



RETAIL MERCHANTS MEET!

NORWALK DELEGATES ATTEND A MEETING IN NEW HAVEN LAST NIGHT.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17.—Owing to the wet weather and the slippery condition of the streets there was a smaller attendance at the smoker and informal talk of the New Haven Retail Merchants' Association last evening in Republican hall than was expected. There were several from out of town, representing the organizations in their cities, among them being President R. T. Whiting, Vice-President Leo C. Lyon, A. J. Cable, Joseph Torrey and John Reck of Bridgeport, C. B. Ware of New London, President E. S. Adams, Attorney E. M. Lockwood and P. F. Masterson of Norwalk.

Those present passed an hour in informal talk before the meeting was called to order by President Guernsey of the local association. Mr. Guernsey first introduced President Whiting of Bridgeport, who in a brief speech said

that he believed a union of power and strength would force business through the legislature where a single town or organization could not.

Mr. Cable of Bridgeport said that in his city they had worked first on the lines of personal application to get new members, and that it did not work well. Then they employed a professional solicitor, which was a great improvement. The treasury was kept in good condition and the members retained their interest.

Other remarks were made by the remainder of the Bridgeport delegation who were obliged to leave on an early train for their homes, much to the regret of the others who were present.

Walter Leigh, of this city was called upon for a speech, and took the ground that the associations might be able to do good work in the way of securing

a reduction of rents in this city and other cities. He said rents were too high here, and though there had been especially hard times in the past five years, the landlords did not take this into consideration, but raised the rents regularly.

"In spite of the fact that they are getting a good return for their money," he said, "they kick when their tax assessments are raised, and when the board of relief refuses to take off the additional assessment, they raise the rent again, and so get the additional amount of taxes and much more from the poor tenant."

Speeches were also made by C. B. Ware of New London, Mr. Adams, Mr. Masterson and Mr. Lockwood of Norwalk and many of the members of the local association. After the talks were concluded refreshments were served. It is planned to have as many as possible of these informal gatherings in the several cities where there are merchants' associations.

THE WHEEL CONTEST.

Old Well's Candidate Ties the Score To-Day.

The contest for the Rambler bicycle has not moved very fast since the blizzard, but to-day the candidate of the Old Well H. & L. company of South Norwalk ties the score of Pioneer's leader, and from now on the contest promises to be most exciting.

The vote at noon was as follows:

Irving H. Reed, Pioneer	176
J. J. Goodwin, Old Well	176
Smith Northrop, Phoenix	125
Elbert W. Clark, Putnam Hose	57
Geo. S. Grumman, Phoenix	15
F. W. Darmer, Old Well	9
H. D. Cornell, Fire Police	2
L. M. Smith, Mayflower	2
Samuel McGowan, Putnam Hose	2
D. W. Harford, Old Well	2
Chief F. M. Wheeler, E.N.F.D.	1
Patrick F. Slattery, Hope Hose	1
E. V. Baker, Old Well	1
Joseph Matheis' Pioneer	1
Harry Mitchell, Pioneer	1
Fred Weisheit	1
Leo Davis, Old Well	1
Howard L. Lowades, Old Well	1
Geo. F. Foote, Old Well	1

CRANBURY.

Sophia and Vera Bouton, the little children of Charles Bouton, who are ill of the grip, are improving.

While driving to his store this morning, Mayor Glover was upset from his sleigh, but sustained no injury.

Thermometers registered 50 degrees above zero this morning.

Lenten services will be held in St. Mary's church, this evening.

Chief Prowitt and son H. T. Prowitt were thrown from a sleigh this morning by the runner catching in a frog of the trolley track.

No more Friday afternoon meetings will be held in the Congregational chapel for the present.

Miss Minnie Wixon, secretary of the Norwalk Christian Endeavor Union has received a communication from State President H. H. Spooner of Bull's Bridge, stating that if the union decides to hold another rally he will try to be present. He could not be present at the last on account of the storm.

Mrs. A. W. Smith, who trained the Sunbeams for the Christmas cantata in the East Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in such an excellent manner will have the same class for an exercise at Easter. Mrs. Sherwood, of Westport, formerly Miss Irene Brown, of East Norwalk will sing.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by John A. Riggs, Druggist, 11 Main street.

At the Central Club.
Rev. W. C. Curtis, who is to speak at the Central club next Tuesday at 3:00 p. m., upon "Indian Basketry and Arrowheads" has been for several years a resident of the Dalles, Oregon, and has had special opportunities for making his fine collection. Many of the arrowheads were gathered in the region of the Dalles of the Columbia, some of them from the vicinity of, the ancient village of Wishram, famous in the record of trappers and voyageurs who explored the then far away region. The Dalles was one of the great gathering places of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, and the collection of Basketry includes not only representative specimens of the work of Indians in that vicinity the Klickitats, Wascoes, Nez Perces, Klamaths, &c. but also specimens gathered from Alaska and Arizona. It will be very surprising to those who know little of this very interesting study to see what our aboriginal inhabitants were capable of. Outsiders will be welcomed to the lecture and exhibition under the usual rules.

Pinocle.
The Old Wells defeated the Mayflowers last night in the pinocle games by a score of 21 to 15, and won the tournament series.

The second series of games between the Putnams and the Old Wells will be commenced to-night.

Razed.
The old building at the rear of Sturtevant's store, South Norwalk, has been razed, and the work of replacing the same with a more modern structure will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Working Night and Day.
The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by John A. Riggs, Druggist, 11 Main street.

Severely Injured.
Mrs. William H. Jones, of Wilton avenue, fell on a River street sidewalk last evening. Dr. Walter Hitchcock prescribed for her. He found that she had suffered a severe strain to one of her lower limbs. She also received a few slight bruises.

His Life Was Saved.
Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong; I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at John A. Riggs' Drug Store, 11 Main St.; every bottle guaranteed.

Lent at Trinity.
SUNDAYS.
Holy communion, 8 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

WEEK DAYS.
Evening prayer and short address, 4 p. m. (except Wednesdays and Fridays). Wednesday and Friday evenings, prayer and address, 7:30.

HOLY WEEK.
Holy communion, every morning, 8 a. m.

GOOD FRIDAY.
The Three Hours, 12 to 3 p. m. Evening prayer and address, 7:30.

EASTER DAY.
Holy communion, 7:30 and 11 a. m.; S. S. festival, 3:30 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

New Store.
H. Kreiger the South Norwalk milliner has commenced moving back again into his newly refitted store in the Mahackemo block and expects to resume business there at an early date, possibly next Tuesday.

Runaway.
A horse and sleigh belonging to Clarence Buttery and driven by Harry Bartram took fright at a trolley car and ran away on East avenue, yesterday afternoon. The driver was thrown out and landed in a snow drift and the sleigh was overturned.

The horse continued on his run along the avenue and becoming entangled in the harness was thrown to the ground, succeeding in breaking a shaft and one of the runners of the sleigh. The driver started after him and in a few minutes had the animal on his feet again. After some difficulty the damage to the sleigh was temporarily repaired.

Arrested For Assault.
Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock Officer Hunt arrested a colored man named William Mason for assault on Miss Florence Carl. He was locked up in the police station but later was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Judge Gregory Nominated.
Just after the GAZETTE had gone to press yesterday afternoon, a dispatch from Hartford was received stating that Judge Henry W. Gregory had received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic caucus for associate judge of the Norwalk Town Court.

Saints' Convention.
Messrs. A. E. Stone, Judson Cable and William E. Tuttle, of Broad River, have been elected delegates to the Latter Day Saints' convention to be held in Brooklyn, to-morrow. Mrs. A. E. Stone, Julius Cable and Homer Rutherford will represent the Sunday school at the convention.

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.

YACHT CLUB OFFICERS.

The Nominating Committee Submit a List of Names.

The unauthorized nominating committee of the Norwalk Yacht club has prepared the following list of officers for the ensuing year.

- Commodore, Charles B. Keeler.
- Vice-Commodore, A. E. Chasmar.
- Rear-Commodore, Clarence F. Osborn.
- Treasurer, M. A. Griffin.
- Secretary, D. W. Raymond.
- Asst. Secretary, Victor W. Ferris.
- Measurer, Alonzo W. Smith.
- Governing committee, H. A. Mathewson, Hubert E. Bishop, Edward E. Gorham, Herbert R. Smith, Samuel Lyles.
- Regatta Committee, Geo. R. Van Alstyne, Thos. Benedict, Jr., Oliver H. Jennings.

The annual meeting of the club will be held Saturday evening, February 25, when the above list of officers will be voted upon as well as an amendment to the by-laws. The question of issuing bonds in amount sufficient to take up the mortgage debt of the club property will also be considered at the meeting.

More Than a Million.
More than a million has been taken from the Danbury tax list by the board of relief. The list amounted to more than eight million dollars. To this \$3,200 was added. The soldiers' abatements amounted to \$198,434. The property abatement was \$926,994. The total abatement, including that upon the property of blind persons and others, was \$1,137,401. This leaves the grand list \$7,442,720, which is \$250,000 more than last year's list.

The Last Chance.
The Board of Relief of the City of Norwalk will hold its last meeting in the council rooms to-morrow evening from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. This will be the last chance for the city tax-payers to appear before the board and enter their objections to the assessment made against their property by the board of assessors.

Brave Men Fall
Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at John A. Riggs' Drug Store, 11 Main street. Every bottle guaranteed.

ULSTER RUINED.

Improvised as a Fire Extinguisher at the Home of George H. Allen.

The overturning of an oil stove at the home of George H. Allen on Main street, yesterday afternoon, set fire to the parlor carpet.

Fortunately Mr. Allen was home at the time, and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before any great amount of damage had been done other than to the carpet and an ulster which he had hastily improvised as a fire extinguisher.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Allen's children who were at play in the room at the time, and were no doubt the cause of it.

At the risk of being severely burned Mr. Allen picked the stove up and hurled it through a rear window into a snowbank.

Big Storm Stalled Business.
The big storm was a crusher so saith the Boston Store in its new advertisement to-day. It stalled the Boston Store's slogan "Always Busy" and put its sales seven days behind. In order to make up for it, this week they must sell as much as they ordinarily do in two weeks. Prices must do the work. Cuts have been made in the prices of goods in every department. Read the advertisement to-day and go there where money can be saved.

Third Without A Colonel.
Colonel Alexander Rodgers, who has been acting as colonel of the Third Connecticut since the resignation of Colonel Tyler, has been appointed a special inspector of the quartermaster's department, and has been ordered to temporary duty at Tampa, Fla. This leaves the Third without a colonel again. It is not known whether another will be designated.

Real Estate Dealer Dead.
L. D. Hinman, a prominent New Haven real estate dealer, died suddenly of heart disease in his office on Chapel street yesterday afternoon. He was 71 years old and was a 331 degree Mason. He leaves a wife and one child.

The Weather.
Generally cloudy weather to-night and Saturday.

THE MODERN WAY
Commends itself to the well-informed to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

Great Sale of Granite Iron Ware.

THE BOSTON STORE!

35 Good Clipper Sleds at Half Price.

THE BIG STORM WAS A CRUSHER.

It stalled the Boston Store's Slogan, "Always Busy."

It put our sales seven days behind.

This Week we must sell as much as we ordinarily do in two weeks

PRICES MUST DO THE WORK.

1ST GREAT CUT. \$16.00 and \$18.00 finest Kersey jackets in the country \$7.50. \$10.00 and \$12.00 jackets all silk lined \$5.00.	8TH GREAT CUT. \$1.00 dress goods 55c. 50c " " 25c.	15TH GREAT CUT. \$4.00 corduroy waists \$2.00.
2ND GREAT CUT. 1 case of 10c new spring ginghams for dresses and shirt waists 6c.	9TH GREAT CUT. \$1.00 comfortables 79c.	16TH GREAT CUT. \$1.50 plaid waists 75c.
3RD GREAT CUT. \$3.50 and \$4.00 children's jackets for \$1.50 and \$2.50.	10TH GREAT CUT. \$5.95 all wool blankets \$4.50.	17TH GREAT CUT. \$1.50 flannel waist braided, sizes 40 & 42 only 98c.
4th GREAT CUT. \$1.00 and \$1.50 wool underwear for men, 83c.	11TH GREAT CUT. \$2.25 flannelette wrappers, \$1.69. 1.50 " " 1.17. 1.25 " " .97. .98 " " .77.	18TH GREAT CUT. 75c. dressing sacques 67c. 98c " " 77. \$1.50 " " \$1.17.
5TH GREAT CUT. \$38.00 fur cape \$25.00.	12TH GREAT CUT. Winter tailor-made suits—\$15.00 ones \$7.50.	19TH GREAT CUT. 4 ps glass table set 29c. 4qt preserve dish cut glass pattern 15c.
6TH GREAT CUT. \$25.00 matelaise cape \$14.50.	13TH GREAT CUT. 50c children's Tam-o-Shanter hats, 25c.	Hanging Hall Lamps complete, 98c. 98c Vase Lamp, 69c.
7TH GREAT CUT. \$1.25 flannel night gowns 75c.	14TH GREAT CUT. \$1.98 black brilliantine waists \$1.25.	Granite Iron frying-pans, 5 qt. pudding pans, 12c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

DRIVING OUT REBELS

They Fire at Americans Under Cover of White Flag.

CALIFORNIANS HAVE A HOT FIGHT.

Our Outposts Twelve Miles Out—Hoilo Again Heard From—Miller's Forces Push on to Jaro—Guerrilla Warfare Planned.

MANILA, Feb. 16.—Several rebels Tuesday afternoon having fired from houses bearing white flags on the American outposts, Colonel Smith, with Companies L, D and M of the California volunteers, proceeded to clean out the enemy along his front.

The rebels opposed him from the brush, and several skirmishes occurred, during which nine of the Californians were slightly wounded, before the rebels were driven out.

The work proceeded yesterday in a systematic manner, a gunboat shelling the villages and working her rapid fire guns very effectively on the jungle.

The entire California regiment, with the exception of two companies; four companies of the Washington regiment, two companies of the Idaho regiment and a battery of the Sixth artillery were engaged. The rebels were driven toward Lake Laguna de Bayo. The rebels held their fire, apparently being short of ammunition, but they fought desperately.

The American outposts in this direction are now fully 12 miles out.

All is quiet along the rest of the line, with the exception that an occasional exchange of shots between the sharpshooters breaks the monotony of the day.

Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Potter of the signal corps arrived from Hoilo Tuesday evening with dispatches from Brigadier General M. D. Miller to Major General E. S. Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippine Islands.

On Sunday afternoon General Miller ordered a reconnaissance in force to ascertain the enemy's position. Major Cheatham's battalion of the Tennessee volunteer regiment marched beyond Molo without finding the enemy and returned to Hoilo.

Kellar's battalion of the Eighteenth United States infantry, with two Hotchkiss guns and one Gatling gun, marched toward Jaro. Midway between Hoilo and Jaro this battalion encountered a large body of the enemy, occupying both sides of the road, who met the advance of the American troops with a severe and well directed fire. The Americans deployed and returned the fire with a number of volleys. The troops advanced steadily, supported by the Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, and drove the enemy through Jaro to the open country beyond. The town of Jaro was found to be deserted, and all portable property had been removed. When the Americans entered the place, there were only a few Chinese there.

At 4:10 o'clock p. m. Captain Griffiths raised the American flag over the presidencia.

Filipinos to Wage Guerrilla Warfare
LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Filipino agents here have received a cablegram from Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, saying:

"The statement of General Otis that he has a copy of a telegram from me, advising Aguinaldo to attack the Americans, is an absolute fabrication. I challenge General Otis to produce the telegram."

Agoncillo adds that the Americans threaten to exterminate the Filipinos.

The European junta announces that it has received a message from Manila saying the Filipinos have made all the arrangements necessary for guerrilla warfare around Manila, that fighting has been in progress without intermission since Feb. 4 and that the Americans have lost heavily in killed and wounded. Aguinaldo's headquarters, it is pointed out, is now at Marilao, near Calocan, out of range of the warships in the bay.

Exports and Imports For January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The bureau of statistics has made public its statement of exports and imports for the month of January, 1899, and for the seven months of the present fiscal year. The statement shows that the total exports of merchandise for January, 1899, were \$115,515,951, as compared with \$108,428,674 in January, 1898, and the imports \$58,472,315 against \$50,827,714 in 1898, making an excess of exports over imports for January, 1899, of \$57,043,636, compared with an excess of exports in January, 1898, of \$57,588,930. The total exports for January, 1899, were \$2,370,533 and the imports \$6,065,050, making an excess of imports of \$3,735,577 against an excess of exports in January, 1898, of \$3,834,751. The exports of silver in January, 1899, were \$5,358,900 and the imports \$2,591,718, an excess of exports of \$2,767,182 against an excess in January, 1898, of \$1,766,359.

To Pay Claims Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Cummings of New York has introduced a bill to pay \$10,000 each to August Bolton of New York and Gustav Richieu of Boston, American seamen. These are somewhat famous claims, originally against Spain, for which congress authorized the president to use such means as might be necessary to secure payment. The war stopped any executive action in that line, and by the treaty of peace the United States undertook to care for these and other claims against Spain.

McCarrell Bill Goes Over.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—The house, by a vote of 88 to 85, adjourned yesterday without taking action on the McCarrell jury bill. The bill now goes over until March 21, when it will be taken up for second reading. There was a fine display of sparring between both sides all day over this measure. The bill, which has been charged, is in the interest of United States Senator Quay, has already passed the senate. The Quay conspiracy trial has been fixed for Feb. 27.

Egypt Willing to Renew.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—According to the Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Egyptian government has addressed a circular to the powers expressing its willingness to agree to a renewal of the mixed tribunal for a further term of five years.

A TALE OF GOLD.

Dawson City Miners Are Remarkable For Their Honesty.

Much has been written of the wonders of the Klondike goldfields, a correspondent writes, but practically nothing has been said of the almost phenomenal honesty of the miners. What amazed me most during my first few days in Dawson City was the reckless way in which miners left thousands of pounds' worth of gold exposed in empty cabins and tents, as if inviting the first comer to help himself. There were millions lying about without anyone looking after them, and so far as one could see, they belonged to nobody.

I explored many of these cabins during their owners' absence, and in the very first cabin I entered I saw a dirty, tattered blanket carelessly thrown over two mackerel kits. I lifted the blanket and found that the kits were almost full to the brim with gold dust and nuggets to the value of at least £5,000. The miner was out prospecting on Bear Creek, and had no more anxiety about his pile than if it were safely housed in the Bank of England.

It was the same in nearly every cabin I entered. Gold greeted me everywhere. There were shelves full of oil-cans, meat-tins, fruit-jars, and buckskin and walrus bags packed with the precious metal, all as unprotected as if they were full of potatoes.

One Norwegian miner on Hunker Creek had made a strong-box of a pair of canvas overalls, the legs of which he had sewn up. I lifted the uncanny "safe" and found that it weighed a good 100lb., every ounce of which was virgin gold; and the least value I could place on those dirty overalls was £5,000.

There were five gallon oil-cans full of gold carelessly pushed under the miners' bunks, every one of which held a fortune, for which most men strove a lifetime.

Out on Eldorado Creek there is a settlement of miners who have no fewer than fourteen rich claims, and are washing out gold at the rate of many thousands of pounds a week. Their strong room is a common galvanized washing-tub, and when I was there it was three-quarters full of gold, and much too heavy for two strong men to lift. Had I been inclined I might have pinched thousands of pounds' worth. Gold abounded on every side which seemed to belong to nobody.

Even if a miner leaves his cabin for a week or more, he simply leaves a notice to this effect attached to the walls. He never thinks of putting a guard over his pile.

Of course there have been attempts at theft, but the perpetrators have been invariably detected. In one recent case the thief managed to carry his booty a distance of ten miles, when cold and exhaustion compelled him to take shelter at the cabin of one of the miners. His host's suspicion was aroused by the man's conduct and by the bags of gold, for which he could not satisfactorily account.

The miner detained his guest, communicated with some of his fellows; and fifteen of them assembled in the hut and sat in judgment on the thief. He was found guilty, and half-a-dozen bullets put a sudden end to his career.

Such cases, however, are very rare; and it speaks volumes for the honesty of the 40,000 men who are now gathered in Dawson City that they can see hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of gold lying about, without even thinking of laying hands on it. To my mind by far the luckiest man in the Klondike is a man you have probably never heard of—Halsey Putnam. Before coming to the Klondike, Halsey had tried and failed in almost every calling a man can follow, from blacksmith to laborer in the Brooklyn parks, and from printer to barman. When he reached Dawson he had not the necessary 50 cents for a shave; and 1/2 lb. of meat at 70 cents a pound would have put him in the "Bankruptcy Court."

Within a few months Halsey had mined and sold £14,000 worth of gold; and to-day, after little more than a year at his last lucky venture, he could write you a cheque for £50,000, and yet retire on a fortune.

DOG PRINTS A NEWSPAPER.

Odd Motor Power Employed in the Office of a Western Paper.

A dog that runs the entire machinery of a printing office is a novelty. Yet there are many persons who can testify that Plymouth, Wis., possesses such an animal. Gypsy is the name of this remarkable dog-engine, and he is the property of Messrs. Carroll & Bowers, proprietors of the Plymouth Review, Gyp, as he is known to the children of the town, is a gigantic, 2 year-old English mastiff, weighing 140 pounds, who has been taught to furnish the motive power for running the presses of the Review office. A large wooden wheel, eight feet in diameter, was built expressly for Gyp's accommodation. At the word of command the intelligent canine enters the wheel and begins his work. To the wheel is attached a belt connecting with the presses in the next room. In two hours Gyp has run off an edition of 1,000 papers on a Prouty power press. He also runs a Jones-Gorden half medium job press, and in fact all the presses of the office except the small card press, which goes by foot power. Gyp runs off the weekly edition of the Review regularly and the job presses daily. He seems to enjoy his work, and never has to be driven to his station, but on the contrary shows an unwillingness to stop when ordered to come out of the big wheel.—Chicago Times Herald.

WHAT A LOT OF THEM.

Norwalk Produces its Share But They Are Crowding Less Every Day.

What a wonderful lot of people there are who suffer with backache. From the millionaire sitting in his office clipping coupons, down to the humble citizen who swings a pick for a dollar a day; nobody is free from it.

And it all comes from the same cause. The kidneys are to blame. Backache is really nothing but kidney ache. You can be sure that it means a disordered condition of the kidneys.

And if you are wise, you will heed the warning immediately. Backache neglected means severer forms of kidney disease, diabetes, urinary troubles, Bright's disease—death.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the one simple remedy that can be relied upon in all forms of kidney trouble.

Some of your neighbors have tried them and not one has found them wanting. Here is the experience of a Norwalk citizen:

Mr. Josiah Dodge, No. 2 Belden place, says: "I had some trouble in the way of kidney complaint, and rheumatic-like pains in the back. Being a frequent visitor at Mr. Hale's (now Glendening & Co's) drug store, I noticed a great many people buying Doan's Kidney Pills, and as they all spoke very highly about the results obtained, I got a box, began taking them and in a few days' time they had cured the attack. I am recommending them to my friends."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

THE SUCCULENT REEDBIRD.

How He Should Be Cooked and How He Should Be Eaten.

Philadelphia is the only city in the world where the reedbird can be found in a state of overrunning obesity, and the only place where he can be cooked to perfection. In New York the French cooks conceal its delicate toothsome in rich dressing. There they know as little about reedbirds as they do about terrapin, scrapple, and peppercorn. Recently there was given in this city a dinner in which reedbirds were served in thirteen different forms. Among the courses were soup made from reedbirds, reedbirds stuffed with Blue Point oysters, reedbirds placed inside a hollow potato and roasted, reedbirds stuffed with herb filling and baked, reed birds stewed with fresh mushrooms, reedbirds split and broiled—an abominable practice, by the way—reed bird saute, and a seeming pie, from which two dozen reedbirds flew forth and around the room.

But, after all, there is only one way to cook and eat the succulent reedbird—saute! Select birds which have little clumps of yellow fat on both sides of the part last over the fence. Place them in a sauce pan, or better still, a chafing-dish, with plenty of the best butter, salt, black pepper, and a plentiful sprinkling of paprika—the sweet Hungarian pepper which nowadays can be found in any first-class grocery. They must not be split and their heads must not be removed. Cook them for five or six minutes, according to the size of the bird and the heat of the fire, but do not allow the yellow fat to become browned. Nothing could be simpler, and yet few, very few cooks can prepare a reedbird without destroying its toothsome.

There is also an art in the eating of his daintiness, but it can only be applied to birds of the character and prepared in the manner described above. Wring off the head and sink your teeth into and absorb the brains. Then hold the little darling aloft by the protruding bones of both legs, and slipping him into a watering mouth, crunch your way through his carcass until not a bit of him remains but the leg bones. Then cast your eyes about and say grace. That's eating reedbirds, that is.—Philadelphia Times.

Troublesome Jerusalem.

People often ask how it is that the future of Palestine presents such difficulties. The reason is simply that Jerusalem—you cannot separate Jerusalem from Palestine—is the sacred city of so many creeds and warring faiths. Not only is it the holy place of all the Christian churches, and two of them quarrel bitterly over it—the Greeks and the Latins—but it is also one of the most sacred places in the Mohammedan world. Mecca and Medina are hardly more sacred than the Mosque of Omar. That is a fact which is often ignored by Europeans, who forget that to turn the Mohammedans out of the temple enclosure would disturb the whole Moslem world from the Straits Settlement to Albania. We must never forget that Mohammedan pilgrims from India visit Jerusalem just as Christian pilgrims visit from Europe. Lastly, Jerusalem is profoundly sacred to the Jews, and the Jews are beginning to be locally numerous and important.—Spectator.

What it Does

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures malaria and bilious attacks. It cures nervous prostration and exhaustion. It makes the nerves strong. It makes rich, red blood, firm flesh, solid muscle and healthy fibres. It banishes dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. It does all these things.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '98.

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

INCOME.	
Received for Premiums	\$42,318,748 51
From all other Sources	12,687,880 92
	\$55,006,629 43

DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Policy-holders for Claims, by Death	\$13,265,908 00
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	11,485,751 35
For all other Accounts	10,493,379 53
	\$35,245,038 88

ASSETS.	
United States Bonds and other Securities	\$160,956,141 33
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	68,803,580 90
Loans on Bonds and other Securities,	9,390,619 00
Real Estate, appraised by Insurance Superintendents	
at \$23,534,826.88 : Book Value	20,604,649 61
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	11,621,377 36
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	6,434,957 10
	\$277,517,325 36

LIABILITIES.	
Policy Reserves, etc.,	\$23,058,640 68
Contingent Guarantee Fund,	42,238,684 68
Divisible Surplus	\$2,220,000 00
	\$27,517,325 36
Insurance and Annuities in Force	\$971,711,997 79

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.

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M'KINLEY IN BOSTON

A Magnificent Reception Accorded the President.

SPEECH AT THE HOME MARKET CLUB

War Was Fought by a United Nation. Protocol Welcomed by Lovers of Peace—Philippines in American Hands and Will Be Benefited.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—William McKinley, president of the United States, with four members of his cabinet and other associates, arrived in Boston yesterday forenoon as guests of the Home Market club, a national organization of Republicans.

The crowning event of the day, and in fact the principal feature of the president's visit, was the banquet tendered to him by the Home Market club at Mechanics' hall. It was the largest banquet ever arranged in this country, the exact number of persons who were served being 1,914. Besides these there were fully 3,800 spectators in the balconies.

At the close of the banquet President Plunkett introduced President McKinley, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: "The years go quickly. It seems not so long, but in fact six years since it was my honor to be a guest of the Home Market club. Much has happened in the intervening time. Issues which were then engaging us have been settled or put aside for larger and more absorbing ones. Domestic conditions have improved and are generally satisfactory.

"We have made progress in industry and have realized the prosperity for which we have been striving. We had four long years of adversity, which taught us some lessons which will never be unlearned and which will be valuable in guiding our future action. We have not only been successful in our financial and business affairs, but have been successful in a war with a foreign power, which has added great glory to American arms and a new chapter to American history.

"I do not know why in the year 1899 this republic has unexpectedly had placed before it mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here, and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago, apparently heedless of its larger results, are the first to cry out against the far-reaching consequences of their own act.

"War was declared in April, 1898, with practical unanimity by the congress and once upon us was sustained by like unanimity among the people. There had been many who would have precipitated it at an earlier date. In its prosecution and conclusion the great majority of our countrymen of every section believed they were fighting in a just cause, and at home or at sea or in the field they had part in its glorious triumphs. It was the war of an undivided nation.

"Every great act in its progress, from Manila to Santiago, from Guam to Porto Rico, met universal and hearty commendation. The protocol commanded the practically unanimous approval of the American people. It was welcomed by every lover of peace beneath the flag.

"The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought; it is a trust from which we will not flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home, to whom they commit its execution, while Dewey and Otis and the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

"What nation was ever able to write an accurate programme of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in advance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but a higher power decrees its bounds and fixes its relations and responsibilities.

"We hear no complaint of the relations created by the war between this government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as in a different relation; but whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question, there is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that. Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of manly duty to require Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers, and thus shirk our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications.

"Such a course could not be thought of. And yet had we refused to accept the session of them we should have had no power over them even for their own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until these islands became ours either by conquest or treaty. There was but one alternative, and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines.

"Our concern was not for territory or trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destiny, without our willing it, had been put in our hands. It was with this feeling that from the first day to the last not one word or line went from the executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila or to our peace commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind first after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own honor and the welfare and happiness and the rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. Did we need their consent to perform a great act for humanity? We had it in every aspiration of their minds, in every hope of their hearts. Was it necessary to ask their consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish sovereignty or to enter Manila bay and destroy the Spanish sea power there? We did not ask them. We were obeying a higher moral obligation which rested on us and which did not require anybody's consent. We were doing our duty by them with the consent of our own consciences and with the approval of civilization.

Every present obligation has been met and fulfilled in the expulsion of Spanish sovereignty from their islands, and while the war that destroyed it was in progress we could not ask their views, nor can we now ask their consent.

"Indeed, can any one tell me in what form it could be marshaled and ascertained until peace and order, so necessary to the reign of reason, shall be secured and established? A reign of terror is not the kind of rule under which right action and deliberate judgment are possible. It is not a good time for the liberator to submit important questions concerning liberty and government to the liberated while they are shooting down their rescuers.

"We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by more than two-thirds of the senate of the United States and by the judgment of nine-tenths of its people. No nation was ever more fortunate in war or more honorable in negotiations in peace. Spain is now eliminated from the problem. It remains to ask what we shall now do. I do not intrude upon the duties of congress or seek to anticipate or forestall its action. I only say that the treaty of peace, honorably secured, having been ratified by the United States, and, as we confidently expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, congress will have the power, and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these peoples in distant seas.

"It is sometimes hard to determine what is best to do, and the best thing to do is oftentimes the hardest. The prophet of evil would do nothing because he flinches at sacrifice and effort and to do nothing is easiest and involves the least cost. On those who have things to do there rests a responsibility which is not on those who have no obligations as doers. If the doubters were in a majority, there would, it is true, be no labor, no sacrifice, no anxiety and no burden raised or carried; no contribution for our ease and purse and comfort to the welfare of others, or even to the extension of our resources to the welfare of ourselves. There would be ease, but, alas, there would be nothing done.

"But grave problems come in the life of a nation, however much men may seek to avoid them. They come without our seeking. Why we do not know, and it is not always given us to know, but the generation on which they are forced cannot avoid the responsibility of honestly striving for their solution. We may not know precisely how to solve them, but we can make an honest effort to that end, and if made in conscience, justice and honor, it will not be in vain.

"The future of the Philippine Islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected the executive department of this government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell today what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, their and our well being.

"If we knew everything by intuition—and I sometimes think that there are those who believe that if we do not they do—we should not need information, but unfortunately most of us are not in that happy state. The whole subject is now with congress, and congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we not rely? I believe in them; I trust in them. I know of no better or safer human tribunal than the people.

"Until congress shall direct otherwise it will be the duty of the executive to possess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and order and beneficent government, affording them every opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in their thrift and industry, making them feel and know that we are their friends, not their enemies; that their good is our aim, that their welfare is our welfare, but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged, and unquestioned.

"No imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag.

"Why read ye not the changeless truth, The free can conquer but to save."

"If we can benefit these remote peoples, who will object? If in the years of the future they are established in government under law and liberty, who will regret our perils and sacrifices? Who will not rejoice in our heroism and humanity? Always perils, and always after them safety. Always darkness and clouds, but always shining through them the light and the sunshine. Always cost and sacrifice, but always after them the fruition of liberty, education and civilization.

"I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all absorbing to me, but I cannot bound my vision by the bloodstained trenches around Manila, where every red drop, whether from the veins of an American soldier or a misguided Filipino, is anguish to my heart, but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands, under the impulse of the year just passed, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas, a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities, a people redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to the arts of peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of education and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall for ages hence bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization."

Nebraska Senators Favor Expansion.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—The senate yesterday voted 20 to 122 in favor of expansion. The question was upon a resolution introduced by a Populist member calling upon congress to at once withdraw the troops from the Philippines.

General Smith's Widow Dies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Elizabeth Budd Smith, widow of General Thomas Kirby Smith, who performed brilliant service during the war of the rebellion, died here yesterday.

FELIX FAURE DEAD.

President of the French Republic Expires Suddenly.

IMMENSE CROWDS AT THE ELYSEE.

He Was the Son of a Cabinet Maker. Became a Courier and Afterward a Commission Merchant—Elected President in 1895.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—M. Felix Faure, president of the republic of France, died at 10 o'clock last night, after an illness of three hours. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at half past 6 in the afternoon, when a message was dispatched to the premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the president was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee.

All medical efforts proved futile, and the president died on the stroke of 10.

The flag over the Elysee was immediately lowered to half mast, and the news was dispatched to all the officials and the members of the cabinet. General Zurlinden, military governor of



PRESIDENT FAURE.

Paris; the grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the prefect of the Seine, the prefect of the police of Paris and the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies promptly arrived at the Elysee.

The late M. Francois Felix Faure, sixth president of the third republic of France, was born in January, 1841, according to Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," on Jan. 20 of that year; according to Vapereau, on Jan. 30. The house in which he was born is still standing in the Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. At that time it was No. 71. Now it is 65. There his father, Jean Faure, born in St. Symphorien (Rhône) in 1810, had set up business as a cabinet maker. Young Faure, who was christened Francois Felix, was baptized in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul on Feb. 3.

He was educated at a private commercial school and was then sent to England for two years to learn the language and to become acquainted with English methods of business. On his return to France he went to Amboise, that ancient town stored with so many historic memories, and there mastered the business of a courier. When quite young, he married the daughter of M. Bellot, an attorney at Amboise, afterward mayor of the city and later senator for Indre-et-Loire. It is interesting to know that M. Faure's wife is responsible for much of the success he attained—in fact, the marriage was his first upward step. Almost immediately afterward he settled at Havre as a fellow-trader and commission merchant, and he soon became a leading shipowner.

During the war Gambetta sent him to England to buy arms for the Franc-Tireurs and Mobs. He was deprived of his deputy majority by the Broglie cabinet of 1874, but he compensated himself for the loss of office by devoting increased attention to provident, educational and charitable institutions.

In August, 1881, he offered himself as a Republican candidate for parliament in the Third district of Havre and was elected by a majority of 200 votes over M. le Vaillant du Douet, the Monarchist candidate. He was appointed under secretary of state for the colonies in the Gambetta administration formed in November of that year and held the same office in the ministries of M. Jules Ferry in 1883, M. Brisson in 1885 and M. Tirard in 1887. In May, 1891, he became minister of marine in M. Dupuy's cabinet and was appointed vice president of the chamber of deputies, a position to which he was several times elected. Naturally his business position at Havre made him an authority on shipping, commercial and colonial questions, and during these years he compiled a valuable work on the "Comparative Budgets of European States."

On the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, who resigned the presidency Jan. 16, 1895, he was chosen president by 430 votes as against 361 given to M. Henri Brisson, the election taking place Jan. 17, 1895. His popularity has continually increased since then, and the success he gained in his exalted position has been undeniable. Though a "man of the people" and once a wearer of the workman's apron, he was an unusually enlightened and refined personage. All who came into contact with him have described him as extremely winning in character as well as in appearance.

Destructive Blaze in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—A fire, which was discovered at 9:30 o'clock last night, destroyed the five story brick buildings 1224 to 1228 Market street, owned by John Wanamaker, causing a damage that will easily reach \$700,000. No. 1228, which was occupied by the Waters Drug company, offered the greatest resistance to the firemen's efforts. No. 1226 was occupied by John Wanamaker as a laundry. This was also completely ruined. The Emerson Shoe company occupied 1224. The fire spread rapidly in the rear, and finally crossed Ludlow street, where St. John's parish house was burned.

Inquiry Opens Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Formal investigation into the beef scandal begins today, when the Wade court of inquiry will hold its first session and determine upon its course of procedure. All of the members of the court are in Washington, Brigadier General Davis, the last member to arrive, reaching this city late last night.

DR. CONNER SCORES MILES.

Believes That the General Should Be Dismissed From the Army.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The attack on General Miles made by Dr. P. S. Conner, a member of the war investigation commission, at a complimentary dinner given in honor of Dr. Conner's return home from Washington was a topic of general discussion in this city yesterday. Dr. Conner's position as a member of the commission rendered his statements of particular weight.

The following signed statement was given out last night:

"Some of the newspaper reports of my remarks on Tuesday evening are in a measure incorrect, and I beg that you will permit me to correct them.

"I did not state that 'the commanding general, who, in the time of great importance, the time that meant much to the destiny of the United States and the world, was in the rear of the victorious army crying 'Beef! Beef!' should be dismissed from the army that he belongs to and not reduced in rank."

"The statement, and the whole statement, was that 'it was not the first time in history that there was heard in the rear of a victorious army the discordant cry of 'Beef! Beef!' and in legal fashion cited 'Henry versus Hook, first Wirt, 261.'" No statement, was made that the major general commanding the army was 'the only officer who belittled the efforts of the administration and the war department in particular, the only one who manifested any jealousy. He disgraced the dignity and the honor of his exalted position. Again I say he should be dismissed from the service' nor anything relating to these matters.

"I did say, and it is true, that the major general commanding the army was the only witness before the commission who would neither swear nor affirm and the only general officer before us who had not a single good word to say for the officers and men of the army.

"Having expressed the opinion that the commission was glad that there was to be a board of inquiry to investigate the matter of beef issue and the hope that it would be able to ascertain all the facts, I hazarded the prediction that 'if the board of inquiry reaches the same conclusion as the war investigating commission, then the commanding general will be dismissed from the army of the United States,' and I fully believe that this is a true statement of what will come.

"I have not the honor to represent the administration or the war department and have not the slightest knowledge of what is thought by the president of the United States, the secretary of war or any one else in authority. Very respectfully,

"P. S. CONNER."

President Goes to Boston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—President McKinley and party, who left Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday at 5:25 p. m., passed through this city last night en route for Boston. The party consisted of the president, Secretaries Alger, Long and Bliss, Postmaster General Smith, Representative Grosvenor, Mr. Porter and Mr. Cortelyou, secretaries to the president; Major Hopkins and Mr. Thorin, one of the White House doorkeepers. Mrs. Bliss, wife of Secretary Bliss, accompanied the party as far as New York.

Luncheon For Beveridge.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Albert J. Beveridge, recently elected to the United States senate from Indiana, was tendered a luncheon at the Union League yesterday. Senator Dlect Beveridge was to have been the guest of honor and principal speaker at the Lincoln day banquet at the Union League Monday night, but he became snow bound in a train about 40 miles west of Philadelphia and did not reach here until the following night. About 100 prominent citizens met the senator at luncheon yesterday.

Religious Enthusiasm Runs High.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—For the past week Dr. Wilbur Chapman, the evangelist, has been holding revival meetings in this city. The interest in them has become so intense that yesterday afternoon all the leading business men and nine-tenths of the smaller merchants and three-quarters of the saloon keepers closed up their places for three hours in order to allow their employees to attend a meeting. The business portion of the city was deserted from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Blockade Raised at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The railroads reaching Baltimore are rapidly assuming their normal condition, and by noon today it is expected that both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania will run at least their passenger trains on schedule time. One track of either line is open between Washington and Philadelphia, and several New York trains arrived yesterday, with long overduress passengers and mail aboard.

The Utah Deadlock.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15.—The joint assembly took two ballots yesterday and adjourned. The last ballot resulted: King, 7; McCune, 27; Powers, 3; Cannon, 12; Sutherland, 12; absent, 2.

Brooms and Brushes
must be cleaned often, else they become dangerous germ collectors. Hair brushes demand special attention from the standpoint of both health and cleanliness. They can be cleaned quickly and thoroughly by washing in a weak suds made from

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Gold Dust cleans everything quickly, cheaply, thoroughly, and saves both time and worry.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York.
Boston. Philadelphia.

Norwalk Fire Insurance Co.
—IN—
SUCCESSFUL OPERATION SINCE 1860.
NO OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

FIRE INSURANCE

A Wise Man Keeps his Home Insured Against Fire.

THE BEST COMPANIES REPRESENTED

W. H. BYINGTON,

ROOM 1, GAZETTE BUILDING, NORWALK, CON

DAILY FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN
Norwalk, South Norwalk and New York

Propellers Vulcan, City of Norwalk and Eagle

Leave Norwalk 5 p. m.
Leaves South Norwalk at 6:00 p. m.
Leave New York at 3 p. m.

New Direct Fast Line

BETWEEN

New York and the Mediterranean

Regular Passenger Service

BETWEEN

New York, Naples and Genoa.

During Entire Year.

OUTWARDS	PREPAIDS
To Naples \$18	From Naples
" Genoa 19	" Genoa 1
" Messina 20	" Messina 16
" Palermo 20	" Palermo 19

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THIS OFFICE.

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

Dr. Herrick's Liver Pills
the old reliable and sure cure.

For Sick Headache, Biliousness and that miserable feeling, use

NORWALK GAZETTE.

"Truth above all things."

Entered in the Post office as a Newspaper.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

Have you cleared your gutter?

Look out for an old time freshet.

Roofs should be cleared of snow during this warm wave.

If you fall down get up without swearing.

Nothing can stand without slipping up to-day.

Congratulations Judge Gregory, may your shadow never grow less.

A scarcity of fish during Lent is a calamity to the brafn worker.

Can it be possible that Mr. Light will fail to deliver the town court goods.

Owing to the failure of the freight trains to get over the snow covered tracks the Adams Express company has gone into the fish business.

The trolley cars had great difficulty in running this morning owing to the ice on the rails and overhead feed wire, but when a Norwalk trolley car stops running it will be for something more than ice.

The walking excursions upon the frozen waters of the sound may be fun, but there is danger connected with it and we may yet be called upon to record a drowning unless the practice is discontinued.

The nominating committee of the Norwalk Yacht club has reported a list of officers for the ensuing year, who are to be voted upon at the annual meeting on Saturday evening, February 25. The committee has prepared a fairly good ticket barring one or two "holdovers" who have gotten themselves on for an office, and who will probably continue to do so as long as the club remains in existence and they continue as members. In all probability their names will again be rejected at the coming meeting.

THE OTHER FELLOWS.

It is an open door in the Philippines but Aguinaldo very foolishly got his thumb in the crack.—Minneapolis Journal.

Might just as well have gone to the Klonkike after all. There's gold and cold there, but there's cold and no gold here.—New Haven Leader.

Out in Colorado it recently snowed 16 successive days and was pleasant only one day. Nevertheless Mr. Bryan still sticks to the doctrine of 16 to 1.—Waterbury Republican.

Aguinaldo now wants his congress to suspend the constitution. If he is not careful he will be suspended himself and in a very embarrassing way.—New Haven News.

Now let Senator Hoar point to the hundreds of homes made unhappy by bursted water pipes, as a timely illustration of the dangers of expansion.—New Haven Palladium.

It is to be said to the credit of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, that he has come down flat-footed against a proposed prize fight between two noted bruisers within the limits of his jurisdiction.—Springfield Republican.

The horrors of war have been nothing to the deadly record of avalanches, fires, shipwrecks and train disasters of the past few weeks. Hardly a day has

passed without its tale of shocking fatalities on land and sea.—Springfield News.

Gen. Eagan's sentence, which practically amounts to six years' vacation with a salary of \$5,500 a year, would not be a punishment at all except to a high toned soldier, sensitive of his honor. Gen. Eagan does not appear to be that kind of a soldier.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In the reduction of state expenses, the consensus of public opinion, as gathered from state newspapers, is that nobody agrees with all the recommendations, but everybody agrees that the adoption of all would be not so great an evil as endurance of the present system.—Stamford Telegram.

Chicago points with pride to the fact that about 9,000,000 hogs, 3,000,000 cattle and 3,000,000 sheep, not to mention other animals, were slaughtered last year in the stockyards that are located right in the centre of that city. There were rivers of blood and oceans of gore, but Chicago was happy, apparently.—Boston Herald.

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

Professional Card.

LADIES' NURSE. Apply 9 Warren street O10t

USE BRUMMELL'S Celebrated COUGH DROPS



One of them put in the mouth on retiring gives the patient immediate relief and a comfortable night's rest. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Origin of an Old Saying. "It's no time to swap horses when you are crossing a stream," said President Lincoln, on being urged to change one general for another, on the eve of a battle, but this story suggests the origin of the famous reply.

A Hoosier was traveling down the Ohio on a steamboat, with his mare and her two-year colt. The careening of the steamer, as she grazed a sandbar, pitched him and his horse into the river. As he rose, puffing and blowing, he caught hold of the colt's tail. The mare made for the shore, but the frightened colt swam down the current.

"Let go the colt and catch on to the mare!" shouted the passengers on the boat.

"That's easy said," exclaimed the Hoosier, "but this ain't exactly the time for swapping horses to a man that can't swim."

Prepayment of Debentures.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY of Middletown, Conn. Will pay, with interest to date of payment, upon presentation at its Banking House. DEBENTURES—Series 23, 74 and 75, due March 1st, 1899, or will renew them 5 per cent.

PLYMOUTH ROCK ICE

STRICTLY PURE!

Stores and families supplied. Lower rates.

ELLS & CO., 11 North Ave. Norwalk.

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 B '1'd

DINNER SET FREE (decorated or white, 112 & 125 pcs.) OF GOLD WATCH, with only 30 pounds of our CELEBRATED SUN-SUN CHOP



This Tea is packed in 1 pound Decorated TIN Canisters to preserve the rich, fine delicate flavor and great strength. Warranted to suit all tastes. Best Imported. Send this ad and 15c, and we will mail you a 14 lb. sample; or send in your order for 30 pounds. Remember this is a Special Offer. The Great American Tea Co. 31 & 33 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 289.

MILLINERY

New STORE

Opposite the N. Y. Grocery Store. Elegant assortment of trimmed Hats Bonnets, Walking Hats, Turbans, Sais, etc. All are cordially invited to call. Ladies own Material made and trimmed by first class New York milliners MRS. W. FAWCETT, AGT.

FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS

TROUSERS \$5.50 UP.

Old Suits made to look as good as new. Repairing, Altering, Cleaning and Pressing a Specialty. Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

FRANK COCA, 49 Main Street, - - Norwalk

FOR SALE!

A STEAM RADIATOR in good condition. Just the thing for a hall or large room. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

Desirable Property FOR SALE!

The homestead of the late Dr. Brady of Belden Hill, Wilton, consisting of about 3 acres of land, large dwelling house, barn, carriage house, grainery, smoke house, henry, etc., will be sold cheap if applied for at once. Is excellently located and would make a fine health resort. Address, MRS. F. BRADY, or R. H. FITCH, Wilton, Conn.

W. H. HAYWARD & CO.

Pension Attorneys and Solicitors 709 East Capitol Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. All classes of claims presented before the Interior Department. Rejected pension claims a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

Asthma Can Be Cured.
J. R. Niblo, ex-school superintendent of Rochester, Pa., says: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma for years, but I have had a splendid winter, owing to the surprising efficacy of Brazilian Balm." A lady in Cincinnati, who had suffered with asthma for 17 years, could not lie down; was perfectly cured with Brazilian Balm.

Grippe Cured.
"Last winter I had a bad cold and severe cough. I was lame in every joint and muscle. I was sick and felt as though I was coming down with typhoid fever. It was no doubt a bad case of grippe. Mr. E. P. Budge gave me a bottle of Brazilian Balm, saying he was sure it would help me. The relief was almost instantaneous. It quickly stopped my cough and took the grippe with all the pains and soreness out of my system. I gave the balance of the 50-cent bottle to Mrs. Bishop Wiley for her daughter. It proved so beneficial she says she never intends to be without it."—Edwin Fitz Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRAZILIAN BALM!

For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Asthma,

Brazilian Balm
THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALSAM!
...CURES...
Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe
LIKE MAGIC.
RADICALLY CURES
CATARRH!



It clears the head of foul mucous; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and drooping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes
HAY FEVER,
making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the grippe germ and quickly removes all the after bad effect.
INFALLIBLE in ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID and SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.

REG'D TRADE MARK 1882. Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops Earache in 2 minutes. Stops ringing in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection invaluable in female troubles. For outward use heals Cuts, Sores and Burns like magic. Prevents lock-jaw from wounds. QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND PILES.
Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence.
50 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.
\$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

HOME TESTIMONIALS:
"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Payko Postles. "In croup, cold and the worst form of grippe we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—Jno. W. S. Boothe, D. D., Pastor Del. Ass. Bap. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. B. Lore, Chief Jus. of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Culbert. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Scotlen, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Wooten. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Galloway, Pottstown, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten 50-cent bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Anson Burrell, aged 84. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.
B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

For Grip, Coughs and Colds.

Saves Doctor's Bills.
Families in the country should always keep Brazilian Balm on hand. It is the doctor in the house, always ready and reliable. For colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, asthma, pleurisy, rheumatism, constipation, female troubles, and all kinds of fevers it acts like magic, and saves many a doctor's bill and many a long sickness.

A Remarkable Cure.
Mr. Alexander Moore, a reliable business man, of 1230 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I contracted a violent cold which settled all over me. The pain in my chest and side was excruciating. The doctor gave me medicine and blistered my side, but I only grew worse. Then you gave me a bottle of Brazilian Balm. I had little or no faith in it, but decided to try it. I took 3 or 4 good doses before bed time, and rubbed it well over my blistered side. That night I slept like a top—my first good rest for over a week—and awoke in the morning cured. Brazilian Balm is simply invaluable."

Why Suffer with Dyspepsia?
Chas. Broome, 850 South Second St., Philadelphia, says: "It took only two months for Brazilian Balm to cure me of dyspepsia with which I suffered over 30 years. Now I have no pain or stomach cough, and can eat anything. Brazilian Balm beats the world."

Had Catarrh 36 Years.
Josiah Bacon, conductor on the P. W. & B. R. R., says: "I had suffered with catarrh for 36 years and regarded my case as hopeless. One day I saw the testimonial of Geo. H. Hearn in a Brazilian Balm circular. Hearn was the engineer on my train and I knew his case was desperate. I talked with Hearn and his cure gave me hope. I began the use of the Balm at once. There was not much change for the first two months but then I began to improve and in six months, to my inexpressible satisfaction, I was entirely cured."

Cured in One Night.
Charles H. Connelle, Esq., leading lawyer of York, Pa., says: "Your Brazilian Balm cured me of one of the worst colds I ever experienced, in one night. I think it the greatest medicine in the market, and you can use my name any way you like."

A Blessing For the Ladies.
Thousands of ladies are using Brazilian Balm. For soreness, pain, bearing down and many kinds of trouble, it acts like a charm. A 50 cent or dollar bottle often does more good in one week than any other remedy does in months. It goes right to the spot, removing all inflammation. Mrs. Geo. W. Roberts, of Wilmington, Del., says, "A strong solution of Brazilian Balm and warm water used as an injection has done me more good than all the remedies and prescriptions I ever tried."

For sale by EDWARD P. WEED, 38 Wall Street.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL AND OTHER NEWS

A. Weeks and W.C. Dacey of Boston, are calling on friends in town.

H. D. Butler of New Haven, is in town to-day.

The steamer Medea will make another attempt to break through the ice in the harbor to-day.

A burst in the water pipe in the second story of the DeKlyn building caused considerable damage to the ceiling of the bakery below, last night.

Mrs. Chalmers and family, who have been guests of Mrs. Stephen Gomstock of Morgan avenue, since last spring, leave town to-morrow for New York.

Captain Garret Decker, of East Norwalk, has returned from a trip to Providence, R. I.

—Fresh hams 10c, fresh shoulders 8c, leg of lamb 12½c, 6 Water street.

Henry A. Lane, who lives on Crescent Terrace, slipped and fell on an ice-clad sidewalk on West Washington street this morning, and was quite severely shaken up, but escaped any fractures.

A sleigh in which Edward D. Flynn was riding overturned in front of the South Norwalk post office this morning. The horse was stopped before having done any damage.

Mrs. Frederick Birchard and son, of Rosebank, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lockwood, in Norwalk.

—Porterhouse 15c, sirloin 14c, 2 lbs. round steak 25c, 6 Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Austin, of New Canaan, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slauson of Fair street.

The topic of the mid-week meeting at the Norwalk Methodist church, last night, was "What is Life?" Rev. F. A. Scofield delivered an address.

Miss Sadie Bodwell, Miss Lauretta Ainsworth, Miss Vivian Soderstrom and Mrs. Minnie Nash went to New York, yesterday afternoon, where they attended the grand opera, in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Fox, of West street, entertained friends at a Valentine party, Tuesday night.

Hiram D. Perry and family will return to East Norwalk, having given up their residence in Cambridge, Mass.

Alfred Goldschmidt formerly clerk or Broker A. E. Bohme, has accepted a like position with J. H. Havens & company.

—Fresh hams 10c, fresh shoulders 8c, leg of lamb 12½c, 24 Main street.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hiram Danford was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her home on the Silermine road.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Maples arrived home from their bridal tour yesterday.

A surprise was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Hayes, of Madison street, Tuesday evening, by members of St. Joseph's Guild. Dancing was a feature of the evening and there were musical selections on the guitar by J. J. Snellack, and a recitation by Mrs. Julia O'Brien, entitled The Umbrellas. Supper was served at midnight.

Women Should Know It.

Many women suffer untold agony and misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They have been led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind. Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puff or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it with scalding or burnt sensation, sediment in it after standing in bottle or common glass for twenty-four hours, are signs of kidney and bladder trouble. The above symptoms are often attributed by the patient herself, or by her physician, to female weakness or womb trouble. Hence, so many fail to obtain relief, because they are treating on the disease itself, but a reflection of the primary cause, which is kidney trouble. In fact, women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is easy to get at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar. To prove its wonderful merits, you may have a sample bottle and book telling all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Kindly mention THE NORWALK GAZETTE and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y.

A number of Norwalk young people are arranging to attend the ball to be given by the Bridgeport Concordia society, next Tuesday night. They will go over on the trains leaving South Norwalk at 7:05 and 9:15 o'clock.

John W. Beatty, of East Norwalk, has returned from a business trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurette N. Smith, of Henry street, will entertain the East Norwalk Whist club, to-night.

—Porterhouse 15c, sirloin 14c, 2 lbs. round steak 25c 24 Main street.

Buttery's market on Main street will not be moved across the street, as was at first intended. The partition between it and the portion of the store formerly occupied by F. W. Rogers is being taken down.

A number of the Uncas Tribe of Red Men paid a fraternal visit to Powhan Tribe of Stamford, last night, and met with a hearty reception.

A water pipe at Miss Van Tassell's store on North Main street burst yesterday but the fact was discovered before much damage had been done.

A woman whose name is not learned fell on the icy sidewalk in front of the Mahackemo block last evening and received a severe strain to one of her limbs.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Harriett Frances Bennett was held this afternoon, Rev. F. A. Scofield officiating.

John Hadden is reported as being slightly better of an attack of rheumatism at his home on River street.

Miss Minnie Wixon, of West Main street, is sick.

Miss Carrie E. Flynn is not teaching in Grade 5, Center school, on account of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Harvey Biedent. Miss Emerson is substituting.

Mail carrier John Healy is sick at his home in Center avenue. Henry Perry is taking his place.

The name of A. B. Hill is mentioned as the probable successor of the late W. N. Simons on the Norwalk board of councilmen.

F. H. Bishop and F. L. Madden, of Guilford, are in town to-day.

The street under the railroad bridge at South Norwalk is in a wretched condition.

The A. P. C. sleigh ride, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed on account of the storm. If the sleighing is good the ride will take place next Monday evening.

The Sea Weed club of Broad River will give a stag party next Monday night. The club will go to Stamford.

An adjourned meeting of the Norwalk City council will be held Monday evening.

Strawberries can be secured at the South Norwalk markets at the rate of ten cents each.

Trains are again running on schedule time on the Danbury division of the Consolidated railroad.

Raymond Johnson of West Norwalk, who has been ill for the past three weeks with the grip, was in this city to-day.

Mrs. Nathan Roberts, of Riverside avenue, is quite sick.

Miss Maud P. Bissell, of East Norwalk, is ill of the whooping cough.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Boyer attended the banquet of the Home Market club to President McKinley, in Mechanic's hall, Boston, last night.

Grace M. Richmond celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary on Wednesday. Her aunt, Mrs. H. S. Peck, made her a present of a piano.

The military enrollment of the town of Norwalk has been completed. The total is 1,991, a decrease of 749 from last year.

Mrs. Talmadge Baker is entertaining the Hospital Whist club at her home on West street, this afternoon.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from the pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it with out distress. The price of coffee, 15c and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brush, of Franklin street, attended the funeral of a relative, W. H. Harris, in Montclair, N. J., Tuesday.

The Misses Percy and Edyth Geer, of New London, have returned home after a week's visit with Miss Carrie Platt, of Camp street.

Captain George H. Lock, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Whitney, of Connecticut avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fisher, of Monroe street, entertained a party of friends Wednesday night.

Mrs. Louisa Morgan has returned to her home in Colchester after a visit with Mrs. David M. Corbett and Miss Hilda Schnell.

The hearing on the application for administration on the estate of the late William N. Simons will be held at the probate office, next Wednesday, at 10 a. m.

The case of Fred Burger, who was arrested Wednesday, was continued until next Wednesday.

Prosecuting Attorney, Joseph R. Taylor has an attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fisher, of Monroe street, entertained a party of friends Wednesday evening.

At the annual meeting of the Holmes, Keeler & Selleck company held Wednesday the following officers were re-elected: President, George M. Holmes, secretary and treasurer, Floyd Ruscoe; book-keeper, Farron Betts.

The postponed banquet of the Catholic club will be held, next Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Usher, of New York city, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Lycett, of Cross street.

Platt Price of West avenue celebrated the 77th anniversary of his birth yesterday.

A delegation from the Norwalk Business Men's Association went to New Haven, last night, and attended a session and banquet held by the association of that city.

Silas W. Brown is ill with chills and fever at his home on Main street.

The Ladies Aid Society of the East avenue Methodist Episcopal church propose giving an entertainment and supper on Washington's birthday.

Fishermen are having excellent luck spearing through the ice in the harbor for eels.

Complaint is again being made of upper Union avenue. The snow has not been cleared from in front of the cemetery yet and walking is in very bad condition.

The Homeliest Man in Norwalk, As well as the handsomest, and of hers are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c.

DENS OF HORROR.

Such are the Dens Infested Prisons of Morocco—A Vile System.

The prison system and treatment of prisoners is worse in Morocco than in any other country in the world.

Men are arrested—often merely to spite some one whom they have been so unfortunate as to offend, and who possess some power—and flung into prison, where they would be left to starve did not their relatives or friends bring them food, for no arrangements whatever are made by the authorities for the feeding of prisoners. All that is provided is a prison, generally crowded with prisoners dying of the most loathsome and infectious diseases, dark and unventilated; and custodians who are quite as brutal and savage as the prison system itself.

Prisoners are cast into these hotbeds of disease, generally without the most farcical pretense of a trial, to die and rot if their crimes are light, or their enemies impotent. Otherwise they are probably tortured in some way or another. Starving merely is too good for them in the opinion of the authorities.

Not long ago a merchant who had dared to claim payment for goods supplied to a friend of one of the court officials was cast into prison without trial, and after suffering torments in the midst of a mass of diseased humanity for months was taken out, shoved into a barrel fitted with long spikes and rolled down a high, steep hill. The barrel eventually plunged into the sea with its torn and mangled cargo. Imprisonment, torture and death for daring to present his bill!

Some Went to Glory. I once asked a district nurse, says a writer in the Cornhill Magazine, how the various sick cases had been going on during my absence from the parish. At once the look which I knew so well crossed her face, but her natural professional pride strove for the mastery with the due unctuousness which the considered necessary for the occasion. At last she evolved the following strange mixture: "Middling well, sir, some of 'em's gone straight to glory, but I am glad to say others are nicely on the mend."

MILES' CONDEMNED BEEF.

Received in Good Condition, but Left on Wharf to Spoil.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The army board of survey, appointed to inquire into the condemnation of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef consigned to General Miles' Porto Rico expedition during the war, has covered most of the ground involved in the examination and expects to render its findings in the near future. This particular board was not an outgrowth of the charges made by General Miles concerning the quality of the beef furnished the troops. It was appointed in the regular course to inquire into the reasons for the condemnation of this particular cargo and to decide whether Swift & Co., from whom the beef was purchased, or the government was responsible for its spoiling, a decision which will determine whether the contractors for the cost of the beef, which amounts to about \$28,000. The board is already convinced that the beef was in good condition when delivered by the contractors, that it had not been chemically treated and that Swift & Co. having fulfilled their part of the contract, are entitled to receive the contract price.

The evidence so far brought out by the board shows that the beef was duly discharged at Porto Rico and that it lay on the wharf for a month without any care. No attempt was made to learn its condition during that period, which was sufficiently long to insure, under those conditions, the spoiling of the best of stuff. When finally opened, it was naturally found unfit for use, and nothing remained but to condemn it.

The officer apparently responsible for this neglect is Major John D. Black, chief commissary on General Miles' staff in Porto Rico, to whom the shipment was consigned, and he was called before the board of survey to explain. He testified that he knew nothing of the shipment and that he did not understand it to be part of his duty to see that the beef was properly handled upon its delivery at Porto Rico and distributed to the corps. Major Black is a volunteer officer and said to be a personal friend of General Miles.

In the meantime, while this consignment was rotting on the wharf, the order was issued to buy native beef on the hoof in Porto Rico for the use of the troops under General Miles' command. The board of survey is now seeking to discover who gave this order.

FILIPINOS STILL ACTIVE.

General King's Brigade Drives Rebels From the Jungle.

MANILA, Feb. 17.—A large body of the enemy, presumably reconnoitering, was discovered on the right of Brigadier General King's position, near San Pedro-Macati, in the morning. The entire brigade turned out, and after an exchange of volleys the rebels retreated into the jungle and disappeared.

Every one was on the qui vive Wednesday night. Several shots were fired from the fleet into the Paranaque district, and searchlights were sweeping the coast north and south of the city.

In a house close to Colonel Funston's headquarters, in Binoda church, 150 Filipinos were arrested at a meeting. They had no arms, but had 400 uniforms.

Since the American line reached the natural defenses of Manila no further advance has been made. The American troops are now in camp along the line, and in many places they are temporarily entrenched. Occasional brushes take place between small bodies of the enemy and our scouting parties, which is the only excitement.

The Bids Too High.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The navy department has again failed to secure bids within the appropriation for buildings at Annapolis. The bids received a couple of weeks ago for the power house and sea wall were not low enough to come within the appropriation, and now those received in answer to an invitation for bids for the construction of a boathouse and armory are also in excess of the sum fixed by congress. It is said that the substitution of granite for brick in the design is responsible for this state of affairs. For the armory and boathouse congress allowed \$300,000 each, or a total of \$600,000.

Intervention Urged.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Feb. 17.—The Chilean newspapers urge the government to intervene in the conflict now going on in Bolivia between President Alonzo and the federalists or insurgents. The government, however, will only act, it is understood, at the request of foreign nations and in the name of civilization. The fearful atrocities of the Indians continue.

Saving the Dewey.

WOODSHOLE, Mass., Feb. 17.—The work of rescuing the Boston Fruit company's steamer Admiral Dewey, which ran ashore on Cuttyhunk, was commenced yesterday. With favorable weather there is every chance she can be floated. No further injury has been inflicted, although the swell has been heavy in Vineyard sound.

An Elevator Falls.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The elevator in the western end of the city hall fell 50 feet yesterday afternoon, seriously injuring ex-Senator James A. Gallivan and James H. Devereux, messenger in the water commissioner's office. Six passengers and the elevator conductor were in the car.

Two Burned to Death.

BELFAST, Me., Feb. 17.—Asa Boothby and his sister, both quite elderly, were burned to death in their home in Jackson Monday night under very suspicious circumstances. The authorities will investigate when the town can be reached through the snow.

Will Increase Their Pay.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 17.—The United States Cotton company at Central Falls, making prints and shirtings, has informed its 525 hands that wages will be increased next week. The per cent of increase is yet unknown.

Baby Scalded to Death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—While trying to move a kettle of boiling water from one part of a stove to another, Patrick Noonan upset it on a box cradle in which his 9-months-old granddaughter was sleeping, scalding the child so badly that she died in a short time.

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

Do You Use Plasters?

You want the best, the one that relieves and cures. Which is it? Allcock's! Why? Try it, smell it, compare its fine aromatic odor with the smell of all other plasters. They all smell alike, a nasty, sweetish odor because they are made of cheap materials. We guarantee ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS to be made of the highest priced and purest of drugs. Don't be buncoed. Get the best—Allcock's.

WILTON. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Farm, 24 acres land, buildings, barn; good place, will be sold cheap. Enquire of J. T. HAYES, 5 Main street.

FOR SALE—A house on Wilton avenue, 6 rooms. Will be sold cheap. W. H. Byington, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. N30 tf

FOR SALE—Residence on West avenue, about half way between the Twin Cities. Will be sold cheap. Enquire of J. T. HAYES, 5 Main street.

FOR SALE—Three fine building lots on Wilton avenue. O. E. Wilson, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. N30 tf

FOR SALE—One of the best building lots in the city; five minutes walk from Bridge. Water and gas on street. W. H. Byington, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. N30 tf

FOR SALE—House at Broad River, 6 rooms and basement; new barn; lot 75x200; chicken house and fruit. W. H. Byington, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. M8 tf

FOR SALE—House on Franklin avenue, water and sewer connection; barn and henery. W. H. Byington, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. M8 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—House on Camp street; 13 rooms, modern improvements; barn and large carriage house. W. H. Byington, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. M8 tf

FOR SALE—On Newtown avenue, a fine house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Lot 95x400. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. W. H. Byington, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. D29

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A small 7 room cottage on Union Place to rent cheap. Apply to Chas. Olmstead or W. H. Byington, Room 1, GAZETTE Building.

TO RENT—Two Small Farms, in West Norwalk, 12 acres in each, adjoining. Rent reasonable. Also, another small farm in Cranbury. Enquire of J. T. HAYES, 5 Main street.

TO RENT—Three Rooms on Spring Hill, and five rooms, on Camp street; also, six rooms on Beldey avenue. Enquire of J. T. HAYES, 5 Main street.

TO RENT—A large hall in the GAZETTE Building. Apply to Charles Olmstead, Masonic Building. N39 tf

TO RENT—Whole House, on High street; 7 rooms on Orchard street; 5 rooms on Union place. Enquire of J. T. HAYES, 5 Main street.

City of Norwalk Board of Relief.

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

- Monday, January 23rd, 1899, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.
- Monday, January 30th, from 2:30 to 5 p. m.
- Monday, February 6th, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.
- Monday, February 13th, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.
- Saturday, February 18th, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

For the purpose of hearing and determining all appeals from the doings of the assessors of said city in the assessment of taxes for the year 1898, and to transact any other business by law provided.

Dated at the City of Norwalk, January 17th, 1899.
JOHN F. BENNETT, Board of Relief
WM. A. AMBLER, of
H. E. DANN, Relief



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Dwellings, Farms, in most any location you desire. Also a mill with water right, ice pond and house. Enquire of J. T. HAYES, 5 Main street.

WANTED.

WANTED—Houses and Real Estate to sell. W. H. Byington, Insurance, GAZETTE Building. N30

WANTED—Contractors to know that the Fidelity and Deposit Co., of Maryland, furnishes surety. W. H. Byington, agent, GAZETTE Building. N30 t

BEGIN

THE YEAR

1899

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WEEKLY GAZETTE

AND

N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

BOTH PAPERS

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One - Dollar!

Address All Orders to "Gazette."

UNITED STATES NAVY

Text of the Bill to Increase Its Efficiency.

THREE BATTLESHIPS, NINE CRUISERS

The Sum of \$4,000,000 For Armor and Armament of the Best Obtainable Quality—Improvements at Annapolis Projected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The text of the naval appropriation bill is now made public. The provision as to new ships is as follows: "That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the president is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract three seagoing coast line battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of 13,500 tons, to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$3,600,000; and three armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,000,000 each; six protected cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement, to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armor, not exceeding \$1,141,800; and not more than two of said battleships and not more than two of said armored cruisers and not more than two of said protected cruisers shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party, and the contracts for the construction of each of said vessels shall be awarded by the secretary of the navy to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery."

The provision as to the armor and armament is as follows: "Toward the armor and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by the act of July 26, 1894, of the vessels authorized under the act of March 2, 1895, of those authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, of those authorized by the act of March 3, 1897, of those authorized by the act of May 4, 1898, and of those authorized by this act, \$4,000,000. In all future contracts for armor for any of the vessels above mentioned the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized and directed to procure armor of the best obtainable quality at an average cost not exceeding \$845 a ton of 2,240 pounds, including all royalties."

The bill contains the following authorization: "The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to pay to such officers as were appointed for temporary service in the navy during the late war with Spain and who entered upon the performance of duty prior to the date on which they accepted their commissions and executed oaths of office the pay of their grades for the interval during which they were so employed, such payments to be made from the appropriations 'pay of the navy.'"

Among the naval surveys authorized are those for surveys of the imperfectly known parts of the coasts and harbors of the Philippine archipelago and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with their bordering keys and waters, and the minor outlying islands. The bill creates a joint select committee of congress, three from each house, to examine the present condition of the buildings and grounds of the Naval academy at Annapolis and to report to the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress a comprehensive plan for such rearrangement and reconstruction of the said buildings and grounds as they may deem expedient, together with an estimate of the cost of the same.

Snow Bound Troops Moved. BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The Twelfth United States Infantry, en route from Jefferson City barracks to Manila, snow bound at Cumberland since Monday, left that city at 10:30 yesterday morning. Upon arriving at Martinsburg, W. Va., the Baltimore and Ohio officials deemed it unwise to try to bring them farther east until the single track was cleared of delayed passenger and freight trains, and the three trains bearing the troops were therefore held at Martinsburg until 8 o'clock this morning. Should there be no further delay it is expected to land the troops in Jersey City Friday morning.

Senate Votes Medal to Miss Gould. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the senate yesterday Mr. McEnery of Louisiana, as a question of personal privilege, made emphatic denial of the statement that his resolution, adopted by the senate on Tuesday, was introduced in the interest of the sugar growers of Louisiana. A bill extending the "cordial appreciation" of congress to Miss Helen Miller Gould for her patriotic services during the recent war and providing that the president should present to her a gold medal was passed.

English Solution of Samoa Question. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says: "The Samoan correspondent of the Melbourne Argus writes that the only solution of the difficulties there lies in an immediate annexation of the islands by Great Britain. He says the natives throughout the entire group are almost unanimously favorable to such a step and that it is also ardently desired by the British and American residents."

Train Jumped the Track. SHERBROOKE, Que., Feb. 16.—The locomotive on the Grand Trunk express which left Portland, Me., at 8:10 yesterday morning jumped the track two and a half miles east of Lenoxville in the afternoon, and the train followed. No one was killed, but three trainmen and four passengers were injured.

New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, Feb. 16.—The two houses of the legislature each managed to secure a quorum yesterday afternoon and held short sessions. At the end of the senate session an adjournment was had for the week, but the house will meet again today.

COMMODORE PHILIP HONORED.

He Gets a Sword and a Bible From Texas Admirers.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—Last evening in the presence of an admiring throng Commodore Philip of the battleship Texas was presented with a magnificent sword and an elegantly bound two volume copy of the Bible from the Sunday school children of the state.

The general committee having these two testimonials and their presentation in charge consists of W. L. Armstrong, chairman; Rev. Judson Palmer and Tom Finty, Jr.

The idea of this presentation was suggested by the Galveston News in its issue of July 30, 1898. The sword presented to Commodore Philip was designed by Tiffany & Co. of New York. In the top and end of the hilt of the sword are the arms of the state of Texas, the shield in blue enamel, the star of the state represented by pure water diamonds surrounded by a gold wreath of laurel leaves. Below this on the front are the arms of the United States, with shield enameled in colors. At the top of the scabbard on the front the letters are gracefully intertwined, forming a monogram and finished in blue enamel, surrounded by a raised oak wreath. The hilt is of white shark skin, bound with fine gold wire. The guard surrounding the hand is delicately chased with oak leaves, broadening out at the scabbard and terminating in a double dolphin's head. Upon the broad portion is a large oak leaf, indicative of the rank of commodore, the present title of the recipient. The scabbard is of polished black shark skin, and the decorations for attaching the belt, trapping, etc., are all richly gold finished, simulating ropes in full relief. At the lower end of the scabbard is an entwined dolphin. Upon the blade are 13 stars, with other emblematic devices and the following inscription:

"From the Sunday school children of Texas to Captain John W. Philip, commander of the battleship Texas, in recognition of his bravery and acknowledgment of Almighty God, 1898."

The ornamentation of the sword is richly gold finished, and the enameling is an excellent sample of this art. The sword and the belt accompanying it are fitted into an oak chest, with gold plated mountings and lock and key.

The Bible is in two volumes, each finely bound in flexible leather covers and fitted by Tiffany & Co. into a rich dark mahogany case lined with purple velvet with solid gold mountings. On the top of the case is a gold shield with appropriate inscription.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The transport Sherman, New York for Manila, arrived at Gibraltar.

Pierce broke the 24 hour record in the six day bicycle race at San Francisco.

A Chicago syndicate has secured options on most of the fish traps in Puget sound.

Fully 4,000 carts were engaged in removing the snow from New York city streets.

The new steamer Admiral Dewey went ashore at Cuttyhunk, near the entrance to Buzzard's bay.

Governor Roosevelt appointed J. M. Varnum to be surrogate of New York county in place of Mr. Arnold.

The president has decided to nominate Representative Samuel J. Barrows of Boston for librarian of the Congressional library.

The Cook county commissioners in Chicago urged congress to declare Feb. 15 a national holiday in commemoration of the blowing up of the battleship Maine.

Composite Gunboats a Success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The navy department is highly gratified with the reports that are coming in upon the excellent performances of the composite gunboats of the Princeton type. This is a design original with Chief Constructor Hichborn, and naturally the official reports were watched with interest by the department to learn the degree of success attained. Those that have come in from the Marietta and the Annapolis are highly satisfactory, and yesterday word was received from Captain West of the Princeton, which is on her way to Manila via the Suez canal, that the vessel had proved herself to be a fine sea boat on the Atlantic in midwinter. He said: "I have only words of praise for her admirable steaming and sailing qualities. In a smooth sea under steam and canvas she has made as high as 13.2 knots per hour, and she runs along at 11.5 knots per hour."

Cold Destroys Florida Truck.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Superintendent Myers of the Florida division of the Southern Express company, with headquarters here, has received reports from every express agent in the state respecting the damage done by the recent cold wave. They show that all truck and vegetables have been wiped out. The reports held out the hope that the orange groves have not been seriously injured, though several days must elapse before the real condition will be known.

Rough Reception For Rochefort.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.—The return here yesterday from his Algerian trip of M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigent, the Radical organ, led to a renewal of the anti-Semite demonstrations and street fights which marked his departure for Algiers on Feb. 4. Abbe Daniel was hooted while on his way to church and another priest attacked while going to a convent. Windows in several churches and synagogues were smashed.

Vineyard Haven Isolated.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 16.—This island is completely isolated from the mainland, as telegraphic communication has not yet been re-established, and no steamboat has ventured out to bring or carry the mails. All work on the wrecked vessels which were stranded here during the November storm has been temporarily suspended, and the great ice floe extending from Vineyard Haven to Pollock Rip has not been equalled for years.

No Canal Telephone.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The annual canal bill was reported yesterday by the committee on ways and means with an amendment which eliminates the clause providing for \$50,000 for a telephone along the line of the canal. The annual appropriation bill was also reported with slight amendments, not sufficient, however, to seriously affect the bill.

WORTH KNOWING

Thousands have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King. If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we shall be pleased to give you a package of this nerve-tonic free of charge. Large packages 50c. and 25c. Edward P. Weed, Norwalk; Mrs. Scott Williamson, Darien.

When the Southern veteran pinned a Confederate badge upon the manly breast of the president he fairly beat the president at his own game. Surely, the Union has been restored! If Jeff Davis should now rise from his grave and wave the Stars and Stripes it would not astonish us.—New Haven Palladium.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Edward P. Weed, 23 Wall street, W. C. Baur, 55 Wall street, Druggists, Norwalk.

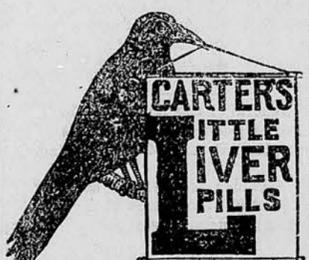
Quaker Courtship.

"Martha, doest thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feeling had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ah, Martha, but doest thou regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting more than thy share."



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

NORWALK POLICE DEPARTMENT. Chief, Thomas Bradley; Captain, Wallace Dann. Headquarters, Water street.

SOUTH NORWALK POLICE DEPARTMENT. Chief, William Volmer; Captain, George W. Glastone. Headquarters, Haviland street.

NORWALK FIRE DEPARTMENT. Chief Engineer, J. T. Prowitt; First Assistant Engineer, Fred. W. Smith; Second Assistant Engineer, Thomas S. Murray; Fire Inspector, George H. Allen.

SOUTH NORWALK FIRE DEPARTMENT. Chief Engineer, Edward V. Baker; First Assistant, D. W. Harford; Second Assistant, George W. Bogardus; Secretary Department, Andrew J. Crossman.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES. City of Norwalk—Librarian, Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, 20 Wall N. South Norwalk—Librarian, Miss Angeline Scott, 103 Washington, S. N.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Allen, Lauren M., 15 Wash'n, S. N. Allen, Sarah E., Mrs. 11 New, E. N. Baker, Frederick B., 12 F. P., E. N. Baldwin, Arthur H., 83 Wall, N. Bean, Wright B., 5 W. ave., S. N. Benedict, George W., 25 W. ave., S. N. Bohannan, Ches. O., 64 S. M., S. N. Bohannan, John G., 64 S. M., S. N. Brown, F. J., 67 Riverside ave., E. N. Burke, W. C., Jr., Wash'n, S. N. Bunnell, Francis J., 76 S. Main, S. N. Clark, Arthur N., 47 S. Main, S. N. Coburn, J. M., 55 S. Main, S. N. DeWolfe, D. C., 64 S. Main, S. N. Dumortier, John, 9 Wash'n, S. N. Fairchild, J. B., Winnipauk, Glines, W. C., 59 Wall, N. Gregory, James G., 5 W. ave., N. Higgins, Royal L., 55 W. ave., N. Hitchcock, Dexter, 19 W. ave., N. Hitchcock, Walter, 66 Wall, N. Huntington, S. H., 129 Main, S. N. Kennedy, John E., 18 S. Main, S. N. McGonegal, G. R., 59 West ave., N. Pardee, E. V. D., 25 N. Main, S. N. Peck, Eli J., 66 Gregory P. B., E. N. Phinney, L. N., 26 W. ave., N. Schavoir, Frank, 9 Wash'n, S. N. Sherer, Henry C., 10 Wash'n, S. N. Smith, Edwin B., "Kennett", N. Tito, V. G., 2 Barbark, S. N. Tracey, William J., 23 W. ave., N.

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. Stearwood, 7 West ave. S. N. First Congregational—Pastor, Rev. Thomas M. Noble, corner Park and Lewis streets, N. Congregational—Pastor, Rev. Gerald H. Beard, West street, Junction North Main and West ave. Swedish Bethlehem Cong.—Pastor, Rev. Otto Swenson, Riverside avenue.

German Evangelical St. Peter's—Pastor, Rev. Mr. Kohler, North Main E. 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. Methodist Episcopal—Pastor, Rev. Henry C. Whitney, Main corner Main 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. J. 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 W. D. of E., Ladies' Auxiliary, A. J. 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, 22 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., 103 Washington, S. N. Norwalk Hospital Assoc., 24 Leonard N. Norwalk Lawn Tennis Club, Mott avenue. Norwalk Medical Assoc., 63 & 64 Wall, N. Norwalk Yacht Club, Hickory Bluff, S. N. O. B. A. Lodge, 100 Washington S. N. O. D. H. S., Humboldt Lodge, 103 Washington, S. N. Painters and Decorators' Union, 46 Wall, N. Pequoanock 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. 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, 67 West avenue, N. Woman's Exchange, 57 West ave.

MASONIC.

St. John's Lodge, Masonic Bldg., N. Old Well Lodge, 29 S. Main, S. N. Washington Chapter, F. A. M., Masonic Bldg., N. Butler Chapter, 26 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. Kabosa Encampment, 16 Wall, N. Colfax Encampment, S. N. Eureka Rebekah Lodge, 130 Washington, S. N. Norwalk Lodge, G. W. O. of G. P., 83 Washington, S. N.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Court Maackemo, 83 Wash'n, S. N. Court Naruk, Gazette Bld'g, N. Star of Columbia Circle, 83 Washington, S. N.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

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

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

T. O. G. T., Washington Lodge Cranbury. Concord Division, Gazette Bld'g, N. Minnehaha Division, 83 Wash'n, S. N. Rising Star Division, Crow's Hal 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. Douglas Fowler Post, 129 Washington, S. N. Douglas Fowler Post, W. R. C., 2 Washington, S. N. O. S. Ferry Command, 100 Washington, S. N.

THE SMART REPORTER.

He Was Willing to Give Information About Ducks Free of Charge.

It was two o'clock in the morning. All of the reporters but one had gone home, says the Detroit Free Press.

"Hello," cried the night editor, as he jammed the potato-masher to his left ear.

"Say," said the telephone, "we are having a little discussion down here in Hogan's place and we want to know which can fly the faster, a canvasback duck or a redheaded woodpecker."

"Say, Bill," yelled the night editor to the solitary reporter, "which can fly the faster, a canvasback duck or a red-headed woodpecker?"

"Duck," laconically answered the reporter.

The night editor turned to the telephone and told it that the duck was much the swifter aerial navigator of the two.

"How much faster?" asked the telephone.

"How much faster, Bill?"

"Eight miles an hour in warm weather and ten miles if it's cold."

"Eight miles an hour," repeated the night editor.

"Why is it?" asked the telephone.

"Why is it, Bill?"

"Because he spreads his canvas. The woodpecker hasn't any."

Ting-a-ling-a-ling.

NATURE OF THE ALLIGATOR.

The Reptile Described in Detail by One Who Knows Its Habits and Peculiarities.

An alligator is not an attractive creature. He has not a single virtue that can be named. He is cowardly, treacherous, hideous. He is neither graceful nor even respectable in appearance.

His personality, too, is strong. Once catch the steadfast gaze of a free, adult alligator's wicked eyes with their odd vertical pupils fixed full upon your own, and the significance of the expression "evil eye" and the mysteries of snake charming, hypnotism and hoodooism will be readily understood.

Zoologically, the alligator belongs to the genus crocodylus, and he has all the hideousness of that family, lacking somewhat its bloodthirstiness, although the American alligator is carnivorous by nature, and occasionally cannibalistic.

THE SEA'S PHOSPHORESCENCE.

Ancient Writings Contain No Mention of This Most Striking Phenomenon.

It is peculiar that so striking a phenomenon as the phosphorescence of the sea should remain almost unnoted by the ancient writers. There are several reasons for this.

Increasing cloudiness, with snow or rain; light to fresh winds, becoming easterly.

New York Markets.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The Canadian commissioners are expected back from Washington about the end of the week or the first of next.

Weather Probabilities.

FLOUR—State and western dull and easy; winter patents, \$3.75@4; winter straights, \$3.50@3.70; Minnesota patents, \$4@4.25; winter extras, \$2.70@3.

WHEAT—No. 2 red weak and lower because of bearish cable news and warmer temperatures west; foreign houses traded both ways; March, 81% @ 82c.; May, 76% @ 76c.

RYE—Quiet; state, 61c.; No. 2 western, 55% c. f. o. b., afloat.

CORN—No. 2 weaker in response to liquidation and lower cables; May, 41% @ 41c.; July, 42%.

OATS—No. 2 neglected; track, white, state, 36% @ 41c.; track, white, western, 36% @ 41c.

PORK—Dull; mess, \$9.50@10.25; family, \$10.75@11.

LARD—Easy; prime western steam, \$5.75 nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 13@ 20c.; state creamery, 16@21%.

CHEESE—Steady; large, white, 10% c.; small, white, 11@11%.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 23% @ 24c.; western, 24c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet, but steady; fair refining, 3 13-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c.; refined steady; crushed, 5% c.; powdered, 5% c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 45@45% c.

MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 32@ 37c.

RICE—Firm; domestic, 4% @ 7c.; Japan, 5@5% c.

TALLOW—Steady; city, 4% c.; country, 4% @ 4% c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, 40@45c.; good to choice, 55@62% c.

PORTO RICO POSTAL SERVICE.

The System to Be Established There Will Be Like Ours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Captain W. H. Elliott of Newcastle, Ind., director of posts for the island of Porto Rico, sails from New York today for San Juan on the transport Mississippi, together with Messrs. Macias and Nixon, his confidential assistants.

Orders were given yesterday for the printing of a complete set of stamps for Porto Rico, simply surcharging the United States stamps by printing the words "Porto Rico" across the face.

The postal commission dispatched to Cuba to investigate and report recommendations have submitted their report to the postmaster general.

FLAMES IN NAVY YARD.

A Serious Fire in the Machine Shops at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Four alarms were turned in last night for a fire in machine shop No. 28 in the Brooklyn navy yard. This is a three story brick building, built in the sixties, and was full of old lathes and old machinery.

The blaze in the machine shop started at 8:30 o'clock. At 8:15 the building was a total loss.

The building was 75 feet by 325, and a portion of it was occupied as a pattern shop. In it were stored and kept patterns and models of the various warships built from time to time.

Inquiry Court Scattered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The only member of the court of inquiry to investigate the charges relative to the meat furnished the army to reach Washington up to last night was Colonel Gillespie, who came over from New York.

Crew of the Lawrence Safe.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Every member of the crew of the wrecked steamship William Lawrence was saved, but only after the greater number of them had suffered terrible hardships.

No Treaty at Present.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The Canadian commissioners are expected back from Washington about the end of the week or the first of next.

Exposition Appropriation Cut.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The bill appropriating \$600,000 for the Pan-American exposition to be held on the Niagara frontier in 1901 has been amended to make the appropriation \$300,000, with one-half of the amount payable this year and the remaining half payable in 1900.

Weather Probabilities.

Increasing cloudiness, with snow or rain; light to fresh winds, becoming easterly.

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TURPENTINE—Steady at 45@45% c.

MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 32@ 37c.

RICE—Firm; domestic, 4% @ 7c.; Japan, 5@5% c.

ATE THE CHERRIES.

Young Lady Drummer Ordered Many Cocktails to the Discomfiture of Hotel Clerk.

A few days ago a young lady commercial traveler registered at one of the local hotels during the afternoon and after engaging a room, started out to visit the dealers in her line of goods.

In a short time, there was a ring from the young lady's room and the boy who answered it returned to the office with an order for a cocktail.

After three more cocktails had been ordered from the same room, the clerk concluded that the young lady had had enough to drink so he told the boy to inform the young lady that it was against the rules of the house to serve more than ten cocktails to one person so she would be obliged to discontinue her libations.

The boy did as he was told and returned with the news that the young lady was very indignant on receiving the message.

A feminine voice bade him enter and opening the door he saw the young lady sitting in an easy chair with a book in her hand which she had been reading.

"Do you think I drank all those cocktails?" she asked. "Why I have only been eating the cherries in them."

Surprised.

A party of friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. James E. Wixon at their home on West Main street, Wednesday night.

Burnes-Preston.

Invitations have been received in South Norwalk for the marriage of Rev. Everett Andrew Burnes, son of Rev. Harvey E. Burnes, formerly of South Norwalk, to Miss LeRoy Preston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. Preston, of Brooklyn.

Stokes-French.

The marriage of Arthur H. Stokes and Miss Eva C. French, of Bridgeport, took place Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. French, in Brockton, Mass.

Iron Pier Washed Away.

During the blizzard Monday afternoon the iron pier owned by F. Sturgess in Greens Farms was washed away by the ice flow.

How This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

POTTERY SOLD.

Henry Seymour of South Norwalk the Purchaser.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The monthly bulletin of the State board of health credits Norwalk with 22 deaths during the months of January, the causes assigned being: consumption, 3; pneumonia, 5; bronchitis, 2; nervous diseases, 4; accidental, 1; all other diseases, 7.

Proposed Change.

Architect W. S. Knapp is looking over the Ely block on South Main street, opposite the City Hotel.

MATHER-WHEELER.

Nuptials of Harry Wakeman Mather and Miss Maud Restelle Wheeler.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheeler, of Haviland street, Wednesday evening.

The parlor was handsomely bedecked with smilax, palms and potted plants and a plecteuous array of cut flowers.

Rev. A. S. Kavanagh of the First Methodist church officiated. The ushers were Clifford Judson, Lester Wheeler and Bernard Reynolds.

The bride wore a becoming gown of pearl whip-cord trimmed with lace applied and ruffles of heliotrope and white chiffon. She carried bride roses.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served by caterer F. A. Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Mather left South Norwalk on the 8:16 train west for a short wedding trip.

POTTERY SOLD.

Henry Seymour of South Norwalk the Purchaser.

The Norwalk Pottery located on Smith street was sold at public auction, Wednesday afternoon, to Henry Seymour for \$4,425.

The property is centrally located, and formerly belonged to The A. E. Smith's Sons, and was years ago quite a hive of industry in the manufacture of pottery ware.

Proposed Change.

Architect W. S. Knapp is looking over the Ely block on South Main street, opposite the City Hotel.

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Do You Take

cold or contract a cough easily? Then we have just the remedy for you. Something that acts especially on the throat and lungs.

PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

Our Emulsion is certainly the greatest cough killer known. Whether the cough is acute or chronic, it will relieve it.

WILLIAM H. BYINGTON, Agent,

Gazette Building, Norwalk, Conn

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

GOOD WORK, PRICES RIGHT

HACKING COUGH.

One Might As Well Commit Suicide as to Neglect This Symptom.

Vinol Will Cure a Cough, Prevent Consumption and Bronchial Affections.

A hacking cough is a forerunner of some serious disorders of the respiratory organs. A cough also tends to irritate and increase the trouble.

Take Vinol. It will cure your cough by strengthening and invigorating all of the organs of the body.

PLAISTED'S drug store, 43 Washington St., So. Norwalk

Piano Lessons.

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADLEY, daughter of the late Wm. H. Nash, gives efficient and satisfactory instructions on the Piano at her home, 123 Main street.

GOT THE GRIP?

The sudden Epidemic of Grip has startled the country.

Brazilian Balm.

No fatal disease of Grip was ever known where BRAZILIAN BALM was promptly used.

Colds, Grip, Influenza, Old Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Bronchitis

IT IS A PERFECT REMEDY

For Sale by EDWARD P. WEED, Wall St

WE BECOME SOLE SURETY ON ALL BONDS.

If You Want a Bond

As Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee or in Replevin, Attachment Cases, etc., As a Letter Carrier, As a Contractor, As a United States Official, As State, County, Town or City Official, As an Officer of a Fraternal Society As an employee of a Bank, Corporation or Mercantile establishment,

The Fidelity & Deposit Company OF MARYLAND, WILL FURNISH IT.

Don't Give or Accept Personal Surety.

WILLIAM H. BYINGTON, Agent,

Gazette Building, Norwalk, Conn

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National Importance,

The SUN ALONE CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a year

Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year

The Sunday SUN

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail \$2 a year

Address THE SUN New York

ARMY BILL REPORTED

Its Passage Blocked by a Substitute Measure.

HAWLEY URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Senator Cockrell Criticizes Hull Bill. Senate Canal Bill Introduced as Amendment to River and Harbor Bill as a Forlorn Hope.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Hawley of Connecticut yesterday reported the army reorganization bill to the senate and urged its early passage.

Mr. Cockrell of Missouri replied for the Democrats of the military affairs committee, criticizing the bill and presenting a counter proposition.

This was to continue the present standing army of the United States to a maximum of 62,000 men for two years and to enlist natives of the several islands to the number of 25,000 men.

Mr. Hawley said that the committee was evenly divided, so that an agreement had been reached to report two measures. He pointed out that the peace treaty which already had been ratified by the senate would be ratified, perhaps by March 15, by the Spanish cortes, and the two countries would then be ready to exchange ratifications.

"The situation then," he said, "would be serious, as existing law gave the president no alternative, but required him to discharge the volunteers from the service and to reduce the regular army from about 50,000 to 27,000 men."

Such discharge and reduction would be the imperative duty of the president. He regarded this as one of the greatest crises in the history of the country, and in pressing the bill to passage he was actuated only by what he regarded as the imperative demands of the present situation.

Mr. Morgan offered the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill and had it referred to the committee on commerce, now considering that measure. It was substantially the Hepburn bill offered in the house, with some modifications.

The modifications of the bill relate to the method of acquirement of right of way. The provision in the Hepburn bill requiring purchase of Costa Rica and Nicaragua is stricken out, and the first section is changed to read as follows:

"That the president of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire for and in behalf of the United States such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or such rights, easements or privileges therein or connected therewith as may be desirable and necessary to excavate, construct, control and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships, etc."

The remaining language of the amendment is substantially that of the Hepburn bill.

THE TREATY APPROPRIATION.

Stricken Out of the Sundry Civil Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Two very sensational and unexpected things happened in the house yesterday during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. The paragraph carrying the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty was stricken out upon a point of order made by Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, who declared that he opposed the appropriation on principle and would resort to any technicality to defeat it. The point of order was debated for hours, its determination hinging upon the question of whether the ratification of the treaty by the senate and its signing by the president vitalized it without the action of the Spanish cortes. Warrant of law was necessary to make the appropriation in order. Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), who was in the chair, sustained the point of order against it, and upon an appeal his decision was sustained—149 to 56.

After the sundry civil bill had been completed and reported to the house Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, moved to recommit it, with instructions to report it back with the canal bill incorporated. The motion was declared out of order by the speaker, whereupon Mr. Hepburn appealed, and Mr. Payne of New York moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon the latter motion the vote was taken, and the result was 97 yeas to 67 nays. As no quorum was developed on the vote owing to the lateness of the hour they managed to carry an adjournment until today.

A Theater Burned.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Columbia theater, in the Father Mathew society building, was completely gutted by fire yesterday afternoon at a loss of \$12,000. The fire started from the explosion of a gaspipe.

Death of a War Veteran.

PITTSFIELD, N. H., Feb. 17.—Captain A. W. Bartlett, who was chief signal officer of the army of Virginia and later judge advocate under General Wistar in the civil war, died last night, aged 60.

An Audience With the King.

ROME, Feb. 17.—King Humbert granted an audience yesterday to Commander Barber, naval attaché of the United States legation, who is about leaving Rome.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

General Wood has decided that one regiment is sufficient to garrison Santiago city.

The former Spanish gunboat Baracoa, sunk in the Mayari river, Cuba, has been raised successfully.

The story that General Gomez had offered to fight for Porto Rico's liberty was discredited in Havana.

Powers and King have agreed to withdraw from the Utah senatorial contest if McCune will do the same.

All the surviving captains of Spanish warships destroyed at Santiago and Manila will be court martialed.

Maine Grand Army men adopted resolutions indorsing the course of Senator Frye during the war with Spain.

Senor Montero Rios has resigned as president of the Spanish senate because of the popular outcry against the peace commission.

Great Britain has presented an ultimatum to the sultan of Oman because of the latter's having leased a coaling station to France.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

President Scrymser Gives Some Reasons in Favor of the Project.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—James A. Scrymser, president of the Pacific Cable company of New York, has just returned to this city from a trip of several months' duration in the far east, where he has been investigating the possibilities of an American transpacific cable. Mr. Scrymser made some interesting statements yesterday regarding the Pacific cable question and President McKinley's message to congress on the subject.

The president's message set forth the urgency of having direct communication with the far east and particularly with the American possessions there. He suggested the construction and maintenance of a cable line by either the government or an American corporation—if by the latter, "under such safeguards as congress might impose"—but said, "I do not mean to make any recommendations to congress as to which of these methods would be the most desirable."

Mr. Scrymser was of the opinion that should the United States undertake to establish a government cable serious international complications would arise. It is doubtful, he said, if China, Japan or Australia would permit the United States government to operate a cable within its jurisdiction. The great cost to the government of constructing and operating such a cable, he added, would make it highly impracticable.

"The political situation in the east," said Mr. Scrymser, "is exceedingly precarious. No one knows what may happen there at any moment. Connection with the Philippines may be cut off without notice at any time. The Japanese realize, too, that a war between China and Russia would isolate them from the rest of the world, and they are anxious that the United States government should act promptly."

The Pacific Cable company has had a bill before congress for some time asking for cable concessions in the Pacific.

Miles Sends Reply.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—A local paper telegraphed General Miles yesterday for a reply to the address of Dr. P. C. Conner at the testimonial banquet in this city Tuesday night. The commanding general replied without mentioning the name of Dr. Conner or any other member of the war investigating commission or even referring to the speech of Dr. Conner or any of the charges about which inquiry had been made of him. His telegram was as follows: "In 36 years' continuous service I am unconscious of having neglected or exceeded my duty to superiors in command, to the brave men under my command or to my country. I shall continue to do what I believe to be for the best interests of our country and, I hope, protect the health, life and honor of those who risk all for their country and its people."

Quesada Brings Good News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Gonzalo de Quesada, head of the Cuban republic at Washington, arrived here from Havana yesterday. Mr. de Quesada spoke enthusiastically of the present conditions on the island. He also defended Gomez from the charge of seeking to raise a rebellion in Porto Rico. He said: "There are many people in Cuba who are for reasons trying to create bad feeling between the Cubans and the Spaniards in the island and the United States and Cuba. All kinds of reports are being sent out to foment trouble. General Gomez is visiting the cities of Cuba, conducting a campaign of union."

Shipbuilding Plant in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Baltimore capitalists have subscribed \$1,000,000 to a shipbuilding plant, which Henry G. Morse, formerly president of the Harlan & Hollingsworth company of Wilmington, Del., proposes to establish here, providing local capitalists put up \$3,000,000. The scheme is finding much favor, and the required amount will probably be raised.

To Protect the Horse.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Assemblyman Ware will today introduce a bill which will require all persons owning or driving horses to blanket them while standing any length of time in the street at a temperature of 32 degrees above zero or less. Persons failing to comply with the provisions of this act will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly for cruelty to animals.

Colon Strikers Win.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 17.—At a conference at Panama of the railroad agents and the Pacific and Atlantic steamship agents, it was agreed to accept the terms of the striking laborers and to pay \$2.20 currency per day. The men, therefore, returned to work at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the strike is now ended.

Weather Probabilities.

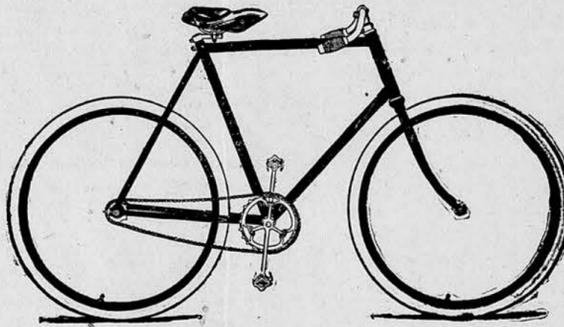
Rain, probably followed by fair; brisk to high northeast to north winds diminishing.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—State and western neglected and lower to sell; winter patents, \$3.75 @ 4; winter straights, \$3.55 @ 3.65; Minnesota patents, \$3.95 @ 4.20; winter extras, \$2.70 @ 3.
WHEAT—No. 2 red opened easy and sold off under liquidating cables, only to recover later on a demand from shorts; March, 81 1/2 @ 82 1/2 c.; May, 76 9-16 @ 77 1/2 c.
RYE—Quiet; state, 61 c.; No. 2 western, 58 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat.
CORN—No. 2 quiet and easy with wheat; May, 41 3-16 @ 41 1/2 c.
OATS—Ruled dull; track, white, state, 37 @ 41 c.
PORK—Dull; mess, \$9.50 @ 10.25; family, \$10.75 @ 11.
LARD—Easy; prime western steam, \$5.70, nominal.
BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 13 @ 23 c.; state creamery, 17 @ 25 c.
CHEESE—Steady; large, white, 10 1/2 c.; small, white, 11 @ 11 1/2 c.
EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 29 @ 29 1/2 c.; western, 28 1/2 @ 29 c.
SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 13-16 c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16 c.; refined steady; crushed, 5 1/2 c.; powdered, 5 1/2 c.
MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 32 @ 37 c.
RICE—Firm; domestic, 4 1/2 @ 7 c.; Japan, 5 @ 5 1/2 c.
TALLOW—Steady; city, 4 1/2 c.; country, 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2 c.
HAY—Dull; shipping, 40 @ 45 c.; good to choice, 55 @ 62 1/2 c.

ATTENTION FIREMEN!

A Word FROM Chief Prowitt!



A RAMBLER FOR YOU!

To the Members of the Norwalk, South Norwalk and East Norwalk Fire Departments:

The year '98 was a great year for bicycles. I sold more wheels during that year than ever before, but I desire to make the year '99 a record breaker, and in order to do it I want your assistance in booming the *Rambler Wheel*; to spread its name and fame into every nook and corner of our town.

To obtain your help I propose to give away *Absolutely Free*, to the most popular member of either the Norwalk, South Norwalk or East Norwalk Fire Departments a celebrated *High Grade '99 Rambler Wheel*, the fleetest, the handsomest, the most graceful, the most durable and most reliable wheel built, up to date.

Its popularity will be decided by ballot, and in order to vote other candidates the name of the member to be voted for together with the name of the fire company of which he is a member must be written on the coupon below and deposited in the ballot box at my store No. 45 Main street, Norwalk.

Ballots for members of the South Norwalk department can be deposited in the ballot box at the store of Whelpley & Clark in the Lauder building.

Ballots for members of the East Norwalk department can be deposited in the ballot box in Haffner's Cigar and News store at the east end of the Washington street bridge.

The contest is open to every member of the several fire departments, including members of the Fire Police.

All ballots must be deposited by 7 o'clock sharp, on the evening of May 29th, and the name of the winner will be announced on May 31st.

J. T. Prowitt,
Agent RAMBLER WHEELS,
No. 45 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN

RAMBLER COUPON.

Name.....

Address.....

THE GAZETTE covers the cream of the trade in this section. An advertisement in its columns will pay.

MEEKER COAL CO.

DEALERS IN—
COAL, WOOD, BRICK BUILDING MATERIAL, FARMING UTENSILS, ETC.

MEEKER COAL COMPANY
Smith Street, Norwalk.

O. E. Wilson,
GENERAL INSURANCE

Real Estate and Investment Agent, . .
Room 3 GAZETTE BUILDING.
NORWALK, CONN
MONEY TO LOAN

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

Monumental & Cemetery Work

As can be found in any Yard in the State. Look it over and get prices before going elsewhere

W. FERNALD,
Practical Bookbinder

Books Called For and Delivered.

Postal Orders Promptly Attended to.
32 FRANKLIN STREET,
SOUTH NORWALK.

Orders for Bookbinding can be left at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

J. D. JENNINGS, UNDERTAKER!

No. 7 MAIN STREET.
NIGHT BELL AT OFFICE

Norwalk Hotel

HOLIDAYS ARE HERE

And as the year closes we naturally turn back and ask what has been done.
BEER is the subject upon which our thoughts dwell and we can truthfully claim "All Standards have been kept."
Highland over the bar or on the bottle, means PUREST and BEST. PILSENER, BAVARIAN AND EXPORT LAGERS.
GOLDEN STOCK AND CREAM ALES AND PORTER.
HIGHLAND MALT AND MALT WITH IRON.
Hunter or Corstair Whiskies and Kentucky Taylor in full quarts for the holidays.
C. H. Mumm's Champagne and Domestic Wines.
Highland Brewery Bottled Beer delivered to families.

I. G. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

HARPER'S BAZAR

is invaluable to every modiste and indispensable to every dressmaker. For gowns in every issue are furnished two or more

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

The patterns have been pronounced the simplest made, and in point of practical utility they

ARE THE BEST

One needs only to give them a trial to be convinced that they are the most convenient

AND SIMPLEST

Price—Waist, with sleeve, 25 cents; Skirt, 25 cents; Complete Costume, 50 cents.

10 Cents a Copy \$4 00 a Year

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers
NEW YORK, N. Y.

1851. **PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE** 1899.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

JANUARY 1, 1899.

Assets:

Loans on First Mortgages of Real Estate	\$5,447,686 4
Premium Notes and Loans on Policies in force	768,179 7
Loans on Collateral	6,600 0
Cost Value of Real Estate owned by the Company, City and Municipal and Railroad Bonds and Stocks	1,102,365 9
Bank Stocks	3,220,339 4
Cash in Office	199,324 0
Cash Deposited in Banks	478 3
	512,598 0
Total	\$11,257,572 1

ADD:

Market Value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	\$ 77,895 07
Interest accrued and due	135,914 32
Net Deferred and Outstanding Premiums	188,750 20
	\$402,559 59

Gross Assets January 1, 1899, \$11,660,131 7

Liabilities.

Reserve on Policies in force at 4 per cent. interest	\$10,769,943 00
Claims by death outstanding and notified	38,691 00
Premiums paid in Advance	8,131 00
Special Reserves	177,045 00
	\$10,993,810 00
Surplus at 4 per cent.,	\$666,321 7

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Policies issued	5,506	6,570	7,551
Insurance written	\$ 9,871,601	\$11,770,989	\$13,068,771
New Premiums received	268,651	315,307	368,663
Total Premiums received	1,430,228	1,589,531	1,920,200
Policies in force	25,981	28,269	31,576
Insurance in force	42,216,841	46,021,069	51,170,738

This Company has paid since organization for DEATH LOSSES, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, and SURRENDERED POLICIES more than \$39,000,000.00.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE, President. CHARLES H. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
JOHN M. HOLCOMB, Vice-Prest. WILLIAM A. MOORE, Asst. Secretary
ARCHIBALD A. WELCH, Actuary. WILLIAM D. MORGAN, Med. Director.
GEORGE S. MILLER, Supt. of Agencies.

HER DRESS AFIRE!

Mrs. Myron Olmstead Meets With a Serious Accident.

ESCAPES WITHOUT INJURY

Her Husband Burns His Hands Severely in Rescuing Her.

On Sunday morning at the home of Myron Olmstead on Cedar street, occurred what might have been a serious accident, but which fortunately resulted with but slight injury to those interested.

In the morning Mrs. Olmstead found that the water pipes were frozen up in her home and she immediately set to work to thaw them out. Securing a torch she went to the cellar where she applied it to the pipes and in some unaccountable way her clothing became ignited.

She ran upstairs to the kitchen screaming with fright. Her husband heard her and rushing in seized her and throwing her to the floor smothered the flames with his coat, at the same time tearing her clothes from her body.

Strange to say Mrs. Olmstead escaped without injury but Mr. Olmstead burned his hands and face quite badly. There was no other damage except to Mrs. Olmstead's clothes which were entirely destroyed.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

A Large Number of People Brave the Storm to Attend the Last Rites Over the Remains of W. N. Simons.

The funeral services over the remains of the late W. N. Simons were held Monday afternoon in the Norwalk Methodist church, Rev. F. A. Scofield officiating. Mr. Scofield spoke upon the life of the deceased and paid a high tribute to the sterling qualities and great worth of his friend. That the deceased was highly esteemed was evidenced by the large number of friends who braved the storm in order to be present at the services. Among those present were representatives from Columbia Council, O. W. A. M. of Meriden, and the State and National councils of the same order; the Daughters of Liberty; U. O. G. C. Mayor Glover and members of the city council in a body; St. John's lodge, F. & A. M.; the Norwalk club; and the Methodist Sunday school of which the deceased was the superintendent. The selections sung were:

"Rock of Ages," the hymn "Asleep in Jesus." The male quartette sang "Still, Still with Thee." The pallbearers were George E. Barber, of Danbury; Charles F. Tristram, Victor S. Selleck, Fredrick S. Ambler, Harvey M. Kent and Fletcher Van Hoosier.

Improvements to be Made.

A few improvements are to be made in St. Mary's church at an early date which will consist of the removal of three or four rows of pews in the rear of the edifice, thus leaving space to walk from one side of the church to the other.

The plan will also allow the using of but one door during the cold weather, to the greater comfort of the congregation.

It is also proposed to remove the front row of pews in order to permit the extension of the chancel, which has been overcrowded since the boy choir has become an institution.

Services will be held Wednesday and Friday evenings, during Lent, at the church. Out of town priests will probably speak each Wednesday evening, and the other exercises will be rosary and benediction. On Friday the stations of the cross will be repeated.

Valentine Party.

Miss Bessie Sims and Miss Lulu Frye entertained friends at a Valentine party at the home of Miss Sims on High street Tuesday night. The guests were all arrayed in fancy costumes and presented a unique appearance. All brought valentines which went through the "post office" and were delivered in the usual way. The evening was pleasantly passed with music and cards. Those present were: Misses Alice Lyon, Lillie Froeb, Mary Johnson, Lulu Frye, Bessie Sims, Nellie Grumman, Lottie Grumman, Katherine Bartram, Amy Wood, Messrs. Harold Clark, Benjamin Mosher, Fred Grumman, Edgar Demmon, George Comstock, Alvah Nickerson, Max Malmo, and Edward Sims. Refreshments were served.

Hoyt-Burr.

Willis Burr was married to Miss Minnie Hoyt of Bald Hill Sunday night. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents.

FIRE IN NEW CANAAN.

Last night about 7:30 o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from the basement of Silliman's grocery and hardware store in the Raymond block in New Canaan.

An alarm of fire was sounded and the department promptly responded and a line of hose was laid from the nearest hydrant to the scene of the fire, but although the firemen worked with a will the fire got the upper hand of them and at 10 o'clock the entire Raymond block was a mass of seething flames.

In the block in addition to Silliman's were the grocery store of Frank Selleck and Bengers shoe store and Dickerman's news store. These were also destroyed as was the large hall upstairs known as Raymond's hall.

While the firemen were fighting the flames in Silliman's basement the stock of Bengers shoe store was removed, but the fixtures were destroyed.

Next to the Raymond block stood the little one story meat market of Samuel Crissey. This also caught fire and nothing but the frame stands to-day.

The Crissey market being but one story in height it allowed the firemen to get a stream of water on Benjamin Mead's store and that was saved.

Owing to the severe blizzard raging the water froze as fast as it came from the hose and greatly retarded the work of the firemen.

Three families resided over the Bengers and Dickerman stores, but they were gotten safely out although obliged to leave considerable furniture and clothing behind to be devoured by the flames.

Raymond's block was owned by the W. E. Raymond estate of which Albert F. Comstock and Edwin Hoyt are the trustees under the will.

The block was completely destroyed entailing a loss of \$8,000, which was covered by insurance with a Stamford firm.

The loss on Silliman's grocery and hardware store will amount to about \$5,000 while that of Selleck's will foot up to some \$2,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery but was first discovered in the basement of Silliman's store.

CAUGHT IN THE SHAFT.

Perilous Accident Occurred at the Boylston Manufactory.

Harvey Ackart, employed at the Boylston baby carriage manufactory in Rowayton, met with a serious accident Tuesday morning. He was engaged at 9 o'clock in oiling up the shafting of the machinery and while doing this his clothing became entangled in the pulleys and he was drawn around the shaft several times, the clothing being entirely torn from his body before he was released. One leg was broken from the force of the contact with the ceiling and he was horribly bruised about the body. He was extricated from his perilous position by Charles Prince, the only other employe who happened to be at work. Several hours after the accident a physician arrived from South Norwalk, not being able to get there sooner on account of the wretched traveling. The wounded man had his injuries dressed and rested more easily afterward.

ENDEAVORERS' RALLY.

Held in the South Norwalk Congregational Church Tuesday Evening.

The Norwalk Christian Endeavor Union held a rally in the South Norwalk Congregational church Tuesday night. Although the attendance was not over 100 persons the meeting was very interesting.

State President H. H. Spooner of Bull's Bridge and the Rev. S. J. Evers of Glenbrook, were not able to be present owing to the blockade of traffic on the railroad. The meeting opened with a praise service led by D. E. Disbrow, Prof. Harry J. Zehm assisting at the organ. The Rev. Mr. Hubbard of the South Norwalk Baptist church led the consecration meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned to the Sunday school rooms, where refreshments were served. The Stamford Union was not present because of the bad weather.

Disbanded.

At a meeting held in the office of Herbert W. Van Sciver on North Main street, Monday afternoon, the organization known as the Twin City Wheel club was permanently disbanded for lack of interest. The club liquidated all its debts and goes out of existence free of obligations.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Two Bills Presented for Connecticut Volunteers in the Spanish War.

Two bills providing for the Connecticut soldiers, sailors and marines of the Spanish-American war, have been presented to the General Assembly by the Soldiers' Comfort committee of New Britain, and will be urged for passage. They are:

An Act concerning the burial of soldiers and sailors: Section 1. When any person who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the late Spanish-American war, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall die, or has heretofore died, being at the time of his death a legal resident of this state, or whose service during the war was credited to this state, and not having estate sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of his burial, the state shall pay the sum of \$35 towards such funeral expenses, and the burial shall be in some cemetery or plot not used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead.

Sec. 2. The selectmen of the town in which such deceased shall have resided or died is buried shall pay the burial expenses of such deceased person, and upon satisfactory proof by the selectmen, made within one year of the date of the death of the quartermaster-general, of the identity of the deceased, the time and place of his death and burial and the insufficiency of the estate, and the approval thereof of the quartermaster-general, such sum of \$35 shall be paid to the selectmen by the comptroller.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

An act concerning the burial of soldiers and sailors: Section 1. Upon proof furnished to the quartermaster-general by said selectmen that the grave of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who served in the late Spanish-American war, and who has been buried in any town in this state, is unmarked by a suitable headstone, the quartermaster-general shall cause to be erected at such grave a headstone of material and design approved by the governor, marked with the name of the deceased, the date of death, and the organization to which he belonged. But this provision shall apply only to those soldiers, sailors and marines who, at the time of decease, were legal residents of this state, or whose service during the war was credited to this state. The expense of such headstone shall not exceed fifteen dollars and shall be paid to the comptroller.

Sec. 2. To carry out the provision of these acts, the comptroller shall draw his order upon the treasurer from the funds appropriated for the burial of soldiers and sailors.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Whist Clubs Meet.

The Elite Whist club met with Miss Mildred Sherwood at her home on Woodward avenue, Tuesday evening and enjoyed an exceptionally good time. The prizes were awarded as follows; first lady's prize Miss Eva Barnum; first gentleman's prize, Warren P. Smith, Jr., consolation prizes, Miss Birdie Parker and D. S. Davenport. Refreshments were served.

At the meeting of the Central Club Whist Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin won the first prize and Miss Estelle Smith the second.

Mrs. John H. Ferris entertained the Veteran Whist club at her home, Rockcrest, West street, Tuesday evening. Mrs. Charles E. Ferris won the lady's prize and Charles S. Trowbridge the gentleman's prize. After the games the veterans enjoyed a light repast.

The Friday Evening Whist club met with Mr. and Mrs. James Flynn, of Franklin avenue, Tuesday evening.

Miss Gertrude Peck entertained the Matinee Whist club at her home on East avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Nancy Guilford Refuses to Plead.

Judge G. W. Wheeler having overruled the plea in abatement made by the council for Nancy Guilford and refused to allow an appeal to the supreme court. Thereupon the woman was put to plea on the charge of murder in the second degree. On her refusal to plead a plea of not guilty was entered for her and the case will be heard in the superior court, which comes in February 21.

Louden-Milner.

Robert F. Loudon and Miss Bertha Milner, of Winnipauk, were married Monday, at the Loudon home on Belden Hill, Rev. S. B. Pond officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Loudon will go to Philadelphia on their wedding trip. Mr. Loudon has been a victim of the grip and on that account the wedding trip was postponed a few days.

An Editor Married.

Richard Howell, editor of the Bridgeport Sunday Herald, and Miss Mary L. Dwyer of Waterbury were married Monday afternoon in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Howell will make their home in Bridgeport.

THANKS FROM ALGER

The War Secretary Expresses Gratitude to Miss Gould.

SPEAKS OF HIS OWN LABORS.

He Declines to Talk About Miles Gave Great Credit to Shafter and Otis—Said He Conducted the War to the Best of His Ability.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Secretary Alger, who has been a guest at the Fifth Avenue hotel, spoke rather freely yesterday about some affairs in connection with the department.

He left for Washington last night. He was to have gone over to the transport Sheridan in Brooklyn, but he sent some one else. Troops are to go to Manila soon on the Sheridan.

Secretary Alger yesterday morning made a call on Miss Helen Gould. He said he wished to personally thank her for the work she did during the late war for the sick, wounded and distressed soldiers.

In regard to the criticisms of his department by the war commission he said that he would rather say nothing about that till he had read the entire report. He said it contained, he understood, 60,000 words. He had sent for it through his secretary on Saturday, but had failed to procure a copy, as the office was closed. He declared that he wanted to see what went before and came after the criticism before making any statement about it. Secretary Alger, however, during his talk came back to the subject of his department to say that he had carried on the work all through the war to the best of his ability.

"During the war," said the secretary, "when we had so much to do criticisms began to appear in some papers. When this happened, I gave orders that that paper should not be sent to me, as there was no time to waste. My first duty was to conduct the affairs of the department as well as I could."

General Alger compared the department with a large private business, saying that many unforeseen things happened in it just as in a large private business. Storms came up which could not be prevented.

When asked about the criticism by the war commission of General Miles, General Alger asked to be excused from talking upon that subject.

Secretary Alger said concerning the naming of a commanding officer for the army that he thought a regular army man would be named in preference to a volunteer. He said that the volunteers have no standing after their two years' term of service. He said congress could do as it wished about such a matter, but he thought a regular army man would be appointed. He did not care to discuss the matter more at present.

His attention was called to the selling of supplies alleged to be army rations in Havana at less than the regular market rates. General Alger talked frankly about this, saying:

"Colonel Bliss, who was in charge of the collection of customs at Havana, was asked to investigate this when it was learned that such sales were being made. Some persons were selling supplies at less than any one else could sell them after importing them and paying the duty. Colonel Bliss found that two men were buying up all the surplus rations from the troops. The rations the troops received were more than they could use, and it is considered legitimate to buy them up and sell them again. It is a general practice in the army for companies to sell their surplus rations and place the sums received to the credit of the funds. These two men were, in a way, carrying on a legitimate business.

"Colonel Bliss found that they had a storehouse full of flour and coffee and some other things and that they were able to sell flour at \$2 a barrel less than those who were importing flour and paying duty on it. He told them, after consulting Washington, that they must either pay duty on the goods or he would prevent them from selling. This practically stopped the selling. Orders were given to the commissary department to buy back the extra rations so that the soldiers would get as much from the government as from outsiders and save the scandalous talk."

General Alger also compared the campaigns at the Philippines and Santiago in which he stated that they were wholly different.

"General Shafter," said Secretary Alger, "and his expedition had to land on a hostile island and do the attacking in the worst season there, the hottest part of the rainy season. General Otis has been prepared for the attack. In Santiago General Shafter had to attack the Spaniards, while in the Philippines our forces occupied the position the Spaniards had in Santiago."

General Alger said he wished to make no criticism of General Otis, who had done brilliant work in Manila. He said that the two campaigns could hardly be compared, as they had been fought under altogether different conditions. Both generals, he declared, were entitled to great credit.

No Holiday in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—There was little going on in Boston yesterday to indicate that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was being observed. A few public buildings displayed national flags, but as the day is not a holiday in Massachusetts things moved along in almost the usual way in the business world. The Stock Exchange was closed in consequence of a New York holiday.

Accidental Shooting.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Carrie Gurbin, aged 16, was accidentally shot by Christopher Pfitzer yesterday at Coeymans, about 12 miles from this city. Pfitzer was cleaning a revolver, when it discharged, and the bullet passed through the girl's heart, killing her instantly.

Frozen to Death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 14.—John Regan, a farmer from up the state who was bringing a load of feed to the city, was found frozen to death yesterday half buried under a lot of bags in the wagon.

Dewey to Be Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate has passed a bill creating the office of admiral of the navy. Rear Admiral Dewey, it is understood, will be named for the office.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

It is Recommended That a Committee Visit Our New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A blinding snow storm did not prevent the meeting of the National Council of Women at the Church of Our Father yesterday, though the members were late in arriving. About 50 ladies were present. It was decided, on account of the weather, to hold a continuous session instead of adjourning and meeting again at 3 o'clock as provided. The session was devoted exclusively to business matters, the report of President May Wright Sewall being the principal feature of the day's work.

Mrs. Sewall recommended that an effort be made to bring different women's and coeducational colleges into affiliation with the National Council. A modification of the constitution would be necessary, but it would be possible to arrange so that such institutions could be brought into the council on a par with the local councils that shall be received into its membership. It was recommended that at this triennial meeting a committee be appointed to collect information respecting such institutions with a view to preparing a list of them to be presented at the next executive session.

In view of the practical extension of the United States it was recommended that a committee be appointed to study the social and domestic conditions of life in our island territory with a view to seeing what way the women there can be aided by the initiation of the women into American methods of organization for mutual benefit and for the public weal. That these studies may be intelligently prosecuted it was recommended that a commission be nominated from the national council and that the council endeavor to secure for it the recognition of the government and that the commission be instructed to visit the islands. The last act of the present administration of the council, it was suggested, should be the sending to the czar of Russia of a letter expressing the sympathy, appreciation and gratitude of the council for the initiative taken by him in behalf of disarmament. Expressions of sympathy, Mrs. Sewall said, should be sent also to the national commission in Great Britain for their interest in the subject.

Cost of Reorganizing the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The entire cost of the recasting of the navy on new lines as proposed in the pending personnel bill will be \$2,002,569. This fact is set out in a communication to the United States senate from Secretary Long in answer to a resolution of inquiry introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas. Merging the line and engineers, as is proposed in the bill, the cost of the combination would be \$665,600, which is \$600,000 more than the total of the present pay to both branches. The increase in the pay of the marine corps is \$1,228,838, which is accounted for by the increase in the number of both officers and men. The new naval appropriation bill also carries an appropriation of \$4,111,505 for pay of 10,300 additional enlisted men.

Ovation For Gomez.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, Cuba, Feb. 14.—General Gomez was given a great ovation at a banquet and ball in his honor Sunday night. Major Logan spoke, comparing Gomez to Gladstone, refusing the temptation of official emoluments and satisfied to remain the "Grand Old Man" of Cuba. He said the Americans did not come to conquer Cuba, but to work for a perfect government on the island. When the time arrives, he added, Cuban people must decide that question. Amid wild enthusiasm General Gomez, in tears, embraced Major Logan. General Gomez spoke again, making clear Cuban faith in the American administration.

Smallpox Epidemic.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 14.—The epidemic of smallpox in this city has become so serious that the board of health has decided to use the state laws governing epidemics to enforce the proper quarantine of houses, the isolation of patients by means of pesthouses and the reporting of suspected cases by physicians. Schools of all kinds are ordered closed, entertainments and all public gatherings forbidden, and those citizens who had accepted invitations to the governor's reception at Augusta today are peremptorily requested to decline the same.

Judge Dellenbaugh Guilty.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—The circuit court yesterday found Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh guilty as charged in the third specification. The sentence of the court was not announced, and it is understood will not be made public until after the trial of State Senator Burke, which will begin within a few days. The third specification in the charges against Dellenbaugh is in connection with the "O. K." which he, as judge, placed on the Manning divorce decree and in which it was alleged he was also interested as counsel.

It Was a Fake.

AVON, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The "old maids' convention," extensively advertised as a bona fide convention in certain New York papers, is a fake pure and simple. A drama entitled "The Old Maids' Convention" was given here last night under the auspices of the ladies of Zion Episcopal church. Two New York papers sent special correspondents here to cover the "convention." They left this village yesterday morning somewhat crestfallen.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

FORT TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Delaware and Hudson train No. 4, which left Montreal yesterday morning, was derailed near Cummings' siding, about two miles south of here, yesterday afternoon. The engine turned over, and the engineer, W. R. Combs, and his little boy, about 10 years old, were killed. The rest of the train hands and passengers escaped. The train was delayed about four hours.

A Ballot in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 14.—The joint assembly took one ballot for United States senator yesterday and adjourned. The result: King, 8; McCune (Dem.), 2; Powers (Dem.), 2; Nebeker (Dem.), 1; Cannon, 12; Sutherland (Rep.), 11; absent, 6; not voting, 2.

More Australian Gold.

SYDNEY, Feb. 14.—The American steamer Alameda, Captain Von Ostern-dorp, has sailed for San Francisco having on board 202,000 sovereigns in gold.

LANGLEY, AERONAUT.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF HIS FLYING MACHINE PLANS.

His Investigation of the Problem of Mechanical Flight—The Flight of Three-quarters of a Mile Made by His Machine the Longest on Record.

The recent determination of the United States Board of Ordnance to appropriate \$25,000 to develop the idea of Secretary S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution in the construction of a man-carrying, power-driven aeroplane is an evidence of confidence in the future efficiency of the apparatus to which Professor Langley has devoted many years that must be extremely gratifying to him.

The decision of the Board of Ordnance to institute further investigation was influenced by the value in time of war to reconnoitre the enemy's position and to drop high explosives from above, the value of which is appreciated by all strategists, and one that has led some nations to experiment with balloons, as this country did during the recent war. Balloons have not, however, realized all the hopes that have been entertained regarding them.

When the subject was recently under discussion by the Board, Professor Langley appeared before it and gave his opinion in regard to making further experiments, explaining the workings of his own machine, and telling in the most concise manner of the progress made in aerial navigation in Germany and France, where he went last summer and became familiar with the state of the art. The official statement is made that he has consented to give the Board the benefit of his knowledge and experience on the understanding that he is to receive no remuneration for his work, it being his ambition to donate his services to the cause of science and his country, as an evidence of which his machine has not been patented and with his consent never will be.

Prof. Langley's invention was perfected in 1895, and a short successful flight was made with an aeroplane in the spring of the year, but he was reluctant at that time, for reasons obvious to those who have followed the story of mechanical flight from its beginning, to make his success public, and it was not until a year later that the world was taken into the confidence of the great inventor. On May 6, 1896, his aeroplane made two successful flights, which were witnessed by only a few people, but fortunately by those who understood and had sympathy with the project, and whose testimony was universally accepted. Among those few were Alexander Graham Bell, who subsequently wrote an interesting paper concerning his observations when the Langley machine made a flight of three-quarters of a mile, the longest known.

After only a few years devoted to the problem of mechanical flight, Professor Langley succeeded in surmounting several obstacles that had heretofore been considered insurmountable and in producing a machine the incontestable point in regard to which is that it will fly and is susceptible of being steered. But his experience records many failures, and four machines were built before he made one that met the requirements of free flight. After many unsuccessful attempts to launch the fourth aeroplane, he was finally gratified by seeing his machine soar like a great bird through the air, and from this time on the problem of launching was solved.

In an article published in "The Aeronautical Annual," Professor Langley makes graceful allusion to those who were associated with and assisted him in his work. Dr. Carl Barus and J. Elfreth Watkins, the latter of whom is still associated with him in the work. Professor Langley's aeroplane looks in flight like a huge bird; its proportions, however, are greater than any known inhabitant of the air, measuring from tip to tip of its wings fourteen feet. It is built almost entirely of steel and driven by a steam engine. Its weight, including everything it carries, is about forty pounds. The method of propulsion is by twin screw propellers, and there is no gas or any other aid for raising or keeping it up in the air except its internal energy. The machine here referred to, however, did not carry any passengers and was only a working model. It remained about two or three minutes.

Flies Took the Ship; Birds Took Them.

A most remarkable tale of the sea is that related by Capt. Langull of the British steamer Kensington, which arrived in port from Sourabaya, Java, with a heavy cargo of sugar.

The Kensington sailed from this port over two months ago. The weather was extremely hot even for a tropical region. When five days out the steamer passed through a vast area of seaweed, the home of millions of dragon flies. Hardly had the vessel's prow touched the seaweed when the flies, attracted by the savory fumes of the cargo, began to swarm about the deck. They gathered in great numbers. They penetrated the wicker sugar bags. They attacked the crew, stinging the men about the face and hands in a frightful manner. For five days the dragon flies continued their onslaught, driving the men to desperation.

Then there came an unexpected rescue. A flock of boatwain birds, the foe of the dragon fly, circled and wheeled above the unfortunate steamer, then swooped down upon it. In a short time the birds had cleared the Kensington of the pests.—Philadelphia Times.

LIFE MASKS.

Worse Than Having a Tooth Pulled—As Bad as Having a Picture Taken.

A mask from life is taken almost precisely the same way as after death, save that much greater care has to be used, as the subject's life hangs on a very thin thread, or, to be more precise, two small quills. It requires a great deal of nerve and patience to undergo, the sensation being most disagreeable. When a mask from life is about to be secured, the subject reclines on a long table, and towels are placed around his neck and forehead to prevent the plaster from going where not intended. The face is slightly greased, but not enough to fill the pores of the skin. Care has to be especially taken with the eye lashes, as otherwise, in the subsequent operations, these are likely to be pulled off, which would not be exactly pleasant. A small quill is now inserted in either nostril to allow the subject to breathe, and cotton wool is then lightly pressed around the base to keep the liquid plaster from intruding. A pair of scissors is always kept handy, so as to be able to cut off the top of the quills, should by any chance the plaster splash up and cover them.

All being ready, a few cheering words are spoken to the unhappy victim, and the plaster is mixed. This is carefully poured or sprinkled over the features. The plaster, through being mixed with warm water, quickly hardens, and in the course of about five minutes the mold is strong enough to be taken off. It has to be carefully done, as the subject is generally eager to get a mouthful of fresh air again. A slight tap with the hand is given to the two side pieces, which relieves the joints made by the thread. The top or central piece is then lifted up and pulled slightly downward, so as to withdraw the quills from the nose, as they come out with the mould. The sides are then taken off. Probably some of the hair may hold the mold, but with a little coaxing, or by the insertion of the scissors, it can soon be removed. Care must be used to get the ears, but without breaking either the subject or the mold. The ears are taken only on the front sides, cotton wool being placed at the back to prevent the plaster going around. When removed, the three pieces are put together and plaster placed on the exterior to hold and strengthen them.—Exchange.

The Railway Business in China.

There have of course been many ludicrous as well as dangerous incidents on the North China line. When it was first opened Chinese would come to the booking office and try to bargain for tickets. When told the fare they would offer half, and gradually raise their bid, much disgusted that they should not, in a business spirit, be met half way.

One day a country gentleman, on his first ride in a train, seeing his house midway between two stations flying past, deliberately opened the door and stepped out into space. At the pace the train was going a European would certainly have been killed, but the supple celestial after a prolonged period of somersaults was seen to pick himself and bundle up, dust his clothes and set off home across the fields—much pleased with his short cut and the convenience of the "fire wheel carriage."

An unfortunate railway coolie,

equally ignorant of the laws of mechanics, did not get off so well. Seeing two trucks coming at a snail's pace down a siding he placed his foot on the rail to stop them. To his astonishment it was cut off, and he learned, like Stevenson's cow, that momentum is made up of mass as well as velocity.—London News.

Do You Put "In Haste" on Letters?

"I'll tell you a little fable," said the postal clerk. "Once there was a woman who wrote a letter to her dressmaker, who was then staying in a suburban town, asking her to call some time next week, and she put 'in haste' on the envelope, as women do, thinking she'd make Uncle Sam blurt up his breeches and get an additional move on him. The collecting carrier accidentally noticed 'in haste' on the envelope, so he carefully placed it in the bottom of his bag, where it slipped into a hole in the lining and stayed there three days. When the clerk at the postoffice saw it he laughed painfully and elbowed the letter off his desk, so that it fell into a basket and remained there three days. The postmaster of the suburban town smiled merrily when he saw it, and then accidentally put it into the box of a farmer who drove to town for his mail once every three days. And when the dressmaker got the letter it was the week after next. Yes, it would surprise you to know how many women put 'in haste' on their letters, with the idea that Uncle Sam then hitches up his breeches and gets a move on him."—Philadelphia Record.

Salaries of Presidents.

Very few persons would suspect how small the salaries of presidents of republics are, when the enormous sums crowned heads receive are taken into consideration.

The foreigner often thinks the \$50,000 of the President of the United States is merely a joke, and that he receives ten times as much in reality, but the same foreigner may not know that the French President, in a country where the wealthiest monarchs once reigned, receives only \$120,000 a year.

The President of the little Andorra Republic contents himself with a salary of \$15 a year, and the President of the Swiss Republic must be satisfied with \$3,000.—New York Herald.



Hints About Sleep

A proper desire for sleep is only obtained by a due amount of exercise, both mental and physical, which must not be continued sufficiently long to produce prostration. It is also essential with adults that for some time before the hour for retiring the state of the circulation in the head should not have been excited by deep study, intense thought, or by tea, coffee, or other stimulants.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the proper ventilation of sleeping rooms. The sleeper who retires to rest in an apartment from which every effort has been made to exclude the outer air, rises with a dull headache and a feverish, unrefreshed sensation to go about the duties of the day.

Care should also be taken with regard to the quantity of bed-clothes indulged in, too much clothing having the effect of relaxing the body; and it is right, therefore, to have only sufficient to enable the individual to sleep, for it is better to wake with an inclination to draw the clothes round you than to feel oppressed by their weight and heat and a desire to throw them off.

Table Service for the Wealthy.

Every one knows the elegance of a modern table service. Silver baking dishes are included now in dishes for the table. All sorts of kitchen utensils find their way into the dining room, now that the chafing dish is in high favor; still a coffee mill is not a dining-room feature. They may be bought in solid silver for \$175. What coffee might not be ground in a \$175 coffee mill, and what pleasure might there not be in the grinding? Then if mamma in her elegant kitchen wishes to please the children she pops corn for them in a solid silver corn popper, with an ebony handle, and she cores the apples for her apple pudding with a solid silver apple corer that costs not less than \$3.75. For mixing her cakes she uses the beautiful Russian lacquer bowls in many colors, but fired so many times that the colors cannot be removed by vinegar, oil, or hot liquids. The bowl will last for years, and is light and easy to handle.

A New Use for Oilcloth.

Oilcloth is the new material for papering ceilings, the term "paper" being used at present in a very elastic sense, signifying anything that can be put on walls or ceiling. The advantage of an oilcloth ceiling is readily discernible, as dust, like good actions, is sure to rise, and if one's home is illuminated by gas or lamps there is only the recourse to the unsightly chandelier protectors to keep the ceiling from getting smudged. The oilcloth can be washed frequently, and be kept, by the aid of a damp cloth, as good as new for infinite spaces of time or until one moves to a newer apartment.

The task of putting on the oilcloth requires an expert, as the joining is not the easiest thing to do. If you think so, try it. The patterns of oilcloths seem particularly well adapted for ceilings, with their scroll and line effects, which do not conflict with the patterns of the wall paper or its monochromatic effect.—New York Herald.

A Dainty Dessert.

A pretty dessert that will especially please the children is called a Russian cake. Two cakes, chocolate and sponge, are baked in flat, oblong pans. When cold they are sliced into fingers, which are dipped quickly into a thick syrup flavored with vanilla or lemon. The fingers are then built up in a fancy shape. A favorite one is to pile them up in a square, filling the square with chocolate russe. The blockhouse is then covered with the fingers, one being put on the top. Two squares of sponge cake are used for chimneys. The chocolate russe filling should be made the day before and the structure and chimneys thoroughly chilled before serving.

THE HOOD REIGNS.

The American Girl Always Equal to an Emergency.

Behold the hood! The problem of the theatre hat seems to have been solved at last. The American girl is always equal to an emergency and gracefully adapts herself to every situation. The clamor against the view-obstructing Galusboroughs and Dutch bonnets became so great that she must of necessity give heed to it.

Then the question arose. How could she go to the theatre and look pretty after she got there?

It was all very well for men to say that women must take off their hats and for the comic papers to fill their pages with funny pictures of the grotesque miseries of poor man behind one of these picture hats!

Had a man ever tried to remove one of those same objectionable head arrangements in a theatre, when each long pin disappeared as completely as though the fairies had spirited it away, and stray locks would become entangled with the hat frame or the flowers, and in consequence one's whole coiffure became irretrievably disarranged?

Then, after all this inconvenience, did any man ever have to sit through the performance of a play or opera and experience the anything but delicious sensation of knowing that one's coiffure was in disorder and yet not be able to determine the vexed question to one's satisfaction?

Well, this is only a hundredth part of what the American girl has been suffering ever since the edict was sent forth that "hats must come off in the theatre."

Being a creature of resources, she set her brains to work to evolve a way out of the difficulty, and it must be confessed that she has succeeded beyond expectations, and that the theatre girl never looked so pretty, fascinating and seductive as she does this winter.

She has adopted hoods ad infinitum—hoods for the theatre, hoods for the opera, hoods for dinners, for balls, for concerts, for sleighing and for skating. Each girl's ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to have more hoods, more fetching hoods than any of her dear friends.

Old costume books have been pored over, grandmothers' wardrobes and chests ransacked and from all this study and hunting the girls have emerged more fetching and pretty than they ever were before.

For the theatre and opera rich crimson, cerise, blue, grays, and white are most in favor. The style and shape are at the discretion of each fair wearer. It yet remains for the American girl to ever find herself in such a tight place that she cannot find a way out of it and not reappear just as seductive as ever.

Women in Outdoor Work.

The number of women ranch owners who manage their ranches is increasing, and in California, Arizona and Florida women are going in for fruit culture, with great enthusiasm and very fair success. A number of girls are studying forestry, and horticultural colleges for women are springing up like mushrooms. Germany in particular is enthusiastic over horticulture as a profession for women.

A great number of American women of good social position cultivate flowers and fruit for the market. Violet culture, especially, seems to appeal to women; and some of the most successful violet farms in the country are managed by women whose names are in society's blue books.

Women are taking up general agriculture, as well as flower and fruit culture. A fine course in agriculture has recently been opened to women in Minneapolis, but Russia has a long lead in the matter of agriculture for women and graduates of the agricultural schools are sure of Civil positions.

UNCERTAINTY OF FASHIONS.

Summer Fabrics Displayed in Shop Windows.

(By special arrangement with the N. Y. Sun.)

Fashion has a variety of enticing charms at all times and seasons; but there is nothing else quite so fascinating after all as her uncertainty. No sooner do we feel ourselves comfortably fixed for winter gowns than summer silks, piques, batistes, organdies, and the slickest lawns blossom out in the shops without any regard to temperature or present needs of dress.



OUR YOUTH'S DEPART MEANT A FELLOW'S MOTHER. "A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise With his rosy cheeks and his merry blue eyes, "Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt. "A fellow's mother has lace and strings, Razes and buttons and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop, To see how well you can spin your top. "She does not care—not much, I mean— If a fellow's face is not quite clean. And if your trousers are torn at the knee, She can put in a patch that you'd never see. "A fellow's mother is never mad, And only sorry if you are bad; And I'll tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive you, whatever you do. "I'm sure of this," said Fred the wise, With a manly look in his laughing eyes, "I'll mind my mother every day; A fellow's a baby that won't obey." —Philadelphia Press.

Hints on Short Distance Running.

The champion sprinter—or short distance runner—is Bernie Wefers, of Georgetown College, and his success has been so phenomenal that anything he may say on the subject will be listened to with interest.

"The secret of fast sprinting," says Mr. Wefers, "lies in the control the runner has over his nervous force. "There seems to be no scale of size or build to aid in picking out a sprinter. The best ones differ physically in a startling manner.

"The most vital point in a sprinter's action is what is called the bound, or 'getting up on your toes.' When your foot strikes the ground, the nearer the toes the better, you rise up on it, and with a hard, sharp spring, or reflex action, throw the foot straight out in front of you. If it rises behind or too high in front, time and motion are lost. Most beginners run almost flat-footed, and lose lots of power. The bound is not hard to learn. Just keep in mind that the toe of your shoe should dig a little cup in the track at every stride, and try to make it do so.

"The worst defect that most novices have is throwing back the head and shoulders when running at top speed. It moves back the centre of gravity, destroys the balance, causes the stride to become short and hoppy, and the motion, instead of being all forward, is like climbing up stairs. The runner who does this would travel faster if he didn't try so hard and used a portion of his energy to keep himself in proper position. The knees should always be kept straight, and not allowed to bend outward. The arms should be swung straight by the side, and not crossed in front of the body.

"The start is a great factor in a sprint race. The crouching start is undoubtedly learned and no false motions can be made, such as jumping backward or stepping sideways, and other involuntary motions that amateurs make when they start standing up. There are no set rules for making the start. A man must make himself comfortable as he crouches. He places the tips of his fingers with his corks held in position by the thumb, if a rubber band around the wrist is not used, puts his left foot six inches, more or less, as he finds comfortable, back of the mark, then places the right knee on the ground alongside the middle of his right foot having dug another hole for his right foot.

"When told to get 'set' by the starter he raises his right knee from the ground and crouches further forward, keeping his body in a horizontal position, or as nearly so as possible, and places almost all of his weight on his finger tips.

"When the gun is fired, he pushes with both feet and hands. The beauty of this start is that with the support of his fingers removed, he is compelled to run fast to keep himself from falling down. The start is easily mastered in a few trials and then it becomes simply a question of practice.

"When a sprinter comes out on a track for the first time, he would be wise to let sprinting alone for a week at least, and take long jogs around the track, or slow, short jogs, gradually increasing the speed and distance day by day. If he starts the sprint the first time out, he will be so sore that he won't get over it for a week, and he is likely to strain a muscle or tendon and lay him up for the season.

After he has hardened himself in measure, his system of work should be as follows: "Dance up and down or break away slowly several times from the mark until you are thoroughly warmed up. Then run short dashes, from fifteen to sixty yards, at top speed, resting short time after each one.

"If your companions are as fast as you are, run together from scratch. But if not so, take handicaps from one another to draw out. After this take a rest until you stop breathing rapidly. When again ready to work jog two hundred yards with a long easy, springy stride, and this should finish your work for the day. If you can, take a shower bath and rub your self with a rough towel before dressing.—Land and Water.

Bridget (watching her mistress as she packs a missionary barrel)—An sure mun yez must put in th' hammer, so they'll hav somethin' t' open wid.—Judge.



Rather small patterns prevail among the new China silks and satin-finished foulards, some of the prettiest being polka dots of various sizes grouped together with scattering dots between groups. Among the new silks of the heavier kinds there are moires antique, glosse taffetas, shiny brocades prettily shaded in varying tints of one color for evening wraps and gowns.



The variety in cotton robe dresses of batistes and sheer lawns, trimmed with embroidery and lace, is also very tempting, as the trouble of making them up is simplified so much by the finished skirt, which requires nothing



but a hand. The satin finished crepe de chine is another material which is very popular and altogether lovely in the new sheath skirts, which seem to have come to stay for another season at least.

Just how all the pretty summer fabrics are to be made up is a matter of conjecture at the moment, but it is pretty



safe to say that our thin gowns will be cut with a train that overdresses will flourish, and that ruffles of every kind and description will add their soft frou-frou to the varying modes of decoration. With the scant skirts and gauzy materials ruffles are almost a necessity to give the flare and hold the skirt out around the feet. Whatever the overdresses and tunics may become later, they have no perceptible effect on the figure yet, so far as broadening it is concerned, for they fit just as closely well below the hips as the skirt underneath, and if they are made very long, almost covering the skirt, they take very little from the height.

IN A JOKE FACTORY.

AN HOUR SPENT WITH MARSHALL P. WILDER.

How Fun Is Prepared For the Lighter-Loving Public. A Few of the Noted Humorist's Latest Jokes, The Repair Department.

The public is pretty well acquainted with Marshall P. Wilder as a humorist and entertainer; but people who have heard him run wild in an evening of miscellaneous funmaking are hardly prepared to be told that he is one of the most methodical and systematic of mortals.

The late William Davidge, the actor, was one of the most systematic men that ever lived. He was constantly keeping books with himself. If he invested five cents in carfare, bought a newspaper, had a shave, shampoo, or haircut, it all went down in his books. When he died it was disclosed that he had kept an itemized account of every penny earned and expended, and a record of every mile traveled during the twenty-five years and more that he was on the stage, up to the very day of his death on board a railroad train, en route to play in San Francisco. By examining this wonderful record one could see exactly where Davidge was on any given day during his long professional career, and how much it cost him.

Mr. Wilder's system does not include the petty outlays of everyday life, but he has a way of systematizing his business that is hardly less complete than that of Davidge. All the good jokes, stories, and anecdotes, for example, he labels and lays away, as a bugologist would a strange new specimen of beetle or butterfly. It can be said of Wilder that he can put his hand on any particular joke or story at any hour of the night without striking a match. He has jokes and jokelets, stories and anecdotes, labeled, indexed and cross-indexed, and can turn instantly to any given dog or cat story of any stated breed or color.

The little Joker's business system includes an index of every person of prominence he meets, and turning to his books he can tell at a glance just how much he is indebted to any particular individual for contributions to his fund of jokes.

"Harrison-Harrison-Harrison," reiterated Wilder as he ran his twinkling eyes down the long list of H's; "it seems to me I have heard of that name somewhere. Ah, here it is. 'Harrison, Benjamin, President of the United States.' I was almost sure I had heard it somewhere."

Mr. Wilder grew reminiscent for a moment.

"First time I met Benjamin Harrison was in the White House. I carried a letter from his son. I didn't want an office, had no claim to an office, and of course I was a little out of my atmosphere. 'How do you do, Mr. President?' 'How do you do, Mr. Wilder?' That was all. Not a joke or a funny story. Not a word about the weather. Not a word about the crops. I waited long enough for the President to lumber up; he didn't lumber. I withdrew with great dignity, pausing only long enough in the waiting room to request private Secretary Halford to kick me with great severity."

Wilder had a later meeting with President Harrison, some of the particulars of which are best told by another. It occurred when W. J. Arkell entertained President Harrison at Mt. McGregor. Mr. Wilder was one of the guests. The party was on its way down to the village. "Mr. President," said the little humorist, with mock gravity, "I regret the fact exceedingly, but I feel sure there will be a large concourse of people down here to greet me. I understand they have a brass band and I fear they will raise a great hullabaloo. I sincerely trust the cheering and noise generally will not disturb your Excellency."

When the party reached the foot of the mountain there were carriages to receive them, and the inevitable crowd to cheer the President. The band, of course, struck up "Hail to the Chief." By some misunderstanding on the part of the cabby who drove Wilder—or was it by Wilder's own hocus pocus?—the crowd fell apart for him. Hats were swung, handkerchiefs fluttered, and the air was split with cheers. Wilder's quick wit enabled him to seize the situation by the horns. Hat in hand, he bowed to the right and left, and as they say on the stage, "took the whole scene." The oration was all his own.

Wilder's joke foundry is an interesting place. The walls of his library in The Alpine, on Broadway, are literally papered with photographs of celebrated men and women, most of which bear the autographs of the originals, with some pleasant greeting to the "prince of entertainers," as Mr. Cleveland dubbed him—"the entertainer of Princes"—as he dubbed himself.

"How are jokes made?" "Jokes are like poets," said Wilder, "they are born, not made. They develop. They evolve. There is a grub and then there is a butterfly. Julius Caesar compiled a book of puns, but he never made a joke, even though he was the victim of a few. Every great event has its jokes. The greater the event, no matter how serious, the more jokes. They drop around and spring up everywhere. The late war with Spain gave birth to more jokes than any event since the flood."

"Here are a few: 'The Madrid Government is trying hard to keep the Bible out of Spain.' 'Why?' 'So that the Spanish people will not know the exact strength of Sampson.' 'That's bad, of course; but it's a war joke, and we had to accept it.' 'Why is Courtlandt street, in New York, like Cuba?' 'Because it's between Liberty and Day.' 'Nothing could be worse than that,

but it went. There are about a million things like that, and the spirit of patriotism keeps them afloat. Camara's feet couldn't sink one of them. There are others not so bad: 'Did you curry the horse this morning, John?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Did you comb out his tail?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Did you remember the Maine?' 'There's another on the same lay: 'Do you remember the great blizzard in New York?' 'Oh, yes.' 'Forget it, and remember the Maine.' 'If we have another war,' said Wilder, 'I intend to propose a war tax on every joke, and make it pay its own way.' The humorist explained the repair department of his factory. 'Sometimes a joke is a little lame. Maybe it has the heaves, mumps, bumps, thumps, grumps; or probably the blind staggers. I can generally coo-per it up so that it will pass muster.' 'Very often one idea serves for a good many jokes. General Sherman once wrote me a seven-page letter about jokes and other solemn things. It was by way of acknowledging a copy of my book, 'People I Have Smiled With.' In that letter he told the story of the Irishman who was too much given to strong drink. 'You must sign the pledge and stop drinking,' said his priest, 'or you will be so saturated with fumes of liquor that sometime when you try to blow out a candle your breath will take fire and you will burn up.' 'Then give me the pledge,' said Pat, and he wrote: 'I hereby solemnly promise never to blow out a candle again.' 'That is General Sherman's story,' continued Mr. Wilder, 'and here is the way I fixed it so as to make it fit a particular occasion: 'You must stop drinking, Pat, or you'll soon be totally blind.' 'Well,' said Pat, 'I guess I've seen about everything.' 'Here is one of the latest baseballisms: 'A foul, a foul! howled a crank from the grand stand. 'Nonsense,' said his wife, 'I see no feathers.' 'Of course not. This is a picked nine.' 'Speaking of Mr. Depew's latest dog story reminds me of another. 'Rory O'More, there,' said an Irishman, pointing to his canine asleep in the corner. 'Rory O'More is the most intelligent beast I ever saw. That dog understands every blessed word I say to him. Begorra, I'm studying German just to see if I can throw him off.' 'Ever hear the story of the great statesman who resembled Daniel Webster? A politician settled himself in the chair of an old colored barber who had shaved the Massachusetts statesman and orator. 'They tell me, Uncle, that I resemble Daniel Webster. What do you think of it?' 'Well, boss, I think myself dat you done resemble my ole fren! 'What's the particular do you see a resemblance between me and the great congressman?' 'Well, I don't 'actly see de resemblance, but 'is mostly in yo' bref.'"

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A GIFTED POETESS.

PORTO RICO'S "NIGHTINGALE OF THE HILLS."

An Interesting Sketch of the Career of Lola Rodriguez de Tio, Whose Songs Have Added Fuel to the Freedom-Forging Flames.

Lola Rodriguez de Tio is a woman with three reputations, each of them excellent and extraordinary. She ranks high among the world's conchologists, as a poetess she is read with keen emotion and delight wherever the Spanish language is understood, and as a public speaker she is one of the leaders of Porto Rico thought. An exile from her native island of Porto Rico, and a refugee from Cuba, whence she fled from the wrath of Weyler and her husband, also an exile, some time before the butcher was recalled, she is living now in New York city, with Signor Tio and their daughter, a graduate in philosophy of the University of Havana. The Tio home is a charming center of the intellectual life of the Porto Rican colony and affords an admirable illustration of the hospitality for which Porto Rico is so famous. There the poetess holds court, and with her husband, formerly the editor of those outspoken papers, La Razon and La Patria, debates before her friends upon the future of the island they love so fondly.

Signora Tio, "the nightingale of the hills," as the Porto Ricans call her, was born in the Villa de las Lomas, San Yerman, in September, 1851. Her grandmother had been a writer of distinction and an admirable linguist. Her father was a doctor of laws, a scholar and an eloquent advocate with practice extending over the whole island. His example was her inheritance. She learned unconsciously from him to speak directly and agreeably and to write gracefully. He was an autonomist, though at that time the government of Porto Rico forbade the use of that word by any political party on the island, saying it was only a synonym for Separatist. The daughter took kindly to her father's ideas, and when hardly in her teens was an out and out Separatist. She wrote many popular songs and ballads full of the spirit of freedom. These had a wide circulation and were the lullabys of many a Porto Rican household.

Dr. Nalverde, a political exile from San Domingo, and a friend of Signor Rodriguez, interested himself in her girl's education, being attracted by her gift of poesy, and instructed her in the Spanish classical style. She was an apt scholar and soon composed verse that attracted attention throughout the Spanish West Indies, and even in Spain. In 1873, the year that saw the end of slavery in Porto Rico, Lola Rodriguez, then just 22 year old, made an address at the graduation exercises of the college in Mayaguez. She was the first woman in the island to speak publicly before an audience. It was a time of much political excitement. Porto Ricans were eager for reform. They wished Spain to separate the military and civil departments of the government. They were willing, they said, to have a captain general, but let him confine himself to military affairs exclusively and let another man hold the chief civil office. They wished also to elect their own provincial governors, instead of having them sent over by Spain, who appointed them not because of their fitness, but because she wished them out of the way. These worthy Spanish appointees shed tears on leaving their beloved Spain, but swore upon their honor to return again as soon as they had stolen enough to pay their debts. Another thing the native Porto Ricans wished was freedom of the press. The captain general's regulations demanded that at least four hours before any paper was issued the proof sheets should be sent to the censor for approval. His blue pencil was a judgment against which there was no appeal.

The signorita spoke eloquently, though guardedly of all these things. She besought Spain to give a mother's love to her child, far from her, almost hidden in the bosom of the sea, and she prayed that the child should show herself worthy of such love and deserving of perfect trust. The grace of the speaker's manner, the beauty of her language, won all hearts, and the brave words she spoke wrought her audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. In a day she had added to her fame throughout the island. She was poetess and prophetess in one. Her college address was the beginning of an active propaganda in Porto Rico that ended only when she and her husband were offered their choice between ward jail and the wide, wide world.

La Razon and La Patria were suppressed, but the words of the patriot editor remained in the minds of the people. Even a captain general cannot imprison an idea. Nor could the ballads and poems of the sweet singer of the hills be extirped. The first volume, "Mes Cantares," appeared in 1876, and soon was in every book stall in Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies and even in Spain. A second volume appeared in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1878, followed by "Mis Poesias" in 1880, and "Mi Libro de Cuba" in 1892. In Caracas a warm friendship sprang up between the Tios and Professor Hostos, who was then at the head of educational affairs in Venezuela. After two years in Caracas a new governor general came from Spain to Porto Rico and the poetess returned to her native island, where she and her husband continued the work they had done so much to promote in earlier years. In the meantime Signora Tio's poems were gaining fame for the authoress. An Italian critic known as Amicis, was adding to his reputation by translating them. Fastenach was calling them to the attention of the Germans and several French critics, among them Pierre Loti, were putting them into copy for the Parisian publishers. In Spain Mendez Pelayo, a

member of the academy, a distinguished critic, called a meeting of his confreres, among whom were Penaranda, Balayuer, Campillo and Lepoldo Alaz, who sent a testimonial of congratulation to Signora Tio and a diamond brooch in the symbolic design of a harp. This is the proudest of her possessions.

In 1887 Porto Rico was again too uncomfortable, owing to official persecutions, and the Tios came to New York, whence they soon went to Cuba. Then the poetess, who for some years had been gathering and classifying the shells of the Antilles as a recreation and diversion from her political and literary work, made the acquaintance of several eminent naturalists, who brought her to the notice of their friends in other parts of the world. She received many contributions from distant lands. One enthusiastic conchologist in the Philippines, no less a personage than the captain general himself, wrote that the interest her exquisite verse had awakened in him had been augmented intensely now that he learned from his esteemed friend, Carlos de la Torre, that the queen of verse had rare knowledge of shells as well as rhythm. He begged her to accept a few specimens from the island of the Pacific. With the letter came a complete collection of the shells of the Philippine islands.

While the Tios were in Cuba Signorita Tio entered the University of Havana and in due course was graduated from that famous seat of learning with the degree of doctor of philosophy. Signor Tio was busy with his editorial work and the poetess carried on her propaganda against Spanish oppression. In 1892 her fourth volume of poems appeared and the Spanish speaking world accorded it a hearty welcome. The outbreak of the revolution gave much encouragement to the cause for which the Tios had dedicated their lives, but with the coming of Weyler they soon suffered a persecution compared to which their troubles in Porto Rico were mild indeed, and they were glad to escape with their lives.

POP CORN FOR INSOMNIA.

New cure that has proved efficacious wherever tried.

A northern business man living in the south has found an agreeable cure for insomnia. It answered perfectly in his case, and no longer needing it as medicine, he continues it as food. It is a most agreeable dish of pop corn. The corn is popped in the usual wire basket, and while hot it is put in a hot bowl. Scalding milk is poured over it, and in two minutes it is soft and ready to be sprinkled with sugar, unless salt and pepper are preferred. The addition of a little vanilla transforms the juvenile favorite into a delicate hasty pudding. To keep the corn after gathering, put it (in the cob) in a cool place; if shelled it loses its moisture sooner, and after a while will not pop. The place where other corn is kept is best to preserve it in. Pop corn not served in bowls of hot milk is a southern refutation at card parties.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ingrowing Toe Nails.

This is a very common and troublesome affection, and most usually occurs by the side of the big toe. The surrounding soft parts first become swelled and inflamed by constant pressure against the edge of the nail from the use of tight shoes. If this is allowed to continue, an ulcer is formed in which the edge of the nail is imbedded. The pain from this, in some instances, is sufficiently severe to prevent walking. When this condition is arrived at a doctor's treatment becomes necessary.

The first object is to remove the cause, the tight shoe, then proceed to lessen the irritation and reduce the swelling. After soaking in hot water, the nail should be thinned by scraping, and, if very painful, a linseed poultice will give relief. When the irritation has thoroughly subsided, soft cotton should be pressed between the flesh and the nail, and then, if the skin is not broken, it should be slightly saturated with tincture of iodine. Repeat the treatment for several days, after which the tenderness will disappear.

Notes of Interest.

Among the queen ants captured in and around Buluwayo, for which a prize of half-a-crown is paid by the sanitary board, have been some specimens measuring four and a half inches and as thick as a man's thumb.

The curfew law obtains in Seoul, Korea. When the huge bronze bell of the city proclaims the hour of sunset and the time for closing the gates, every man is obliged to retire to his home, under pain of flogging.

Germany and Austria have about 150 cooking schools. A four years' course is necessary before the student obtains a diploma. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from these schools.

The time necessary for the conversion of a forest tree, or a part of it, into a printed paper, in a recent test made in Germany, was two hours and twenty-five minutes.

A proposal has been made by a French chemist to obtain easily assimilable iron tonics from vegetables by feeding the plants judiciously with iron fertilisers.

A Reason For Her Hope.

First Fair American: "I do hope the Government will hold on to the Philippines."

Second Ditto: "Why? In what way are you specially interested in the Philippines?"

"George says that if they are still in our possession next spring, we'll go there on our wedding trip."

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Germany and Austria have about 150 cooking schools. A four years' course is necessary before the student obtains a diploma. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from these schools.

The time necessary for the conversion of a forest tree, or a part of it, into a printed paper, in a recent test made in Germany, was two hours and twenty-five minutes.

A proposal has been made by a French chemist to obtain easily assimilable iron tonics from vegetables by feeding the plants judiciously with iron fertilisers.

A Reason For Her Hope.

First Fair American: "I do hope the Government will hold on to the Philippines."

Second Ditto: "Why? In what way are you specially interested in the Philippines?"

"George says that if they are still in our possession next spring, we'll go there on our wedding trip."



A Monotonous Employment.

Miss Eliza Scott, cousin of Admiral Scott, is a little woman who sits hour after hour, day after day, in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, and puts little dabs of yellow paint here and there over the thousands of maps issued by this department. Each of these yellow splashes covers but does not conceal, a tiny black dot which marks one or another of the hundreds of light houses scattered along our coast lines for the guidance of those who go down to the sea in ships. Although the same yellow dot marks them all there is a variety of lights. They are fixed ones, intermittent lights, revolving ones and red and white flash lights, with occasionally a red sector, which indicates shoal water and danger, and tells the mariner to keep his ship well outside the space covered by the light.

For twenty years has Miss Scott sat thus jabbing yellow dots, apparently in the most haphazard manner, over the maps after they have come from the press. A few moments watching will convince one that there is method in her manner. She knows the situation of every one so well that she could almost perform her work in the dark. It is very trying on the eyes, and only one thoroughly acquainted with the situation could do it in a satisfactory manner. The object of color over the dots is that they may be more readily perceived by those using the maps. Formerly a tiny drop of red was put in the centre of the yellow splash, but as the black dot underneath shows through the yellow perfectly the use of the red has been discontinued, which lessens the labor by half.

There are 535 lights on the Atlantic coast, beginning to count at the northern part of Newfoundland and continuing to the south shore of Venezuela. This includes those on the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast of the West Indies. On the Pacific Coast there are only 33 lights. Thus it will be seen that Miss Scott puts on hundreds of thousands of her little dabs in a year's time, although she works but from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Washing the Hair.

Once a week in summer and once a month in winter is, according to a New York hairdresser, often enough to wash the hair. "For frequent washings weaken it. The scalp should be carefully dried afterward. The hair should be trimmed about once a month to prevent it from falling out. Occasionally its condition becomes poor just as the general system gets run down. It then needs a good tonic, and should have it; but otherwise hair dressings are generally to be avoided. Brush thoroughly once a day at least, and do not braid tightly at night. While care will do much toward strengthening weak growths of hair it is, after all, a matter of temperament. I have seen strong and dusty young women with very poor hair and I have seen their opposites with magnificent locks. I knew an Irish woman, 60 years old, who had blue black hair with a satiny lustre that was beautiful. It fell below her waist and was so thick that it covered her like a mantle when she let it down. I doubt if she had ever brushed it; a hasty combing through in the morning and a twist with a common back comb stuck in to hold it up, was all the dressing it ever got. It is such contradictory conditions as these that make it hard to treat hair successfully."

A Recipe for Whitewash.

For a good whitewash for your bedroom ceiling put a piece of lime weighing about five pounds in a granite pan or bucket; pour on it a gallon of water allow it to boil and slake until the steaming is over. Take from this two quarts of the liquid lime, put it in a wooden or granite bucket and add sufficient water to make it rather thin. Add a small amount of pure indigo, sufficient to give it the proper color; add a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of lampblack, stir well. This will give you a perfectly white ceiling. If you wish it colored add one of the colorings which you may purchase at any druggist's, stating that it is to be used with lime.—Ladies Home Journal.

A Sandbag for the Sick-Room.

Sand holds the heat for a long time, which makes the sandbag valuable in a sick-room. Dry some clean sand, thoroughly in a kettle on the stove. Make a bag about a quarter of a yard square of flannel, fill it with dry sand, sew the openings together, and cover with cotton or linen. This will prevent the sand sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven, or even on the top of the stove. After using this you will never again warm the hands or feet of a sick person with hot water or a brick. The bag can be placed close up to the back without hurting the invalid.

Women and Old Age.

"Why is old age so intolerable to some women when they might make it so beautiful and dignified?" asked the conservative man. "Because," returned the equally conservative matron, "the majority of women are brought up as if they were gifted with eternal youth and excepted from all responsibility. Parents, too, allow their daughters the opportunity of enjoying themselves in the sunshine of spring and summer of lifetime, but teach them no protection against the damp of autumn or the icy, unceremonious woman becomes too often as uncomfortable an anomaly as would be a butterfly in December."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Driving Crows Away.

The Country Gentleman thus tells how the voracious crow can be broken of a bad habit: "There are a number of ways of protecting corn from the depredations of crows. One of the simplest is to coat the seeds with tar. Place a half-bushel of the seed in a basket and pour on hot water enough to moisten and heat all the seeds, then immediately apply a pint of pine or coal tar and stir the whole rapidly for some time. Every seed will thus become coated, and if a quantity of air skated lime is then applied it will render it dry and easily handled. The crows will pull up the plants to eat the seed, but coming in contact with the tarred seed they are thoroughly disgusted with its flavor and the remainder will be untouched. Another way is to stretch twine zigzag across the field. The crows will not touch the plants fenced in on two sides or within an angle."

New Corn Product as Horse Food.

In some tests made recently at the Maryland experiment station to determine the value of cornstalks from which the pith had been removed, it was shown that this fodder fed to horses as a substitute for hay was eaten with a relish after the animals became accustomed to it and was better digested than timothy hay. After the pith has been removed from the cornstalk what remains is ground fine. The blades and husks may be included and they may not. Horses in the habit of consuming mixed feeds take more readily to this ration than those previously receiving nothing but whole feeds. Horses which ate this new corn product continuously for five months consumed more of it at the end of the time than at the beginning. This is satisfactory evidence that the feed is good for horses and can replace hay.

To Prevent Barley Smut.

Barley Smut discolors the grain and such grain can be sold only at a discount. It can be largely prevented by sowing seed free of smut, or if its presence is suspected, treat the seed with hot water, as is done with smutty oat seed. There are two kinds of barley smut—Ustilago Jensenii and Ustilago horde. The former is changed into black dust before harvesting, and is scattered to the winds; the latter remains on the kernel and when the crop is threshed discolors the grains which are free from contamination.

Getting Rid of Weeds.

Land in cultivated crops can be very easily cleared of witch grass and thistles by the use of the manure fork. This method is very effective and more rapid than one would imagine. To reduce the ox-eyed daisy, actual experiment shows that frequent plowing, heavy manuring and seeding to grass will prove effective. The heavy crop of grass can be cut before the weed seeds mature.

For Grapevine Leaf Hoppers.

A spray of kerosene and water seems to have no immediate effect upon grapevine leaf hoppers, although this is often recommended. A tobacco extract, known as scab cura sheep dip applied as a spray has proved fairly successful when used in the strength of

SNOW AND ICE REIGN

Wide Extent of Storm Breaks All Records.

GREAT SUFFERING IS REPORTED.

The Storm in New York City Equals the Blizzard of 1888—Three Feet of Snow in Washington—Intense Cold in the Southern States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—New York is almost snow bound. Traffic, which was light yesterday on account of its being a holiday, was also necessarily so today. The snowstorm, which began Saturday night, yesterday developed into the worst blizzard in the city's history.

The railways running into New York are paralyzed. The Pennsylvania attempted to get but one train through to the west yesterday, while only one train from this city reached Washington.

The huge drifts in the streets have produced a coal famine.

Staten Island is more completely bottled up than at any time during the past 30 years. Everything is at a standstill here. The trolley lines have not moved a wheel since early yesterday morning, and the steam railroad, which kept one branch open until late in the afternoon, was forced to suspend operations.

The North Shore division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit railroad did not move a wheel yesterday, as was the case with the electric lines.

Engine No. 13 of the Staten Island Rapid Transit railroad with two coaches attached to her made a runaway race in the morning and traveled where no other engines were able to go. She plowed through snowdrifts which reached to her headlight until below Fort Wadsworth, a distance of three miles from where she started.

Newark, N. J., is in the throes of a water famine and has had to fall back on the Passaic river for a supply. The great reservoirs up in the mountains, where the present waterworks are located, are frozen solidly, and an anchor ice backed into the mains which supply the city, cutting off the supply to less than one-half the usual amount.

Trains Blocked in Virginia. ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 14.—Roanoke has been completely cut off from the outside world so far as railway communication is concerned since 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Norfolk and Western railway is completely blocked in all directions, save on the Western division, and only one train has left this city since Sunday.

Coldest Ever Known in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—The coldest weather ever known in Kentucky was recorded yesterday. At Louisville the thermometer only reached 10 below, but the state suffered much more. Lebanon, Ky., showed a temperature of 29 below; Carlisle 30, Princeton 30, and the highest recorded in reports from 25 stations was 13 below. At Paducah a negro woman and her child were frozen to death in the field.

Washington Never Saw the Like. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—With two inches less than three feet of snow on a level and the mercury hovering constantly near zero the capital is in the grasp of the most severe blizzard in its history. Driven by a high northwest wind, the snow has drifted in banks of from five to eight feet in depth, suspending all traffic, tying up the street car lines, cutting off the city from all outside communication by rail and causing untold suffering among the poor.

Free Soup For the Poor. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—Attested thermometers registered 24 degrees below zero yesterday morning. The poor were fed free at a soup house all day, and various citizens have donated coal. Only one or two coal yards in this city have any coal, and they will not furnish to any one person more than a ton.

Harrisburg Storm Bound. HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.—Harrisburg is storm bound. Over 20 inches of snow has fallen during the past 36 hours. Traffic on the trolley lines is seriously impeded, and all the railroad lines are blocked. Passenger trains on the railroads are from four to eight hours late. The snow has drifted ten feet high in some parts of the city, and business is practically at a standstill.

Coal Famine in Pittsburgh. PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—A coal famine is threatened here. The total coal sup-

ply now in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburgh does not exceed 1,000,000 bushels. The daily consumption is 200,000 bushels, and there are orders for instant delivery of at least 400,000 bushels. The rivers are frozen up tight, and the railroad freights are not moving.

Record Broken in Three States.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14.—The present cold snap is a record breaker for west Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. Zero weather has prevailed for several days, and there has been much suffering among poor people. The effect of the weather has been to cause a complete suspension of navigation on the Mississippi river from Greenville, Miss., north to Cairo.

Storm in Northern New York.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A fierce snowstorm is now raging throughout northern New York. It commenced about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and continued hard all day, with a heavy gale from the north. The roads are badly drifted, and trains are running behind time. The temperature is about zero.

Ten Below in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14.—Owing to the intensely cold weather, the thermometer being 10 degrees below zero, the Birmingham Carnival society has called off the Mardi Gras celebration which was to have been held yesterday and today. The town is full of visitors. The present blizzard is the worst on record.

Storm in Rockland County.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The worst storm since the blizzard of 1888 is raging in Rockland county. Many roads are impassable. The West Shore trains are blocked by snowdrifts, and through the country drifts seven and eight feet make driving impossible between Nyack and West Nyack.

Stream Blocked by Ice.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 14.—It has been snowing and blowing fiercely here for 24 hours and still continues. The northern trains are greatly delayed. East Canada creek is choked with ice and has overflowed its banks. A part of the village has been almost inundated.

Snow Banks Twelve Feet High.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 14.—This vicinity encountered the severest storm yesterday within its history. The snow in some places is banked up 12 feet. Communication between here and West Point is completely cut off. There is no traffic whatever.

A Terrific Gale.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 14.—The heaviest snowstorm that has been experienced here for years has prevailed since Sunday. The storm was accompanied by northeast wind of hurricane force, and a mountainous sea was running off the cape.

The Storm in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—A heavy sleet Saturday and snow yesterday, with the coldest weather ever known here, has paralyzed all business. Street car service has been broken up, and all trains are delayed. The public schools are closed.

Storm in Mohawk Valley.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Scheneectady has experienced for the past 24 hours the heaviest storm it has had since the great blizzard in 1888. A sharp north wind is piling up the snow in huge drifts, and the cold is intense.

Railroad Traffic Resumed.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—The entire Denver and Rio Grande railroad system, with the exception of the Blue River branch, from Leadville to Dillon, was opened yesterday. Traffic has been resumed in all departments.

Storm in Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 14.—The heaviest snowstorm of the season is now at its height in this vicinity. The Boston and New York trains were many hours late last night. The Central Vermont trains are running quite regularly.

New Jersey Buried in Snow.

CAPE MAY, Feb. 14.—Snow has fallen continuously since 8 o'clock Saturday night and shows no signs of abating. The snow is 30 inches deep. All train service is suspended.

The War Report in London.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Commenting upon the report of the special commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain, the Times says: "We are not surprised that the American public greets it with derision. President McKinley's loyalty to Secretary Alger is natural and even commendable, but if the United States is to have able administrators it is absolutely essential that those at its head shall be above suspicion. If the taint of politics is once fastened upon the new colonial administration, our hopes of its future must be considerably dashed."

Extradition Refused.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Governor Wolcott has received a letter from Secretary of State Hay notifying him that the Italian government had refused to permit the extradition of Antonio di Biasi, who was arrested last week at Palermo, Italy, for the murder of James Ellis, deputy superintendent of the street department here, last May.

A Penitentiary Burns.

GALVESTON, Feb. 14.—A special to The Tribune from Huntsville, Tex., says: "The east and west wings of the state penitentiary, containing prison cells and officers' quarters, burned yesterday morning. There were no casualties, the inmates being quartered in shops and other buildings. The burned buildings cost \$97,000."

Earthquake in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 14.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here at 4:35 yesterday morning. It seemed to come from the south and awoke the inhabitants. No particular damage was done.

Lost in a Rowboat.

WESTERLY, R. I., Feb. 14.—A man named Johnson, employed on government work at Narragansett Point, was left Watch Hill in a rowboat Sunday afternoon to obtain supplies, has not returned, and it is feared he has been lost.

FIERCE OCEAN GALES

Big Liners Arrive After Long and Tempestuous Trips.

THE CATANIA'S ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

Captain of the Paris Says the Passage Was One of the Worst Ever Made—New York Slips Closed by Ice.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The changing tide and the driving wind opened the upper bay toward noon yesterday and made it possible for the ocean liners coming into port to get to North river. There trouble began again, for the ice was jammed into the slips on the Manhattan side as though some giant had taken a mammoth maul and hammered it between piers.

Docking was a matter of delay that wore upon the spirits of the passengers, who were already nervous and irritable because of the prolonged voyage through such trying weather. They fretted and chafed and sighed with satisfaction when the boats were finally warped in.

Among the boats to come up were the Paris of the American line, Etruria of the Cunard line, Anchoria of the Anchor line, Algonquin of the Clyde line and Macedonia of the Ward line.

Every captain had a tale of blow and bluster to tell. From the time the liners left the other side until they reached this shore the ocean did nothing but rage and threaten the destruction of the ships that were upon its surface.

Captain Wilson of the Anchoria said that nothing but western gales and heavy seas were encountered on the voyage. The decks of his ship were swept repeatedly by big combers that bombarded the boat every minute. He lost seven boats, and the decks of the Anchoria were a mass of wreckage. John Smith, an able seaman, 44 years old, was smashed into the rail by a wave and died from his injuries.

It was impossible to get the Paris in either of the slips of the American line, and she was finally tied up at the end of the dock. It was a hard task even then to land the passengers, as they were obliged to descend a very steep incline.

Captain Watkins said that although the passage was one of the worst ever experienced by the steamer's officers the Paris behaved splendidly and proved herself a staunch sea boat.

The American steamer Catania also arrived in harbor after a most tempestuous and eventful passage. The Catania left Glasgow Dec. 18 for New York and immediately ran into heavy weather. One gale followed another until the Catania became a disabled hulk on the ocean.

The hurricanes came from the west, northwest and southwest with enormous combing seas which swept the decks continuously, carrying away the boats and doing considerable damage to the decks. The ventilators and skylights were swept away, and the seas flooded the engine rooms and holds, putting out the fires.

The Catania lay in the trough of the sea, rolling violently until the funnel was carried away. While lying in this condition the Atlantic Transport line steamer Mesaba, bound from New York for London, hove in sight and bore down to the Catania, which had signals of distress and asked assistance. This was in latitude 48, longitude 38.

Captain Furlong was asked to abandon his vessel, the Mesaba promising to take the crew of the disabled steamer. This offer being refused, the Mesaba stood by for about 20 hours, but during the night disappeared in the storm.

Thirty-six hours later the hold and engine rooms were freed of water, and steam sufficient to keep steerage way on the vessel was obtained. In the meantime a jury funnel was built of wood and iron, and the steamer was allowed to drift away before the gale and arrived at St. Michael's without assistance on the 6th. At St. Michael's repairs were effected, and the Catania sailed for New York Jan. 26, where she arrived without further mishap.

The Adams Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died on Dec. 28 from effects of poison received through the mails by Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic club, was resumed yesterday after a three days' recess. Three witnesses have so far been called—Roland B. Molinex, Harry Cornish and Joseph Moore—the examinations of the first and last named being concluded yesterday, and with the 45 or more witnesses yet to be called the inquest is likely to continue for the best part of a month.

Raid on Private Letter Boxes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia has submitted to Assistant Postmaster General Heath a report on the test crusade against private letter box offices which he was authorized to make. It indicates successful results which will have an important bearing in the general policy of breaking up these institutions in many cities.

Big Blaze in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A six story building, 10 to 24 West Water street, occupied by the Traders' Warehouse company and a large number of smaller concerns, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday, the total loss being estimated at \$780,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was owned by Edward B. Butler of Chicago and was valued at \$75,000.

Boulevard is Broadway Now.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Mayor Van Wyck has signed the ordinance passed by the municipal assembly changing the name of the Boulevard from Fifty-ninth street to Spuyten Duyvil to Broadway. This change of name for the Boulevard will make Broadway one of the longest streets in the world, extending as it does from Bowling Green to the city line.

Earth Cracked Open in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Residents of the Hyde Park district have found a long, ragged fissure in the frozen earth on the prairie at Fifty-first street, near Calumet avenue. The crevice extends a distance of 400 feet and is lost in a field covered with dry grass and shrubbery. Two branches spring from the main fissure. These fissures are results of the earthquakes or "ice shocks" of last Wednesday night.

FIGHTING REPORTED.

Insurgents' Open Fire on Our Troops at Pateros.

MILLER'S VICTORY WAS BLOODLESS.

It is Hoped at Washington That the Stern Lessons Already Given the Filipinos May Be Sufficient—A Humane Policy Favored.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—The insurgents at Pateros, ten miles southeast of Manila, surrendered on Wednesday, but the place was not occupied by our troops. Since their surrender the Filipinos have flown flags of truce, indicating their submission, but yesterday afternoon they opened fire upon some detached troops of the First California infantry stationed nearly north of the town. The Californians replied with a hot fire, driving the rebels out of the town.

They moved to the south, where they made a stand, and an engagement followed, continuing until dark. The Californians in the meantime were reinforced by companies from the First Washington and First Idaho infantry and the Utah light artillery. The former Spanish river gunboat Laguna de Bay is now on her way to shell the enemy's rear.

It is supposed that the insurgents who evacuated the town upon its surrender have been secretly gathering at Pateros under cover of flags of truce for several days with the object of making the attack which they made yesterday afternoon.

War News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The confirmation of the press reports detailing the capture of Iloilo were received at the war department yesterday with considerable satisfaction. While no apprehension had been felt as to General Miller's ability to capture the capital of the Visayan federation, or, for that matter, anything else that was wanted in the archipelago, the reports of strong intrenchments that the natives had been constructing around the town led the department to fear that the landing would be a bloodier affair than either of the battles of Manila. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that Admiral Dewey's dispatch was received, saying that we had lost no men at all and the casualties among the natives were much smaller than at first reported.

The fact that foreign interests in Iloilo are being satisfactorily guarded is another source of gratification to the administration. This forestalls criticism or danger of interference from any foreign power, which has all along been a complication that had to be considered as a possibility, but which it was intended to avoid at all costs.

What the future will be it is scarcely safe to say. The president, from the inception of the Spanish war, has been earnestly in favor of the most humane policy, and it is not intended to follow the severe check to the Filipinos with a war of subjugation if the insurgents will allow this government to avoid it. They have had a stern lesson at Manila and at Iloilo, and if they are content to profit by it and come peaceably into camp they may do so without fear of further chastisement. Still, it is recognized that Admiral Dewey and General Otis have a much better grasp of the local situation than is possible here, and the administration does not propose to tie their hands with unnecessary instructions.

The war department has received the following advices from General Otis, under date of Manila, Feb. 14: "One hundred and eighty officers and 1,800 men, Spanish prisoners of war, left port on the 12th and 13th by steamers Reina Christina and Uruguay, en route to Spain. Can awards on Didi opened at Washington on the 4th inst. he commended? Isaac Russell, Company A, Utah artillery, slight scalp wound, condition excellent. Lieutenant O. H. Grow, Utah artillery, en route to San Francisco on sick leave. Lieutenant Chance, signal corps, convalescing slowly from typhoid fever, condition favorable."

Filipinos Desire Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The Filipino representatives who arrived last week from Manila, intending to join their associates in Washington, have decided to leave at once for Montreal. They expressed themselves as astonished agreeably at the kind treatment they have received in this city. The two envoys will endeavor to persuade Agoncillo to return to Washington and join with his associates in pleading for an honorable peace.

France Preparing For War.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Toulon correspondent of The Daily Mail, remarking upon the extraordinary activity at the arsenal there and generally in the French naval works, says: "It is believed that M. Lockroy, minister of marine, expects war with Great Britain within two years, and it is notorious that a war with England is being preached in official circles in Paris. Troops are being poured into Tunis, Corsica and Algeria, and war material is being dispatched to all the colonies. French officers openly boast that they will sweep the British fleet out of the Mediterranean."

Castillo For Civil Governor.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 15.—General Wood has recommended General Demetrio Castillo, assistant civil governor of Santiago, for appointment to the office of civil governor. General Castillo represents the choice of the best Cubans and most of the Americans here. General Castillo is a representative Cuban, educated in the United States and is thoroughly familiar with American politics.

No Offer For the Carolines.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—According to the Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, the question of selling the Carolines and the Ladrones is still undecided, because no power has yet made a definite offer, and the idea of abandoning them altogether may be considered if no offer is forthcoming.

General Plume's Successor.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—Governor Voorhees has accepted the resignation of General Plume as the head of the New Jersey national guard and has decided to send to the senate the name of General William J. Sewell, who is now the commander of the Second brigade, as his successor.

THE NAVY CANTEN.

Secretary Long Orders Its Discontinuance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The canteen aboard ship is a thing of the past. It never obtained a strong hold in the service of late, the only vessels in the navy permitting the sale of even beer aboard being the New York and the Indiana. It cannot be gathered that the operation of the canteen aboard these ships has been the subject of any ill report, but even there the sales of beer have been ordered stopped in the following order issued by Secretary Long, dated Feb. 3, but just published: "After mature deliberation the department has decided that it is for the best interest of the service that the sale or issue to enlisted men of malt or other alcoholic liquors on board ships of the navy or within the limits of naval stations be prohibited. Therefore, after the receipt of this order, commanding officers and commandants are forbidden to allow any malt or other alcoholic liquors to be sold or issued to enlisted men either on board ship or within the limits of navy yards, naval stations or marine barracks except in the medical department."

Flour Mill Syndicate.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—The Evening Wisconsin says: "It was admitted here that the flour mill syndicate of which Thomas A. McIntyre is the head had carried the day. All the Duluth mills except Freeman's and a small concern are reported to have been secured in addition to the majority of the mills in Minneapolis. It is also learned that the largest mills in New York and Buffalo, in addition to several large Milwaukee plants, have been captured. It is believed that when the concern is fully organized a large majority of the spring wheat mills in the country will be found in the deal. The capitalization of the trust, it is reported, will be about \$35,000,000."

German and American Relations.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—United States Ambassador Andrew D. White said to a correspondent here yesterday, with reference to the statement by the North German Gazette, that Baron von Bulow, minister of foreign affairs, communicated to him the main points of his recent speech in the reichstag several days before Mr. White had transmitted a statement of the views of the foreign office relative to the Samoan situation to the state department at Washington. Hence, Mr. White said, it was impossible that Baron von Bulow's speech had been influenced by the formal representations made by Mr. White to his government.

New York State Savings Banks.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The state banking department has issued a statement showing the condition of the savings banks of the state on Jan. 1 last and their operations during the year 1898. The statement is as follows: Total resources, \$923,420,861; amount due depositors, \$816,144,367; other liabilities, \$379,871; surplus, \$106,896,623; number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1,865,653; number of accounts opened during the year, 247,866; number of accounts closed during the year, 267,028; amount deposited during the year, \$229,474,378.

Florida Oranges Go Up.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Letters have been received from Florida telling of the direful effect of the freeze in that state. The orange growers' letters are recitals of icebound trees and fruit that is ruined by the cold. The price of Florida oranges advanced yesterday morning in one hour on the receipt of the Florida mail from \$3 to \$5 per box. The crops about Savannah are a total loss. Early vegetation was blackened and killed by the freezing weather.

Honor For Novelist Kipling.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 15.—Nearly all of the leading professional and business men of this city have joined in a letter to Rudyard Kipling expressing gratification at the writer's return to this country and the hope that he will make Brattleboro his home as heretofore. In conclusion the signers state their desire to tender a reception and dinner to Mr. Kipling at some future date in honor of his return.

The Sampson-Schley Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the record in the case of Admirals Sampson and Schley, which had already been published. The document was referred to the committee on naval affairs. It was stated that a statement would be prepared in Admiral Schley's behalf, and this also will go to the naval committee.

Well Known New Englander Dead.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 15.—Hon. Edward Thayer of this city is dead. He was 55 years of age, was president of the Lebanon Mills company, manufacturers of knitted fabrics, and was well known throughout New England. He also was prominent in politics as a Republican. He was a member of the New York Republican club, the Manhattan club of New York and the Boston Home Market club. A widow and six children survive him.

Dramatic Scene in Court.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Manuel G. Silva, convicted of felonious assault, was sentenced to state prison in the superior court yesterday for a term of not more than seven and not less than four years. Before he was sentenced he fell on his knees and called upon God to strike him dead if he was guilty. The court said that it was not within its province to say that the jury's finding was wrong.

A Paper Bag Trust.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—A Daily News special from Appleton, Wis., says: "A paper bag trust has been floated, with a capital stock of over \$25,000,000. The trust is organized to allow the joint use of patents owned by one of the interested companies. The combine will embrace 85 per cent of the paper bag manufacturers of the country."

Arkansas Orchards Damaged.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 15.—The thermometer Sunday morning registered 24 degrees below zero, which is about 15 degrees colder than has ever been known here. In the large orchards many trees have burst open from the cold.

Winfield Ball of Unionville had one of his hands frozen while going from Meeker's coal yard to his home Monday night.

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