. I deserve no credit whatever for what the baroness has done, and as this is not a personal matter my lips must be sealed."

Further Gifts Likely.

"Oh, yes," smilingly replied Mr. Straus to another question, "the report that she will give a large sum to the fund looks probable. Her splendid charities are the warrant for that, but in view of the condition of things at present, any discussion of her projects and plans by me would be inappropriate."

Mr. Straus' manner and his answers to questions were amply indicative of the truth of the report. The sum of \$1,800,000, which, it is said, will be added by the baroness to the large amount donated by the late Baron de Hirsch for the betterment of the condition of Jews in this country, is to be apportioned among three or more projects. One million dollars, the story goes, is to be devoted to new projects of a charitable nature, which will be a radical departure from the old channels of eleemosynary work.

Then, it is said, that the Educational Agency, in which the late baron was very much interested, will be benefited by \$300,000. The distribution of the remaining \$500,000 will be on equally effective lines, the precise nature of which is like the entire benevolent scheme, in a preliminary stage only.

Baron de Hirsch died at Pressburg, Hungary, April 20, 1896, leaving about \$130,000,000, which he had accumulated by railroad building on the continent of Europe and by marvelous business enterprise and acumen. He was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and, while unostentatious, was one of the most noted men in Europe.

A Wonderful Philanthropist.

His charity assumed the character of magnificence, and his work for the amelioration of the Russian, Austrian and other Jews will be a perpetual memorial of the man. His widow was a worthy helpmeet to the great benefactor, and she continued the dispensation of the immense wealth he accumulated in the same and similar directions laid down by him. The couple were childless, but an adopted son, Arnold de Forest, who is reputed to be now settled in New Orleans, becoming an American citizen to escape army service abroad.

In 1892 Baron de Hirsch gave \$2,500,000 for the benefit of Russian Jew immigrants to the United States, to be used for "their assistance, education, Americanization and support after landing." The principal settlement in this country established with this fund is at Woodbine, Cape May county, N. J., where 5,100 acres of land are now under cultivation by the grateful beneficiaries. Only last November these now contented people dedicated the handsome synagogue they built to the memory of the man who knocked the shackles of Russian oppression from their wrists and ankles and made them a free and prosperous colony.

General Polavieja Resigns.

London, March 24.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says that General Polavieja, who succeeded General Blanco in command of the Spanish forces in the Philippine islands, has again tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Marshal Prima de Rivera, who is in command of the department of Madrid, has been appointed to succeed him.

A Murderer's Suicide.

Meridian, Tex., March 23.—Blancher, the Australian nobleman, who killed and robbed Mrs. Phillipa Langford of San Francisco last May, has committed suicide in jail. He was arrested in this town last Friday and was being held for the authorities of California.

John Sloane Seriously Ill.

New York, March 23.—John Sloane of this city is critically ill with pneumonia at the Jekyl Island apartment house, Brunswick, Ga. Two physicians and two trained nurses have gone there to assist in his treatment.

One Day's Government Receipts.

Washington, March 23.—National bank notes received today for redemption, \$290,148; government receipts from internal revenue, \$644,702; customs, \$910,440; miscellaneous, \$12,872.

Korean King Back in His Palace.

San Francisco, March 23.—News from Korea states that the king has returned to his palace in Seoul after a year's residence in the Russian legation.

A CORPSE TRUST PLOT.

Startling Charges Made by Prominent Insurance Official.

ONE DOCTOR TO BE HANGED.

Many Deaths Reported From the Same Town in Mississippi—Series of Poisonings Alleged to Have Been Planned—Persons Involved.

New York, March 23.—Murder after murder to defraud the life insurance companies as the result of a plot involving prominent persons of Scooba, near Meridian, Miss., is the startling suggestion of a report made today by Charles F. Harper, supervisor of a life association.

The conviction of Dr. W. H. Lipscomb, an old and prominent practitioner, once a medical examiner of an insurance company of New York, for the poisoning of C. T. Stuart in Scooba has led to an investigation by inspectors of ten insurance companies which has already brought to light a remarkable series of deaths and attempted poisonings in Mississippi.

The chain of remarkable instances which Mr. Harper's investigations have disclosed hint at more arrests of conspirators.

The Mutual Reserve fund has suffered greater losses than the New York Life, the Equitable of New York or the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark; but, according to Mr. Harper, it is impossible to say to what extent these companies would have suffered or how many innocent persons might have been murdered had it not been for the fatal suspicion against Dr. Lipscomb.

So successful had the plot become during a period of years, beginning in 1892, that it is claimed that Dr. Lipscomb had grown careless in the practice of insuring poor people and murdering them at his leisure.

It was shown in the trial that C. T. Stuart had been insured in the Mutual Reserve fund for \$10,000, Mutual Benefit of Newark for \$10,000 and New York Life for \$1,000.

All of these policies were presented for payment by Guy Jack, a wealthy merchant of De Kalb, who is now under arrest, awaiting trial as an accomplice to the murder.

Stuart went to Dr. Lipscomb to be treated for some slight indisposition.

The physician wrote him a prescription that called for a small percentage of strychnine. This was perfectly regular.

Instead of filling the prescription at his own dispensary, as was his custom, the doctor took it to a druggist and received the medicine in three pills. He substituted for these one large pill containing 1 1/4 ounces of strychnine. Stuart took the medicine and died in great agony.

Death Sentence For Lipscomb.

Dr. Lipscomb tried to throw the blame upon the druggist, of course, showing that the dose as called for in the prescription was harmless. Dr. Lipscomb has been sentenced to hang on May 13 next.

The Evening Journal today publishes the above and adds: Inquiries by one of our reporters among the insurance companies have brought out the following peculiar facts:

In 1892 a policy for \$5,000 was issued by the Equitable on the life of Mrs. A. V. Hardin, a poor widow, living in Scooba, Miss. The beneficiary was A. A. Ham-mack, and Dr. W. H. Lipscomb's name appeared as the examining physician.

Mrs. Hardin now claims that she knew nothing whatever of the existence of the policy until last fall, when notified by the company that the assessment would be due at a certain time. She swears that her signature to the application was a forgery and that she was never examined by Dr. Lipscomb or any other examiner.

Guy Jack came to New York and made a settlement with the company, receiving \$1,200 upon cancellation of the policy. About four years ago the life of W. H. Eaves was heavily insured in the Equitable and the New York Life. H. Rosenbaum, a merchant of Scooba, was the beneficiary.

Eaves was given a bottle of whisky, which made half a dozen of his friends deathly sick.

An analysis of the whisky, made by a Mobile chemist, showed that it contained large quantities of arsenic. Rosenbaum was indicted for attempting poisoning, but the case was nolle prossed, in the absence from the state of the complaining witness.

J. L. Holbrook was insured in the Mutual Reserve fund for \$5,000. Guy Jack again being the beneficiary. While driving home one afternoon he took a negro into his wagon to make a short distance.

The negro said he had been given two bottles of whisky, one for Mr. Holbrook. Thinking that the bottle intended for the white man would contain the best whisky, the negro changed them.

He drank the contents of Holbrook's bottle and nearly died from poisoning. This case was never investigated by the authorities.

Ex-Judge Carpenter Dead.

Hartford, March 22.—Elisha Carpenter, ex-judge of the supreme court, died today of paralysis, aged 73. He was born in Eastford, lived on a farm, taught school and was admitted to the bar in 1846, became state attorney in 1851, was state senator in 1857, was chosen judge of the superior court in 1861 and held that office until 1865, when he was elevated to the supreme court.

Fatal Explosion Near Wellsville.

Wellsville, N. Y., March 23.—The Rock Glycerin company's magazine located near this village was the scene of a terrible explosion today. H. H. Youngs, an employee of the company, was at the magazine loading his wagon and had four large cans in the wagon when two tons of this explosive went off, hurling Mr. Youngs and the team into eternity. Two others were hurt.

Ship T. F. Oakes' Crew Improving.

New York, March 23.—The ship T. F. Oakes, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong after her long and eventful passage of 289 days, is riding peacefully at anchor off the quarantine station. The 13 members of her crew removed to the Marine hospital suffering from scurvy were reported much improved. The ship was disinfected and was granted pratique.

Epworth Convention Postponed.

Saratoga, March 23.—The Epworth league convention of the second general conference district, which was to have assembled here July 8 next, has been postponed until 1898. The international society, which meets at Toronto, will convene here in 1899.

Spaniards Release Another American.

Washington, March 23.—Another American citizen who has been held under arrest in Cuba has been released. He is Francis Czenas, arrested at Sagua Feb. 13. The arrest was denounced by Consul General Lee as a great outrage.

BIG BLAZE IN LAWRENCE.

Property to the Extent of \$100,000 Damaged and Eight Persons Injured.

Lawrence, Mass., March 23.—The worst fire this city has known since the burning of the Washington mills six years ago completely gutted the Gleason building, one of the best business blocks in Lawrence, early today, and resulted in the injury of eight persons, most of whom jumped from the fourth and fifth stories of the Central House, and in the loss of property valued at at least \$100,000.

Those injured are: John Bowring, a tenant of the Gleason building, left leg injured, severe burns; Mrs. John Bowring, left side injured and ribs broken; Miss McKenzie, milliner, head injured, serious burns; William Gallagher, badly burned; Bernard Gallagher, overcome by smoke and seriously burned; A. S. Huntress, slight burns; W. R. Robinson, left wrist fractured, burns, and Leon Desautiers, face and nose cut, burns. Most of those hurt are now in the hospital, but it is not expected that any deaths will result.

The Gleason building was a six story stone and brick building, located on the north side of Essex street. The Central House, one of the leading hotels of the city, adjoined it on one side, and the Pedrick and Classon buildings, in which is Walsh's hotel, on the other.

At 3:45 o'clock the roof of the building fell and soon the whole structure was a mass of flames. Several explosions at about the same time added to the excitement. It was evident that the Gleason building was doomed and the efforts of the firemen were directed to saving adjoining buildings. The roof of the Central House had already caught fire, and the Pedrick and Classon blocks on the other side were in great danger. By 6 o'clock the fire was under control. The top of the Central House was burned off, but the building itself was saved.

The Gleason building was owned by the Gleason heirs of Methuen, Mass., and was fully insured. One of the heaviest losers by the fire will be Abbott & Co., who had a large and fine store in the building. Manager Langford of this store says he was in the basement late yesterday afternoon, and before leaving looked the place over carefully. He is satisfied that the fire could not have been smoldering during the day, and that its origin cannot be easily accounted for. The Gleason building was supposed to be fireproof.

After the fire was under control a report spread through the crowds that there were three bodies in the ruins of the Gleason building. A careful search was begun. The police believe, however, that all of the occupants of the block escaped.

Shoe Factory Burned.

Danvers, Mass., March 23.—Fire has entirely destroyed the Walter Martin Shoe factory on Clarke street. The building was owned by Sawyer & Sears. The loss on building and stock is fully \$10,000. The Walter Martin company had recently moved here from Dover, N. H.

Cleveland's Last Payment.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Treasury warrant No. 5,378, for \$277.75, has been issued in favor of Grover Cleveland in final payment for his services as president of the United States. This payment completes the sum of \$200,000 for the four years ended March 4. The warrant will be mailed to the former president at Princeton, N. J.

An Insurgent Leader Dead.

HAVANA, March 23.—A dispatch from Remedios says that Pancho Carillo, the insurgent leader, died recently in the effects of the amputation of one of his legs, made necessary by a wound which he received in a skirmish at Damas, near Arroyo Grande.

The Ore Pool to Go On.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—The differences between the Minnesota Iron company and the Rockefeller interests in the Mesaba range have been amicably settled. It is now thought the ore pool will go on. The ore men will meet here Tuesday.

Will Dine Dubois.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A number of silver members of both senate and house are going to give a dinner to ex-Senator Dubois tomorrow evening as a compliment to him for the work he has done in the interest of silver.

Freshmen Debates Prohibited.

NEW HAVEN, March 23.—The Yale Freshmen union has challenged the Harvard freshmen to a joint debate. They have received an answer which stated that the faculty has forbidden any freshmen debates.

Woolen Mill to Start.

DALTON, Mass., March 23.—Lieutenant Governor W. Murray Crane has leased the Glennon woolen mill to the Hampden Woolen company. The mill has been idle for some time and will be started up at once.

To Watch For Firebug.

BROOKLYN, March 23.—On account of the many incendiary fires in this city lately policemen in citizens' clothes have been detailed to patrol the various precincts at night to look after the firebugs.

A Steamer Missing.

HALIFAX, March 23.—The Furness line steamer Halifax City, which left London Feb. 26 for this port and St. John, has not yet arrived, and much anxiety is felt in shipping circles for her safety.

In Favor of the Women.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., March 22.—The Wilmington M. F. conference, in session here, yesterday voted in favor of permitting women to take part in the general conference.

WEAK LUNGS

Many persons are in a condition to invite lung disease by reason of inherited tendency or other causes. Weak lungs can be fortified by

PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

A wonderful strengthener, nourisher and healer for the breathing organs, and a remarkable flesh builder and nerve food. Of great assistance to stomach and bowels and perfectly agreeable to take, it is a welcome substitute for Cod-Liver Oil and vastly superior in results.

Druggists 50c. and \$1.00. Pamphlet mailed free. ANCIER CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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takes out ink, paint, tar, pitch, grease and stains from clothing and carpets quickly and completely and Never Leaves a Ring. No Acid. 10c., 25c., at Drug Stores. No unpleasant odor. Dries Goods Soft. Not inflammable. Samples mailed, 5c. L. B. SUTTON, New Canaan, Ct.

Sold by FINNEY & BENEDICT.

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Union Avenue, north of Union Cemetery, Norwalk, Conn. Dealer in Green House, Hot House and Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Opt. Flowers, always on hand, and all sorts of designs in flowers arranged to order. Grading and refilling cemetery lots attended to.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Room 4, up stairs, GAZETTE BUILDING.

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Has now Completed its 33rd SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS YEAR, and has not outstanding a dollar of unpaid losses or claims for losses. No soon company insures for less.

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NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW YORK DIVISION January 17, 1897. Trains leave South Norwalk as follows:

For New York—Accommodation trains at 9:36 a. m., 1:11, 2:54, 4:07, 5:30, 6:41, 8:11, 10:00 p. m. Express trains at 4:55, 5:45, 6:15 (local) 6:55, (local), 7:05, (local), 7:55, (local), 8:32, 9:03 (local) 9:18, 10:35, 11:37 (local) a. m., 12:02, 2:25, 5:25, 6:20, 7:56 p. m. For Washington via Harlem River 12: