

COMSTOCK IS IN THE NET.

HE IS CHARGED BY LOUIS STREETS WITH TAKING MONEY.

The witness before the Lewoz committee testified that he paid one thousand dollars to have the case against him dismissed in the courts.

New York, Dec. 27.—Inspector Williams was again on the stand before the Lewoz committee to-day and was subjected to a severe set of questions.

During the early session the inspector was accused of theft from a prostitute, which he excitedly denied. He also acknowledged that he had been negligent in not suppressing eighty-three disorderly houses in Wooster street.

In reply to Mr. Goff, the inspector said that he did not think that houses of ill fame in the vicinity of schools had a bad effect on the morals of children and that he took that stand.

He remembered having been charged with being in league with panel houses and later admitted that he answered falsely when he testified that he had not heard of a panel house in the Eighth precinct.

The examination of the inspector was then suspended to allow Louis S. Street to be sworn. He said he was indicted on June 20, 1889, for a felony in connection with green goods.

Witness said that two indictments were found against him. He was not in the business and had no connection with the case. The witness explained that a man named Edward Beckthold rented an office from him at No. 76 Beekman street.

"Anthony Comstock," said he, "came to my office a month after and asked me to tell the name of the man. I refused to tell, was brought to the Tombs and held in \$5,000 bail for making green goods."

Witness further said Beckthold gave his wife \$5,000 as bail for me. The bail was finally reduced to \$3,000 and Street was released.

"Beckthold told me," said the witness, "he gave \$1,500 to Anthony Comstock to square an indictment in the United States court."

Witness also said he went to Europe and when he returned the state court's indictments were still hanging over him. "I went to see Comstock," said he, "and he said he was the only man who could get the indictments dismissed."

Mr. Goff then produced the indictments, which were dismissed in September, 1890, and were signed "C. S." "Who was district attorney then?" "Colonel Fellows," replied Mr. Goff.

"Anything else?" asked Mr. Goff. "Yes sir," replied witness. "Anthony Comstock had me arrested and tried by the United States court. I was convicted and the case is now on appeal."

The witness then said that Anthony Comstock made him sign an affidavit which was partly perjury. He also said that Beckthold told him he had paid Anthony Comstock \$1,000 and United States Attorney Motz \$1,000 to dismiss indictments against him (Beckthold).

Mr. Goff asked that all that Beckthold had said to Street about Mr. Comstock and Mr. Motz should be stricken from the record. This was done.

SYNDICATE IS DISSOLVED.

Notice to That Effect Has Been Sent Out to Members.

New York, Dec. 27.—The banking firm in charge of the government bond syndicate sent out the following notice this afternoon to members:

"The action of the United States treasury on currency questions having stopped progress in the sale of bonds for the account of the 5 per cent. bond syndicate, and the period of thirty days mentioned in the notice of November 2 having expired, the syndicate is dissolved."

The agitation about currency reform and the number of peculiar suggestions made by certain government officials and members of congress, it is said, has weakened the market for government bonds generally, and the price for the new issues has in consequence been depressed below the syndicate figure.

Vice President Garland of the First National bank said: "In dissolving the syndicate the parties to it took into consideration the unsettled market for bonds, due to the offering to congress of the currency plan of Secretary Carlisle whereby its provisions would have compelled the national banks to dispose of at least \$200,000,000 in bonds on or before July 1, 1895.

With such a possible block of bonds to come on the market, the question of continuing the agreement to hold the bonds was not even thought of."

Mr. Garland said that the amount of bonds which the syndicate intended to dispose of aggregated about \$20,000,000.

Murdered by Indians. St. Louis, Dec. 27.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Guaymas, Mexico, says that another crime has been committed by a band of marauding Yaqui Indians in the valley of the river of that name, in the western part of the state.

They visited the ranch of Julio Cardenas last Saturday and massacred the latter and his entire family, consisting of wife and two children.

Bonds Ready For Delivery. Washington, Dec. 27.—The Stewart syndicate which purchased the entire second bond issue of \$50,000,000, for which it paid \$58,338,500 and accrued interest, has so far received only \$40,000,000 of the bonds.

The rest are ready for delivery, but have not yet been called for. The bonds draw interest from the date of issue whether delivered or not, and the treasury bears the expense of the first delivery to the purchasing party.

Georgia's Old Capitol Destroyed. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 27.—The old capitol building at Forsyth and Marietta streets caught fire at 2:40 o'clock this morning. The flames burned rapidly and in ten minutes had a good head on the structure.

A high wind was blowing, and when the flames broke and leaped skyward sparks were carried for a long distance to the east and northwest, threatening other buildings.

AN ARMENIAN OUTRAGE. A Fairly Large Attendance at the Protest Meeting. Boston, Dec. 27.—Hon. J. A. Lane presided at a mass meeting held in the Park street church to-night to protest against the Armenian outrages and there was a fairly large attendance.

He spoke briefly and presented resolutions demanding an independent investigation of the commission, declaring the sultan's refusal to allow Mr. Jewett to accompany the commission as a virtual acknowledgment of guilt and the sultan's withdrawal of his own invitation to President Cleveland to appoint American representatives as an affront.

The resolutions concluded with the expression of a wish that some method might be adopted by our state department that would bring the facts to light.

IN A STATE OF PANIC. Officials of Shanghai Fear a Japanese Invasion. London, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to the Central News says the Chinese army under General Sung, having been defeated at Kung Wa Set, retreated to New Chang. There they were joined by the troops under command of General Ma, and the combined force retreated to Tien Chon Ta, the town of New Chang being completely evacuated.

CHINA SELECTED FOSTER.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE HAS ACCEPTED THE INVITATION.

He Will Go to Japan and Meet the Plenipotentiaries of China to Aid Them in Their Negotiations For Peace—Will Go in a Private Capacity.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster has been requested by the Chinese government to go to Japan and meet the plenipotentiaries of the former government to aid them in their negotiations for peace.

He has accepted the invitation and expects to leave Washington within a day or two, sailing from Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama on January 7, unless informed of a delay in the departure of the plenipotentiaries.

The Japanese government has been advised of the appointment, and its minister in this city has expressed his satisfaction with it.

Mr. Foster goes to Japan in a purely private capacity, as an advisor to the Chinese plenipotentiary. He has no authority to represent or speak for the United States. Mr. Foster has had an extended diplomatic career, having in addition to being secretary of state in General Harrison's cabinet represented the United States at the court of Spain, and having acted more recently as one of the counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration at Paris.

In official circles, where the above announcement became known, it was taken to mean that from now until the peace negotiations are formally begun there will be a complete suspension of hostilities between the armies of Japan and China. It is thought that the Japanese minister on approving the appointment voices the opinion of his government.

The immediate effect of the appointment will be to delay the beginning of the peace negotiations. Mr. Foster's mission is taken as an indication that the Chinese expect to gain more favorable terms from Japan than has hitherto been considered probable.

Until to-day no one has doubted that Japan's ultimate terms had been made definitely known to China, and that China had fully consented to accept the ultimatum without delay.

As Mr. Foster does not intend to sail for more than a week and as the voyage across the Pacific will consume two weeks more nearly a month must elapse before the peace negotiations are fairly inaugurated.

Committed For Trial. Springfield, Mass., Dec. 27.—Fairman A. Johnson, a clerk of the American Express company, who embezzled \$3000 from the company three months ago, was brought to this city to-day and arraigned in court. His case was continued until January 3, and he was committed in default of bail.

The man was found in Alle, Mich., Christmas day and was traced through correspondence with a young woman in Cornwall, N. Y., to whom Johnson is said to have been engaged to be married.

FIRST EVER HELD. Distinguished Linguists Attending The Opening Congress. Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—Some of the most distinguished linguists of the country were present in the library building at University of Pennsylvania this morning when the first philological congress ever held was begun.

The congress will be continued until Saturday. The societies represented are the American Oriental society, American Philological society, Modern Spelling society.

Among those present are Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Rev. W. C. Winslow, D. D., LL. D., of Boston, of the Egypt Exploration society; E. H. Babbitt, Columbia college; C. E. Bennett, Cornell university; A. S. Cameron, Yale university; D. C. Sillman, Johns Hopkins university; C. H. Troy, Harvard university; J. H. Wright, Harvard; Bernadotte Perrin, Yale, and a number of other prominent philologists from all parts of the country.

This evening the delegates dined at the Bulitt building, after which they attended a reception at the university, tendered by the acting provost and the trustees of the institution.

Believed the 'New Lost. Gloucester, N. Y., Dec. 27.—An unknown schooner foundered off Matinook Point, near Gloucester, last night. She sank in five fathoms of water and it is believed that the entire crew were lost. Her lower sails are all set.

ECONOMICS IN SESSION.

Professor Hadley Read a Paper on Population and Capital.

New York, Dec. 27.—At to-day's session of the American Economic association C. D. Wright, commissioner of labor, made the opening remarks and read the first paper. His subject was the recent Chicago strike, which he described as a "combination of strike and boycott."

He reviewed the cause of the trouble and its growth. A discussion of Prof. Dewey's paper was then held. The fact was brought out very strongly that persons who had lived in the city did not care to go into the country to work.

This afternoon Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale university read a paper on "Population and Capital." Prof. Hadley said: "I wish to point out how the use of sociological methods of inquiry has enabled us to connect the discussion of the causes affecting the growth of capital with the study of the Malthusian theory and how the combination of two things has enabled us to present the essential truth of the Malthusian theory in a more guarded, but at the same time, in a more convincing and useful form than is otherwise possible."

We find that the institution of the family has taken a share necessarily in the accumulation of capital. For such accumulation, which is socially necessitated we must restrict population and increase production. The first form of the family, known as the matrilineate, restricted population but did not provide for production. The military family, which was the second form provided for the accumulations in the hands of the strongest. The modern family provides for accumulations in the hands of the producers as a class.

"The prudent man or woman who works hard, invests wisely and does not marry till assured of the ability to support a family insures himself and his children against the danger of pressure of population upon subsistence. He lessens his contribution to the national birth-rate and still more conspicuously lessens his contribution to the national death rate. And as more of his children survive in spite of their smaller numbers there is a cumulative effect from generation to generation, by which the nation as a whole grows more prudent and its morality more intellectual."

"It is in these ways that the institution of individual capital has proved the best means of accumulating the capital of the community."

"The progress has been marked by the lowering of the general birth rate, a still greater lowering of the death rate and an improvement in the arts which have enabled population, though increased, to live in greater comfort than before. But it has left certain parts of the population in a state where they are constantly on the verge of starvation. In this to be regarded as a necessary incident to progress, or as an unnecessary evil which constitutes the indictment against the modern industrial system? Malthus holds the former view. The successive points in the Malthusian theory may be summed up as follows:

"(1) A low death rate is a necessity for national prosperity. A high death rate means a low average duration of life.

"(2) Any excess of birth rate over death rate means increased population and, in long established communities, increased density of population. When this increase is more rapid than improvements in the arts it means less food per unit of labor, more disease and stoppage of the accumulation of capital.

"(3) The physiological possibilities of the birth rate are so far in excess of the death rate, which is consonant with social prosperity that the improvement in the arts of food supply has not kept pace with this possible excess and cannot be expected to do so. This difference must, therefore, be reduced by "preventive checks" to lessen the birth rate. Otherwise the individual is to blame and must expect to see his family suffer the checks of disease and famine.

"The socialistic criticism upon the Malthusian theory may be fairly summed up in two heads:

"(1) There is almost never, in civilized society, a present or immediate pressure of population upon subsistence. There is always food enough to go around if it were only distributed.

"(2) If such a distribution were made there is no likelihood of a future pressure of population on subsistence because increased comfort is accompanied by a lower birth rate instead of a higher one.

"The last point is erroneous. It is true that as society exists at present high comfort and low birth rate usually go together, because comfort is made to depend upon prudence. Let the comfort be made independent of prudence, as in the case of English poor law at the beginning of this century, and the birth rate tends to increase rather than diminish. It may not be equally true as some Malthusians would have us believe that the low birth rate is the cause of the comforts, but it is much further from the truth to assert that the comforts are the cause of the low birth rate. Both are the results of a common cause—the exercise of prudence, which gives high comfort and low birth rate to those who are capable of practicing it; while those who are incapable of so doing have at once high birth rate and lower level of comfort."

Leaking Heavy Steamer. Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 27.—Schooner Oregon with a cargo of lime from Portland for Boston, which struck on Wood Island ledge last Monday, is still in the lower harbor. The vessel is leaking 150 strokes an hour. The vessel will be taken on the marine railway to-morrow to ascertain the state of her injuries.

THE CITY'S POLICE FORCE.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

A Communication From Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth Commenting Upon the Evidence Brought Out at the Investigation.

Following is the report to the board of police commissioners of the committee appointed to investigate alleged irregularities and evils in the management of the city's police force; and following their report is a communication from Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth to the board concerning the testimony given at the recent investigation:

To the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New Haven: At a meeting of your board held on the 10th day of October, 1894, all the members and the mayor being present, charges involving the conduct of one or more of the police commissioners, as stated in the resolutions unanimously adopted by your board, were publicly and formally made to your board against the efficiency of the police force of the city by an association composed of a large number of respectable citizens of New Haven known as "The Law and Order League of New Haven."

Whereupon your board unanimously adopted resolutions that a committee consisting of the mayor and two commissioners be appointed by him, be raised to "investigate whether there appears to be truth in such charges, and if so the proper method of investigation;" the committee to have power to subpoena witnesses and "to report to the board at such times as they see fit, provided that not less than two days' notice be given."

The mayor appointed Commissioners Prince and Doolittle, who with the mayor constituted the committee which was approved by your board.

And now, said committee having held many meetings, and having heard statements made under oath, by a large number of the police force and other witnesses, beg leave to report as follows:

The expression of opinions as to whether there ought to be or ought not to be any laws in existence against any mode of gambling, against the selling of alcoholic liquors on Sundays or to minors, against drunkenness, immorality, or crime, or against the carrying on of any business or calling considered to be productive or promotive of immorality and crime, is not within the province of this committee.

But as such laws, intended for the promotion and well being of the community do exist, and as under the laws it is the duty of the police department and of each and every member thereof to be vigilant and active in an endeavor to enforce them, it is within the scope of the investigation ordered by your board to inquire and report to you whether or not the police force of the city appears to be vigilant and efficient in detecting the infraction of these laws, and in arresting the lawbreakers, and in taking them before the courts with the proper and necessary evidence to warrant their conviction and punishment.

Whether the ends of justice are defeated by neglect to prosecute or by delays in prosecution till the witnesses are absent, or by fines or payment of costs, thus avoiding convictions that under the laws must be followed by a revocation of licenses, tends to the discouragement of the police force as is alleged in the evidence, is another question that is beyond the province of your committee, except to suggest that if such be the fact it cannot be expected that the members of the force will be zealous in the performance of their duty in connection with the liquor laws.

But within the scope of this investigation are the questions whether anyone, or more, of the members of the police commissioners has used or made it appear that he would use, or lend, his official position or influence, to screen from detection, exposure, arrest or punishment any violators of such laws or of any laws that are within the province of the police department to enforce; or whether any police commissioner now in office has been influenced to do this or to have it appear that he would do it, on account of business interests, and whether he sought the office of police commissioner, or uses or had used such office for the purpose of business gain, by adding to the number of his customers, or holding present customers, through the expectation of their part of the use of his official influence in shielding any customer from exposure or from the lawful penalty for wrong doing, or whether any police commissioner has, for any reason, protected or appeared willing to protect or shield, by the use of his official influence, any wrong doer from such exposure and punishment.

Your committee, therefore, upon the evidence submits the following as its first report:

1. Your committee finds the facts to be as charged, that there has been a lack of vigilance and efficiency on the part of the police in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention or suppression of the various forms of gambling and other vices, and especially in the enforcement of the laws against Sunday liquor selling. But since the beginning of the hearings before your committee and the taking testimony by your committee, there has been a commendable and successful activity by many members of the force in these directions.

2. Your committee finds from the evidence that there has been a belief of opinion widely prevalent throughout the force, that vigilance and zeal in the enforcement of the liquor laws was neither expected nor desired by the police commissioner or at least not by all members of the commission; and your committee is of the opinion that such belief is the main cause of

the general non-enforcement of those laws, and has had a seriously demoralizing effect upon the police force, and lowered the standard of efficiency and the general morals of the force in those directions.

3. As to whether any commissioner has sought position on the board of police commissioners for his business advantages, or has used or appeared to use, his official position to the hindrance or discouragement of the police in the enforcement of the liquor law, or has improperly interfered with any policemen in the discharge of their duty, considerable testimony has been taken; and your committee finds the testimony concerning these matters to be of sufficient weight to establish probable cause of action, so that your committee recommends that all the testimony relative thereto be referred by your board to the court of common council for the information of the members of that body, and for any further and public hearings which may be had by the board of aldermen on request of any member of either branch of said court of common council, as provided in section 33 of the city charter, in order that the following questions may be passed upon, if that body so decides, by the direct representatives of the electors of the city:

First—Whether, as charged, one or more of the commissioners has sought, or has used, his official position for the purpose of business advantage, and in a manner tending to encourage the infraction of laws.

Second—Whether, as charged, there is impropriety or harm to police efficiency or to public morality in the occupancy of the position of police commissioner by a bottler or wholesale dealer whose goods are dealt in by local saloon keepers.

4. Your committee finds no evidence of general or systematic corrupt use of money for the purpose of protecting any illicit business, but some testimony has been given before the committee to the effect that disorderly houses are enabled to continue in business by settling in court at intervals sufficiently remote so as not to seriously interfere with their gains.

We find, further, upon the testimony that "tips" and information of intended raids by the police have occasionally been given, but in the manner in which such information has been given, and the names of the parties who have given it, require further corroborative testimony. Further vigilance and investigation on the part of the superior officers of the department are needed in order that the giving of any such information may be prevented in the future.

5. The statements made and the opinions expressed by many officers in regard to the needs of the department for the detection and prevention of crime, and the obstacles in the way of success, your committee would refer to the future consideration of the board.

6. In justice to the police department the committee has felt authorized to receive any testimony which might show why responsibility for the failure of law should not be charged to the police but should be properly located elsewhere. Evidence of this nature has been presented, which is serious if not explained away; but on account of unavoidable circumstances the committee has not been able, as yet, to complete this part of the inquiry, and is not at present ready to report any findings in this respect.

J. E. SARGENT, C. E. PRINCE, JOHN A. DOOLITTLE.

Rev. Dr. Smyth's Communication. To the Committee of Inquiry of the Board of Police Commissioners: Gentlemen:—Acknowledging the painstaking thoroughness with which your committee has endeavored to follow out every line of material evidence in the matters submitted to you, I beg leave to offer the following review of the evidence which now lies before you.

Inasmuch as the testimony in many particulars has gone beyond the information which was originally laid before you as a reason for investigation, I shall not now go back merely to the original allegations, but I ask that your findings be brought up to the evidence in the whole scope and import of it. With regard, however, to the tolerance of police writing in this city, I cheerfully drop all former complaints, as the present activity of the police deserves only words of commendation; I ask only that the good work be faithfully continued of driving that poverty-breeding business out of this town, and that any means which experience may show to be needed for that purpose, be furnished to the police.

The fact that there has been, as alleged, a general disregard of the liquor law is established by so much of the testimony that I deem it unnecessary to make particular citations of it. The object of this investigation, as I understand it, will be accomplished, if measures shall result from it for the permanent efficiency of the police and their political independence.

I would submit that in fairness to the police due weight should be given to the following facts in evidence: (1) The saloons employ on Sunday from four to five hundred men as spotters to give notice of the approach of the police. (2) To some extent the police have been discouraged in doing their duty by the failure of the prosecuting agent to prosecute, and the miscarriage of cases in the courts. The prosecuting agent, Mr. McWilliams, was asked by the committee to make some statement with reference to this complaint of many of the police officers; I presented to him also a list of nine votes and seven discharges, and \$100 of accompanying fees in cases recently brought by him; I likewise called his attention to the testimony before you in the case of Mr. Thomas Nugent, in which Mr. McWilliams had noted the original com-

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

RESULTS OF CAUCUSES HELD IN CITY HALL LAST EVENING.

Several contests in Aldermanic caucuses—MacDonald For President—Hoyt, Hubinger and Morgan the Three Commissioners—Elect—Other Nominees.

The several republican caucuses were held last evening in the city hall behind closed and locked doors, and the nominations for the several offices were made. The joint caucus was the first one held. This caucus was called to order by Alderman Benham, and Councilman-elect Charles D. Nicoll was chosen clerk. At this point Alderman Blakeslee moved that the caucus be held in executive session and it was so voted.

After the representatives of the press had been excluded, the doors closed and locked, Attorney William H. Ely, was nominated for corporation counsel by Alderman Blakeslee, and the nomination was seconded by Councilman James D. Dewell, Jr. The secretary, on motion, cast the unanimous ballot of the caucus for Mr. Ely. For assistant city clerk the present incumbent, Edward A. Street, was nominated by Alderman MacDonald, seconded by Councilman-elect Felix Chillingworth, and unanimously elected, Clerk Nicoll casting the ballot.

The councilmen then adjourned upstairs and held the councilmanic caucus. At this Councilman E. C. Coolidge presided and Harry D. Grinnell was clerk. Councilman-elect Charles D. Nicoll was nominated for president of the board by ex-Judge Pickett and unanimously elected. Councilman James D. Dewell was also unanimously elected a member of the board of finance and Hawley W. Lincoln page. After Councilman Nicoll had made a speech thanking the councilmen for the honor they had conferred upon him in electing him president, the caucus adjourned.

The liveliest of all the caucuses held was that of the incoming board of aldermen, and during the session there were several spirited contests for places. The session was called to order at 8:20 o'clock by Alderman Henry F. Keyes of the Tenth ward, and Alderman Dr. B. L. Lambert was unanimously elected clerk. The first contest of the evening was that for the presidency of the board. The rival candidates were Aldermen James H. MacDonald of the Tenth ward and Dwight L. Blakeslee of the Second ward. To settle this contest four ballots were necessary.

No nominations were made and the aldermen at once proceeded to ballot. There were fifteen aldermen present, Alderman Smith of the Eleventh ward being absent in Florida. Alderman Rabanus had paired with him and consequently did not vote. The first informal ballot resulted: MacDonald 7, Blakeslee 7. A second informal ballot resulted: MacDonald 8, Blakeslee 6. A formal ballot was then called for and taken, resulting: MacDonald 7, Blakeslee 7. On the second formal ballot MacDonald won out, receiving 8 votes to 5 for Blakeslee.

Next came the contests for the several commissions, and the board of public works was the first taken up. For this commission Nathan B. Hoyt of the Fourth ward was nominated by Alderman Skiff and Joseph Kegelmeyer of the Ninth ward by Alderman Benham. The informal ballot resulted: Hoyt 3, Kegelmeyer 7. The formal ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Hoyt, he receiving 10 votes to 5 cast for Kegelmeyer.

For police commissioner there were three aspirants in the field, and five ballots were necessary. Joseph E. Hubinger of the Tenth ward was nominated by Alderman MacDonald, W. E. Chandler of the First by Alderman Bromley, and John H. Shaw of the Fifth by Alderman Sanborn. The ballots resulted as follows: First informal ballot, Hubinger 4, Chandler 6, Shaw 5; second informal ballot, Hubinger 7, Chandler 5, Shaw 3; third informal ballot, Hubinger 8, Chandler 5, Shaw 2; first formal ballot, Hubinger 7, Chandler 6, Shaw 2; second formal ballot, Hubinger won, receiving 8, Chandler 5, Shaw 2.

Alderman William E. Morgan was elected a member of the fire commission on the first formal ballot. The two candidates were Morgan and Captain Theodore H. Sucker. The informal ballot resulted: Morgan 10, Sucker 4, scattering 2. The formal ballot stood: Morgan 12, Sucker 3.

James H. Parish, Dr. B. L. Lambert and Russell A. Belden were placed in nomination for members of the board of finance, but the latter withdrew his name and the nomination of the first two was made unanimous.

Three candidates also popped up for the position of page. They were Hawley W. Lincoln, Alfred Clark and John Conogue. Lincoln easily carried off the plum, receiving 13 votes to 1 for Clark and 1 for Conogue.

Alderman James H. MacDonald was chosen chairman of the joint and aldermanic caucus committees for the ensuing year, and the work of the evening was over.

Hidden Beneath Foam. Newport, R. I., Dec. 27.—The wind failed to go down to-night with the sun. The rocky shores all along here are hidden beneath frothy foam and it would go hard with any craft going upon the outer shores. The few craft in the harbor are holding their own, but the report comes from Dutch Island that there is a large fleet of coasters there and several of them are dragging. They are more exposed. Some little damage has been done to wharf property by the high sea sweeping over it and trips of the bay steamers have been much delayed.

(Continued on Third Page.)

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" Cream and Gravy Ladles. " Sugar Spoons and Sifters. " Tortoise Shell Hair Pins. " Bag Tags, Umbrella and Hat Marks.

Silver Button Hooks and Glove Buttons. Gold Pens and Penells. Choice selection of Fancy and Diamond Cluster Rings.

Marquise Setting in many combinations. Watches in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases. All styles of Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

When out shopping be sure and call at J. H. G. DURANT'S, 55 Church street, opp. Postoffice

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE J. LACEY.

An Estimable Lady and Valued Member of St. Paul's Church. Mrs. Lacey, wife of George J. Lacey, who has been for more than thirty years an employe of the Winchester Repeating Arms company, died at her home, 42 Goffe street, Wednesday evening after an illness of about six weeks' duration.

Mrs. Lacey became ill with Bright's disease several months ago, and had gradually been failing since. She was fifty years of age and leaves a husband and son, Frank Lacey, who is in the west. Deceased was for many years a member of St. Paul's church and was much interested in the charitable work of the parochial society, the sewing school and was chairman of the work committee of the King's Daughters. She had many friends throughout the city, who will deeply mourn their loss.

COURT RECORD.

City Court—Criminal Side—Judge Cable. Edward F. Quigley, pooly playing, continued until January 29; Mrs. James R. Allen, breach of the peace, continued until February 27; Thomas King, cruelty to animals, \$5 fine, \$4 costs; Carmilio Curmino, violation of Sunday liquor law, continued until January 3; Antonio Roche, breach of the peace, \$5 fine, \$10.70 costs; carrying concealed weapons, judgment suspended; George Brown, begging, fifteen days in jail, \$5.42 costs; Henry Cannon, breach of the peace, \$3 fine, \$7.05 costs, drunk, judgment suspended; Patrick Lee, violation of Sunday liquor law, continued until January 3; John J. Goggin, violation of Sunday liquor law, continued until January 3; Pasquale Festa, John Crow, Antonio Natelli and John Gallagher, pooly playing, continued until December 29.

Court Notes.

The criminal session of the December term of the court of common pleas will be resumed next Monday morning. Judge Hotchkiss is holding court in New London this week and in consequence no court could be held in this city.

Horace B. Perry, the well known Chapel street carpet dealer, filed a voluntary assignment in the probate court yesterday afternoon, naming John C. Punderford for trustee. A hearing on his appointment will take place January 2. The liabilities are variously estimated at from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and it is said the assets will cover the liabilities. The failure is assigned to lack of ready money.

Judge George W. Wheeler's term in the superior court expired yesterday afternoon and he will be succeeded by Judge Ralph Wheeler, who will preside over the short calendar session of the superior court, civil side, to-day.

The Street Paving Enquiry.

Colonel N. G. Osborn, who was appointed by the chamber of commerce on Wednesday evening a member of the committee to consider the best method of paving the streets of the city and means of paying for the same, insisted yesterday on an acceptance of his resignation from the committee. He would have resigned at the meeting only he did not wish to precipitate a series of resignations, as he was told his action might. Colonel Osborn's reasons for not serving are that he does not wish to be placed in the light of boomeranging his own paper through the chamber, and that if he acted on the committee it might hamper his editorial line of operations on the subject in question. These reasons were stated to President Sperry of the chamber, who yesterday appointed on the committee George W. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis & Maycock, in place of Colonel Osborn.

A Former Connecticut Merchant.

James Simpson of the dry goods firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, who died at his home in New York Wednesday evening, was formerly in business in Norwich in this State. He came from Scotland when twenty-five years old and entered the large dry goods house of Hogg, Brown & Taylor of Boston. He soon advanced to a prominent position. He went into business for himself in Norwich, Conn., in 1874. In 1879, with his brother Thomas and William Crawford, New York, Mr. Simpson started the now well known dry goods store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. The senior member, Thomas Simpson, died in 1885. Two years ago James Simpson began to show signs of failing health, which culminated Wednesday in his death. By his kind heart and genial nature he won for himself a large circle of friends. His last generous act was his gift of \$15,000 for distribution on Christmas eve among such of his employees as had been ten years in the service of the firm. Mr. Simpson leaves a wife.

C. E. BALLY.

At Davenport Congregational Church. The Y. P. S. C. E. of Davenport Congregational church will hold a Christian Endeavor rally there Sunday evening. The society hopes to have and do expect a large number of Christian Endeavorers, active workers in the cause.

The following is the order of services: Organ prelude.

Anthem—Choir. Invocation—Rev. I. C. Meserve. Singing—Hymn 230. Singing—Hymn 105. Responsive reading.

Oud Pledge—Miss K. I. Donovan of Calvary Baptist society. Our Pledge—Miss K. I. Donovan of Dwight Place society.

Prayer—Mr. F. Bostwick of Epworth society. Singing—Hymn 210. Our Social Life—Mr. E. P. Root of Davenport church.

Helpful Suggestions—Mr. F. S. Bishop of First Baptist society. Solo—Mr. A. W. Sperry. Consecration service—Led by Mr. A. T. Bierkan of Epworth society.

Singing—Hymn 110. C. E. Benediction—All Organ postlude.

PERSONAL NOTINGS.

Many New Haveners a. Lakewood, N. J.—Other Items of Interest to New Haven People.

New Haven people who are enjoying a stay at Lakewood, N. J., are the following: Mrs. Edward M. Clark, Mrs. W. E. Downes, Mrs. C. E. Atwater, Miss French, Mrs. T. P. Gibbons, Miss M. M. Whitney, and Henry D. Parmelee. These were among the arrivals there December 20: Mr. E. M. Clark, wife and maid, guests at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Mr. Ed P. Merwin, well remembered as formerly one of our most prominent merchants, and his wife, son and daughter, now residents of Orange, N. J., are guests at the Lakewood. Of Henry D. Parmelee the Lakewood Times and Journal says: "Henry D. Parmelee of New Haven, Conn., will spend a two weeks' vacation at the Laurel house. Mr. Parmelee stands high in the senior class at Yale." The same paper also notes as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Miss C. D. Huntington, Miss C. M. Campbell, G. G. Miles and Dr. William B. Coley are a party who arrived at the Laurel house yesterday."

"Ex-Mayor M. W. Nolan of Albany, N. Y., is at the Lakewood for the season, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Elsie Nolan, and Miss Marie Louise Paine of New York." "Mrs. George J. Gould entertained a large house party over Sunday. Among the guests were Miss Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. Reginald de Koven and Mr. P. J. Collier. Mr. George J. Gould entertained his visitors Monday morning with a drag hunt. The meet was on the lawn in front of Mr. Gould's cottage, Hilltop, and the run was along Seventh street by the Lakewood through the north woods, along the Squamunk road and across country back to Madison avenue. Among those who followed the hounds were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Miss Turnbull, Miss Cameron, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. Reginald de Koven, Count Castleton, Mr. P. J. Collier, Mrs. Dixon, a dozen young ladies."

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. Lewis of Lewis & Maycock, was able to sit up yesterday and the day before an hour or two, and her recovery seems now well assured. She was taken ill with typhoid fever seven weeks ago and after five weeks was decidedly improving, when a relapse occurred and for a few days her condition was very serious. Her physicians, Drs. Talmadge and Adams, the latter of Fair Haven, now feel confident that she is on the high road to recovery.

Observer Myers of the local signal station is visiting Observer Wagner at Nantucket and will return January 1. During his absence J. A. Carley, the assistant, observer, is acting in his place. Observer J. Cox, who was located at this station several years and who a few weeks ago was appointed to the station at Denver, has since been transferred to Chicago and is the local forecast official. It is an excellent appointment, and Mr. Cox is fortunate in securing the berth.

C. H. Bowman is visiting in Newark, N. J. Miss Katherine MacMurray of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting in town. Mrs. C. E. Fowler has gone to Chicago, where she will spend the winter with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hartshorn of Elgin street are spending two weeks in Chicago. Miss Agnes Kennedy and her sister, Maud, have gone to Washington, D. C., for a few days. H. Randall, the photographer, has recently returned from a visit to New York and Newark. Miss Fannie Fern Falk was in town for a short time Monday, coming up from New York on a business trip. John Whitmore, who has been the guest of his sister on Bradley street, has gone to Lynn, Mass., for a few days.

Ex-City Sheriff Coleman is very ill from the effects of an injury which he sustained a few days ago. He injured himself while at work and Wednesday Dr. Hudson of East Haven, where Coleman lives, and who attends him, called Dr. Baldwin of this city in consultation for the purpose of performing a surgical operation which reported from East Haven that Mr. Coleman is improving and he will undoubtedly recover.

Miss Sadie Converse, who is in the School of Acting in New York studying for the stage, is stopping for the holidays with her parents in Lake place.

Miss May Elcock, who is a teacher of music in the public schools of Passaic, N. J., is spending the vacation with her brother, Dr. Henry Elcock of Crown street.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Spier on Eld street Wednesday night there was a large reception given in honor of the seventieth birthday of Mrs. Spier's father, Louis Asher. Mr. Asher was the recipient of many handsome tokens from his relatives and friends.

Miss Sawtells of Whalley avenue, who is a student in the post-graduate department of Yale, is spending the Christmas vacation at her former home in Waterville, Me. S. Pagter, the letter carrier, who has the Church and Chapel streets route, was the recipient of many handsome Christmas gifts from the merchants and residents along his route.

The Stoddard Lectures. The streets of Paris, the mountains of Switzerland, the thrilling memories that embalm the ruins of Rome, were never more potent to charm than during the past summer. So declares John L. Stoddard, and to his souvenirs of experiences there he adds memories of equally fascinating days in Viking land, and or that wonderfully realistic drama, The Passion Play. All these form a bouquet of irresistible attractions which will distinguish his coming series. The course ticket sale begins next Monday morning, and there is to be but one course. So there will undoubtedly be a large attendance.

If the Baby is Cautious, Bows and uses that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, it will soothe and protect the little ones, always all rain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle. All w f and w

MAYOR-ELECT HENDRICK.

Arrangements For the Inauguration Completed.

Arrangements for the inauguration of Mayor-elect Hendrick have been completed. The inauguration will be held at high noon on New Year's day with customary ceremony. Mayor Sargent and Mayor-elect Hendrick, together with the outgoing and incoming city clerks, will meet in the mayor's office and, headed by the two city sheriffs, will march to the aldermen's chamber, where the ceremonies will take place.

Invitations will be sent to ex-Mayors Peck, Holcomb and York and to each individual member of the new court of common council to be present. The public generally is invited to be present by the mayor-elect.

Colonel Hendrick will deliver a short message. He does not intend that more than twenty minutes shall be occupied in its delivery. Each of the ex-mayors will say a few words, and then the ceremonies will be over, after the oath has been administered to the newly elected officials.

After the ceremonies a lunch will be served to as many as desire to partake in the general committee rooms, 10 and 11, directly across the hallway from the aldermen's chamber. The luncheon will be served from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills absolutely cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

PALE, THIN AND EMACIATED PEOPLE.

The country is full of them. They do not know what it is to feel well like other folks. Medicines of all kinds have been tried without good results. Cod Liver Oil and the preparations of Malt have all failed. What is the reason? These emaciated people can not digest starchy foods. The fat of the body is produced with bread, potatoes, and other starchy food. If they will eat food that is artificially digested they will grow fat, strong, plump, and robust. They will commence gaining flesh at once. This Flesh Forming Food is called PASKOLA. You can buy it at any drug store. Send your name to The Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade st., New York, and get their interesting pamphlet. Charles S. Leete & Co., 425 1/2 Broadway, New Haven.



ABSOLUTELY PURE THE OLD RELIABLE SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE. More sold than all other brands combined.

DIPHTHERIA.

Too many homes bear this fear-inspiring placard, denoting the prevalence of that most insidious and dreaded of all diseases—Diphtheria. It is to-day a recognized fact among the best practitioners that nine out of ten cases formerly considered hopeless may be brought to a happy termination by the use of that great original raw food product, Bovinine.

This great blood-generating, life-maintaining, strength-developing, and flesh-producing product of lean, raw meat, contains the greatest amount of life-preserving qualities in the least possible bulk of any preparation known. In cases of Diphtheria, Bovinine has special advantages. In this disease, as in others, the rapidity with which it is assimilated gives to it a preference over all other foods, passing, as it does, into the system immediately, without causing the digestive organs to perform any labor. And considering the fact that the lesions in the throat prevent the swallowing of solid food, it becomes an absolute necessity. In the worst cases, where even liquids cannot be taken by the mouth, Bovinine

Saves Life by being used as an injection. Above all, Bovinine is in itself a germicide, and in all such diseases as Diphtheria, caused by microbes, it not only performs its greatest mission of maintaining life, but antitoxins the existing bacilli.

Bovinine has done wonders in thousands of cases of Diphtheria. When your doctor says if you may cease to worry, and be assured of a speedy recovery. To neglect the use of this means means a longer stay in the hospital that some loved one might still be with you if everything possible had been done. Bovinine is sold by all Druggists.



Cough! Cough!! It's the hacking cough that often ends in the most serious trouble.

Pain-Killer stops the cough at once by removing the cause and thus prevents the trouble. Put two teaspoonfuls of this good old remedy in a small cup of molasses, take 1/4 teaspoonful often, and your cough will quickly cease. Sold everywhere. You now get double the quantity of Pain-Killer for the same old price. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

M. STEINERT & SONS CO.

777 Chapel Street. STEINWAY & SONS, HARDMAN, PECK & CO., ERNEST GABLER & BRO., And other makes of

PIANOS.

M. STEINERT & SONS CO., 777 Chapel Street.

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That we may learn how THIS AD. PAYS

In the Journal and Courier.

IT WILL PAY YOU

The VERU Rubber and Bicycle Store,

158 Orange street, 100 Steps North from Chapel street.

MILLINERY

Clearing Sale

AT R. Ballerstein & Co

841 and 843 Chapel St.

We shall commence to-day and continue during the next two weeks a closing-out sale of Millinery Goods.

Everything in our stock marked down to cost or below cost. Sweeping reductions in the prices of

Trimmed Goods, Untrimmed Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Fancy Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Ornaments, Velvets, Jot Goods, etc., etc.

RIBBONS

For fancy work at manuf'rs prices. 50 dozen fancy TAM O'SHANTERS in wool and sephyr, for girls and children, from 25 to 45c each, worth double.

BARGAINS in every department.

R. BALLERSTEIN & CO. 841 and 843 Chapel street.

Education.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, SINGING, Piano and Organ, 32 HOULLY BUILDING. MRS. A. A. TANYANE, CONCERT SOPRANO, TEACHER OF VOICE CULTURE, 30 HOME PLACE.

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTYK School of Music, 281 Chapel street. Vocal and instrumental instruction after the methods of European conservatories. Applicants received daily from 12 to 1 and 4 to 5 p. m.

New Haven Conservatory of Music, 85 CROMWELL STREET. R. A. PARSONS, J. JEROME HAYES, 510 1/2 Private Instruction Only.

GEORGE CHADWICK STOCK, VOCAL STUDIO, Rooms 18 and 15, Cutler Building, Entrance 868 Chapel street, Open evenings.

MECHANICAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE, MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, ETC. F. R. HONEY, 179 Church street, Hartford office, Ballerstein Building, Address letters to New Haven office.

GEORGE E. WALTER (From 225 Columbus Avenue New York City.) SOCIETY AND ARTISTIC DANCES. Aesthetic Movements, combined with Delsarte's System of Expression.

Formerly Loomis' Dancing Academy, 63 1/2 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

CABINET AND HARD WOOD WORK.

ALSO SAWING, TURNING, And Jobbing in Wood of all kinds, EDWARD P. BRETT, Builder, 18 BERTHMAN STREET.

R. G. RUSSELL, Architect, 852 Chapel Street.

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations. For Sale Everywhere.

Furniture, Etc.

You to go up to the fourth story now, when you want to see Wood Mantels and Tiling, or anything in the line of Fireplace Fixtures.

We have taken the two stores facing on Crown street at the rear of our Furniture store on the corner of Orange street, and fitted them up as a Mantel Department, with entrance on either street. Come and see us.

THE CHAMBERLAIN

Furniture and Mantel Co. Orange and Crown Streets.

H. F. BLOGG & BRO., Cash or Credit

HOME FURNISHERS, 699 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

FULL LINE OF Folding Beds, Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Beds, Baby Carriages, Mattresses, Parlor and Cook Stoves.

Character is Credit. Store open 7 a. m. to 6 30 p. m., Saturday and Monday evenings to 9.

FURNITURE and CARPETS

Rugs, Draperies, And a very large variety of Desks, Music Stands, Cabinets, Easels, Ladies' Work Baskets, Tables, Fancy Chairs and Rockers.

Dolls' Carriages and hundreds of other articles for CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

AT STAHL & HEGEL, 8, 10, 12 Church Street.

THE CITY'S POLICE FORCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

plaint, and then allowed Mrs. Nugent to appear on a substituted warrant as a vicarious offering for the salvation of her husband's license; but Mr. Williams refused to answer any question which approached "the territory in which he was personally concerned." In the absence therefore of any explanation from the prosecuting agent, the complaint of the police, to which his attention was courteously called, remain unrebuted. I beg leave, accordingly, to suggest that all the portion of the evidence relative to the prosecution, or rather non-prosecution, of liquor cases, be referred respectfully to the county commissioners, provided they are not themselves providentially legislated out of office. (4) Admitting all reasonable difficulties in the way of the enforcement of the liquor law by the present force of police, on the other hand I would cite the testimony given by several of the best officers that, if the department really meant it, these laws could be enforced, as other laws are enforced; pp. 114, 157, 225-6, &c. The testimony of some officers, particularly from the second precinct, betrayed either an inability to see, or a willful ignorance of their duties, which discloses the need of weeding out incompetent or corrupt men from the service. Real difficulties, which should be admitted, in the enforcement of the liquor license law, inexcusable reasons for such failure, and also the need of more effective work, will all be made clear if the testimony is followed and weighed with regard to a few more open and persistent lawbreakers. A complete history of the case of Mr. T. J. Coffey, for example, would illustrate all these points, including also the friendly interest of commissioners in a lawbreaker. Testimony to the same effect lies before you in the case of another defendant lawbreaker, who, if the police could have succeeded in enforcing the law, might long before this have been sent to a suitable cell in the county jail instead of being elected by a confiding ward to a seat on the board of aldermen.

Another cause for the non-enforcement of the license law is shown to be the lack of any proper inspection of the premises where liquor is sold. By many saloon-keepers, who perjure themselves in their application for license, there has been and is an open and thinly disguised violation of section 3074 of the general statutes, as well as of chapter 112 of the public acts of 1891. It is in evidence that the purpose of this violation of law is to afford facilities for still further law-breaking in doing a Sunday business; pp. 78-9, 250. I respectfully ask therefore that in view of this testimony the board of police commissioners issue a positive order, to be obeyed, requiring of the police at frequent intervals an inspection of all premises where liquors are sold, and reports to the superintendent as to whether the law relative to living conditions, and also the sreen law, are effectually complied with or not. Such action, if honestly and persistently made, would of itself materially lighten the task of the police in the enforcement of the Sunday law.

I submit that the evidence is explicit and abundant in proof of the fact that the presence upon the board, and action of commissioners who are doing a wholesale business with the saloons, has had a demoralizing effect throughout the police force, and is one direct cause of the non-enforcement of the liquor law; and further that, so long as said commissioners remain on the board, it is difficult for the superintendent and captains to keep up in this important particular the discipline and efficiency of the force. I would still further submit in this connection that, if, in regard to any one law, or system of laws, the discipline of the department cannot be kept up, the inevitable tendency is to lower in all other ways and with regard to the enforcement of other laws, the standard and discipline of the force. Paralysis of the force in any one line of duty cannot be tolerated without danger of thorough debility and impotence.

In evidence of this demoralizing effect of commissioners who have business interests in the saloons, I cite among others the following pages of the testimony: p. 13, "A hindrance somewhere; * * * the work has fallen off;" pp. 93, 98, Lack of zeal on account of "having two men on the board that is making their living from the liquor-sellers;" p. 104, "This general remark among the officers, 'What the devil is the use to do anything, the commissioners don't want us to do anything'"; pp. 112, 123, "I have said myself, 'no use to break my neck when it wasn't wanted'"; pp. 126, Impression that protection is given through the business of such commissioners to saloon-keepers; pp. 260, 269, 274, 275, "General talk among officers that on account of certain commissioners better let saloons alone;" 307, Advice given by older officers to new ones that "having two men that were commissioners that were interested indirectly with the saloons, they thought it would be best not to pinch certain saloon-keepers, especially a man that had a pull; that two of these men were in power, and were liable to hit you if you could," and other remarks current in the force to the same effect.

An sufficient to establish this point, as well as other hindrances to the execution of the law, I would submit the independent and outspoken testimony of one of the highest officers, beginning with the words, "It is my candid opinion that first and foremost it lies with the police commissioners," and ending with these statements, "The commission itself, any law, order, or rule, that they pass here by a bare majority, will have little effect, provided there is one or more, but at least one that is willing after he has passed his vote here to go outside and try to nullify the rule or law." Dr. Smyth I think is right in this matter that he has brought before your attention in regard to the commissioners and the men, the promotions and preferences for easy billets, etc., and all that. It strikes me in reading it over that that is just the policy that is required and was needed. "In calling your special attention to this candid and brave testimony I beg leave to urge that the officer who

has had the courage to take this stand be thoroughly sustained by the Board.

In view of the mass of general evidence of the kind just cited, the question arises whether probable cause for a removal from office of any commissioner is shown sufficient to warrant its reference to the Court of Common Council in the manner prescribed by the charter. So far as Commissioner Clancey is concerned this inquiry ceases to be a practical one inasmuch as his term of office expires in January. Without inquiring further, the general testimony as to the inevitable effect upon the police of the present on the Board of any man doing so much business with the saloons, would seem to be sufficient, if Mr. Clancey's attention is called to it, to lead him to be among the first to see that he can hereafter serve the public interest more honorably in some other capacity than that of a police commissioner.

The case, however, stands differently with Mr. Gilhuly, as he has another year's term of office, unless the same weight of evidence leads him to resign, or he can be removed from office. The question, therefore, whether the evidence in his case furnishes probable cause for further proceedings in the court of common council is one of practical importance for the efficiency of the department. The charter authorizes removal from office of a commissioner for cause. The nature of the cause is not defined or limited by the charter. A large discretion is left thus to the aldermen. The general principle under which impeachment proceedings may be undertaken is stated as follows by the best legal authorities: "But a cause for removal from office may exist where no offense against positive law has been committed, as where an individual has from immorality, or ineptitude, or mal-administration become unfit to exercise the office." (Curtis, Hist. of Const. 960-1.) The precedents establish this principle: "It is not always necessary that an act to be impeachable must violate a positive law, and there are many misdeemeanors which are repugnant to the moral sense, and yet do not violate any positive law." (Am. Cy. of Law, 9, 958.) Such being the broad scope both of principle and practice in the impeachment of judges, there can be no doubt that a municipal officer under our charter may be removed from office for any misconduct, contrary to the dignity and the trust of the people, which, although not indictable, is "in its nature or consequence subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of government." (Imp. of Andrew Johnson, 1, 147.) I claim in view of this general principle of law in impeachment proceedings, and I maintain upon the evidence before you, that a prima facie case for the removal of Mr. Gilhuly from office has been made out, and should be so reported by you, in the following charges and specifications: 1. Because Commissioner Gilhuly has violated the city charter in section 267, in this particular thereof, viz., "It shall be the duty of the board of police commissioners . . . to encourage and sustain every police officer in the faithful discharge of his duty." 2. Because Commissioner Gilhuly has by his habitual influence and his personal acts subverted essential principles of government in the following particulars, to wit: He has sought for office upon the board of police commissioners for the furtherance of his own business, contrary to the public interest; he has lived up to the purpose, subversive of any public trust, for which he sought said office, and he has used his position as commissioner for the gain of his own business; (3) he has interfered with the police in the discharge of their duties without warrant, beyond his authority, and to the detriment of the force; (4) he has by great word and act discouraged or prevented the enforcement of the laws of the state contrary to his oath and duty as a commissioner of police.

In substantiation of these reasons for your finding probable cause for the removal of Mr. Gilhuly from office, I offer the following citations of evidence: 1. The testimony already cited (which in part Mr. Clancey shares with Mr. Gilhuly), to the effect that the influence of Mr. Gilhuly, as it has been felt throughout the police force, has not been such as the charter in the section adduced requires, but on the contrary has been a hindrance to the enforcement of law.

In estimating the weight of this evidence it should be recollected that it is unwilling testimony, drawn from officers who have endangered their own prospects by telling the truth against men in power over them; and reluctant testimony from witnesses who testify against their own apparent interest, is worth in law its full face value at least, and presumptively much more. It may be inferred with fair legal presumption of fact, that such impression, as several witnesses have testified to, has not been produced by Commissioner Gilhuly without some basis of specific acts and utterance by him, even though no such basis could be definitely proved. If, according to the statutes, disorderly houses, and houses of ill-fame, which are only reputed to be such, can be convicted in court upon their reputation, still more in the case of a municipal officer, who should be above suspicion, on the same legal principle action may be had when his business is credibly reputed to be contrary to his public trust, even though no actual misconduct should be proved against him. Reputation even more in the latter case than in the former is a valid ground of complaint. But furthermore the wisdom shows specific acts and utterances of Commissioner Gilhuly which substantiate the general result of his official misconduct, to wit, (1) Two witnesses have testified to the fact that, while he was a member of the board of aldermen, Mr. Gilhuly sought and obtained a position on the police board for purposes of private gain. (2) The following citations from the evidence indicate both directly and presumptively that he has taken advantage of his position; that his business has greatly increased since he secured a position on the board; that others in the same business have been subjected to an unfair competition by reason of his official position; that customers have been secured in his name and by his agents on the ground that he was a commissioner; that saloon-keepers and others whose trade he has obtained, have given as a reason for their transference of their custom that

his official position might prove advantageous to them, and furthermore that trade has been solicited by agents and even probably by policemen for commissioners in the soda-water business; pp. 608, 511, 13, 615, 19, 584, 552, 555, 558, 562-65, 621, &c.

(3) Direct acts of interference with the police on the part of Commissioner Gilhuly, as charged, are in evidence. These acts of interference, as appears from the testimony, have been of two kinds. The first kind consists of causeless and wanton interferences with policemen in the discharge of their duty, - acts usually committed by Mr. Gilhuly when he had just come out of the same saloon. Four officers have testified to such interferences; one of these made complaint of Mr. Gilhuly's act to his captain, and the captain reported it to the superintendent. The chief, however, had no power to protect the officer against the insolent interference of the commissioner. In one of these instances Mr. Gilhuly is represented as "kind of mad," and in another as coming from a saloon in an "excited" condition. Besides these instances, Mr. Gilhuly's habit may be inferred from the testimony of one of the officers that he "blows his whistle for the police." The discipline of the department requires that complaints against officers should be made by commissioners, or by other citizens, through the regular official channels; and, though somewhat more privilege of ordering around patrolmen might be accorded to a commissioner, even his prerogative is used in a manner utterly destructive of discipline when he rushes in an excited manner out of saloons, and late at night is "kind of mad," and when, moreover, as another officer testifies, he has "a great habit of calling officers."

The second kind of acts of interference on the part of Mr. Gilhuly are more serious, and, unless sufficient evidence in rebuttal can be shown, they are acts directly impeachable. On three separate occasions Commissioner Gilhuly, according to the testimony before you, has interfered with officers in a manner to discourage and hinder the enforcement of the liquor law. Any one of these three acts, if clearly proved, would be of itself sufficient cause for his removal from office. The first in evidence was his conversation with an officer on the corner of Church and Crown streets relative to two saloons. He asked an officer why he did not raid one saloon, where Mr. Clancey's soda water was sold, saying that he did not care for the trade, and he did not think Mr. Clancey cared for it either. Then to the same officer he complained that another policeman on an adjoining beat was "crowding one of his customers altogether too hard." And, according to the testimony, he had sought two nights for the officer to have this little business talk with him, and "he seemed very much in earnest about it," pp. 207-8, 218. I claim that a commissioner who will talk with a policeman in that manner concerning his competitor's interest in a saloon, and who complains of another officer for crowding one of his own customers, is unfit for his position, and ought not to be allowed further opportunity to mix up in that manner his bottling interests with police duties. In this instance the officer drew, and could draw, but one conclusion as to Mr. Gilhuly's desire not to have the law enforced against his personal profit.

The second offense in evidence was direct, specific and unmistakable, pp. 298-400. Mr. Gilhuly, coming again out of a saloon and hailing an officer, took him to task for watching a saloon on Sunday, which saloon, it is in evidence, has the reputation of doing a lively Sunday business. Mr. Gilhuly, reading his oath of office backward, in regard to sustaining and encouraging every officer in the faithful discharge of his duty, told this patrolman "not to hang round those saloons so much." The officer explained that the priest had complained of them, to which Commissioner Gilhuly replied, "What in hell does he care for, he has his." Having received this forcible rebuke from the commissioner, the officer walked away; whether Mr. Gilhuly returned to the saloon from which he had emerged to jump on a faithful officer does not appear from the evidence; but the saloon kept right on doing an illegal Sunday business under the profane protection of Commissioner Gilhuly. He should be removed because he interfered with an officer who was watching a saloon which had been complained of by a faithful priest. The effect of his action in this instance has been the effect intended; as the report of it has become current among the men, it has not led to greater zeal on their part in the enforcement of law; it is of itself sufficient to explain remarks, which the evidence shows are current among officers at that precinct, to the effect that they would lose their places if they saw, too much.

Still another act of Mr. Gilhuly, which is in evidence, has weight in connection with other testimony. One of the most persistent and defiant lawbreakers had been raided by the police; it appears that immediately after the raid Commissioners Clancey and Gilhuly sought out one of the officers who made the raid - one of them visiting him in his home, the other finding him on the street - and inquired particularly of him how bad the evidence was. The officer could not remember all the conversation which ensued, and testified with reluctance; but he said that the commissioners wanted to know how bad the case was; that they seemed interested in it; that the impression which he received from their coming to him was that it would be just as well if the case was not prosecuted too hard. The officer did not testify that they came to him to encourage and sustain him, as the charter requires, in his faithful discharge of duty in getting evidence against their friend and customer. There is an utter absence of any testimony to such sustaining and encouraging action on the part of Mr. Gilhuly. The evidence, and the weight of evidence, is all in the wrong scale. There is absolutely nothing to balance it in the other scale.

The incident in evidence may also be cited, in which a request for Mr. Gilhuly's arrest was made by other persons of an officer at the depot; not that this incident shows further interference by him with the police, but that it shows possible collusion between the police and the commissioner, and therefore is admissible as evidence upon the question as to his fitness to remain in office.

Upon all the evidence, and the weight of evidence, I claim, therefore, that it is shown that Mr. Gilhuly cannot remain on the police board without prejudice to the public interest, and continued injury to the morals and discipline of the department; and that sufficient probable cause is made out, as the result of your inquiry, for a reference of these charges to the court of common council, before which Commissioner Gilhuly would have opportunity for rebuttal and defense.

The committee was asked to inquire whether tips or improper information of intended police raids have been given. The evidence shows that in several instances, some several years ago, and others recent, such information appears to have been given, pp. 19, 102, 121, 210, 226, 231, 236, 247, 251, 260, 266, 316, 450-1, 454. In some instances, one as recent as last June, the evidence points to the same person, who is not a member of the department. I would respectfully submit that the person so implicated be excluded, so far as possible, from the police building. But how other tips have been given, especially to gamblers, the evidence does not sufficiently show. Continued and diligent inquiry along this line may serve to prevent such damaging leaks in the future, and discover who have been responsible for them. No evidence has been offered to warrant the suspicion of any general or systematic corrupt use of money for protection. The testimony of one witness as to methods by which disorderly houses in past times have secured protection by payment of sums of money, and loans to patrolmen, is not sufficient of itself to warrant charges against present members of the force to whom moneys are thus said to have been paid; but the testimony is of sufficient significance to indicate methods of protection against which the vigilance of the department needs to be directed. As illustrating a certain method of protection of immoral houses permit me to call your attention to the evidence on pp. 688-72. It appears that in this recent raid upon a notorious disorderly house, all the men found there were let go by the officer, and subsequently that all the women were allowed by Judge Callahan to return on their good behavior, while the proprietor was fined a small amount - a method of suppressing disorderly houses, the justice of which is only equalled by its effectiveness. Some testimony has also been introduced to the effect that it has been an understood thing among keepers of houses of ill-fame that they were to go up and pay fines about once in six months, if they were doing a good business, and about once a year if their business was not good. Other evidence has been introduced to show that some notorious places of this sort might be broken up, if a real effort was made to do so.

In the course of this investigation information of grave importance came to me, which compelled me to look higher than the police department in the effort to discover how a murderous business may have gained security and immunity from punishment. It is a matter of the most serious moral, as well as legal concern, how certain well known doctors, who have left a trail red with blood behind them, have managed so long to escape the just penalty of their crimes. You have rightly, therefore, I think, extended the scope of your inquiry so far as to discover where the responsibility of the police department ends, and other responsibility begins, for undetected or unpunished crime. Inasmuch, however, as some portions of this part of the investigation remain to be completed, and as in justice to all concerned no publication of the matter should be made until every line of inquiry has been followed to its end, I reserve at present any discussion of this grave matter. When the right time shall appear, in my judgment the interests of the public morals and the pure administration of police justice require that all this evidence be made public, and this whole inquiry be exposed.

While the vote authorizing your committee to act limits your functions to the ascertainment of the truth of allegations concerning the efficiency of the police department, I do not understand that the committee is thereby debarred from making such recommendations in their findings as the evidence may seem to them to justify. I would therefore respectfully urge that after finding the facts, as shown by the testimony, the committee recommend that all the evidence relative to the influence of commissioners who do a wholesale bottling business with the saloons be referred to the court of common council for them to determine whether any restrictions to the eligibility of men doing a wholesale business with saloons for positions on the police board may be required, and additional ordinances to this effect, or amendments of the charter are needed; and also whether further hearing in the case of Mr. Gilhuly is demanded by the public interests. Further, I may suggest, that all evidence pertaining to the failure of cases in courts, or alleged protection of illicit business through the courts, be ultimately submitted to the representatives of the next general assembly for New Haven; and, further, that all measures recommended in the testimony of the superintendent and officers, or suggested by the evidence, for the greater efficiency of the police, be referred to the board itself for such action as may be required. Especially should the testimony with regard to the needs of the department, and the requirement of a sufficient secret service fund for the detection of crime be commended to the careful attention of the board.

The petitioners, to whom you have given hearings, and whom I have had the honor to represent at your hearings, desire the adoption of such policy and measures as shall tend to give to the police force throughout more of the political independence, and the trained efficiency, of a military company of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,
NEWMAN SMITH.

F. J. Hart, formerly of New Haven, now living in Providence, R. I., will give selections from "Tragedies Told by the Camp Fire" before Admiral Foote post in the post room on Saturday evening, December 29. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

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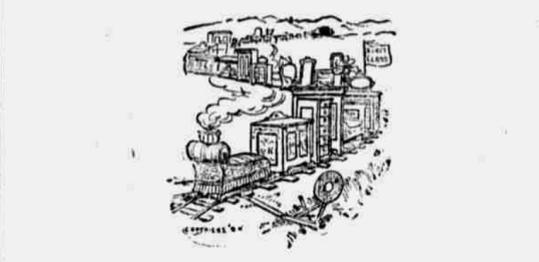
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Salva-cea
The new Curative Lubricant, will give him relief at once. Rub a little over the inflamed gum, and the irritation and inflammation will subside and the pain cease. The same result will come from the use of this wonderful remedy for all sorts of boils, ulcers, skin troubles, catarrh, any pain occasioned by congestion or inflammation.
Price, 25 and 50 cents per box. At Druggists, or by mail, THE BRANDETH CO., 274 Canal St., New York.



GOING FAST AND NO MISTAKE,
Because they've been railroaded. That's what the public are doing with our stock of Holiday Goods, - in fact, they're treating it as if it were a flock of pigeons and homing it. We can't keep anything we have - it's found homewards. Our motto is to see the manufacturers and pick the flowers of the season's production. We've just done it again, and the result is a medley of surprising attractiveness. A display like ours is a go from the start. All like to see fine Furniture where it looks the best - at home, and nowhere can you see so much for so little as in our store. Here you will find proud values and humble prices.
H. B. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
89-97 Orange Street and 780 Chapel Street.
MONARCH BICYCLES.
Your choice of Rims and Tires Call and See Them. Highest Grade. Weighs 25 Pounds.
Buckingham Clark & Jackson State Agents 294 296 298 State street.

KOAL.
I am now delivering Koal in bags and carried into the cellar direct from wagon. Avoid all dirt and buy of
W. F. GILBERT,
65 Church Street, opposite Postoffice, 89 to 91 Railroad Avenue.

THE BROWNIES' CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL.
See the little men. They hold full sway in our south window.
The New Haven Window Shade Co.
68, 70 and 72 Orange Street.
Carpets, Rugs and Draperies,
Domestic and Imported, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Open every evening until Christmas.

A POUND OF FLESH
IS EASILY LOST THROUGH
DYSPEPSIA BUT QUICKLY
REGAINED BY USE OF THE
GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
ONE DOZ. BOTTLES EQUAL IN NOURISHMENT A CASK OF ALE
LOOK FOR SIGNATURE *Johann Hoff* on neck label.

MERRY CHRISTMAS IS PAST, AND IT WILL SOON BE HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Do not let another day go by without trying
ROOT'S QUAKER BREAD.
It is sweet, palatable and very nutritious, and needs but a single trial to convince the most sceptical that it is
The Best Bread in the Market.
Made by the original process at
Root's Bakery, 859 Grand Avenue
Be sure and get the genuine. Grocers keep it. Label on each loaf.

Dry Goods.

NOTICE.
We have done the largest business since we came to New Haven - this Xmas, and take this opportunity to thank our many friends and customers for their loyal patronage; and sincerely trust everyone has had a Merry Christmas and will have also a prosperous and Happy New Year.
RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
EWEN MCINTYRE & CO.,
837 and 839 Chapel Street,
New Haven, Ct.

Elm City Private Medical Dispensary
Has changed hands and is now under the management of a New York Physician of 27 years' experience, who is an old, reliable expert specialist in the treatment of nervous diseases, blood poison, skin and all private diseases, kidney and bladder troubles. His special diplomas are from some of the most distinguished professors in medicine in the country and are open for the inspection of his patients.
CATARRH - The average of human life, instead of being three score years and ten, is less than twelve years. Catarrh saps the vitality and poisons the system and ends in consumption. The new method of treatment cures catarrh.
Young men suffering from errors of youth, nervous debility, aversion to society, also middle aged men troubled with too frequent emptying of the bladder, with smarting and itching, guaranteed a cure. Stricture cured without the knife and without pain by the new method. Also gonorrhoea, blood poisoning, syphilis, rheumatism, sores, and all genito-urinary organs.
730 Chapel Street, 3rd. State, room 6. Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 1. Consultation free.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frames."
-Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers. List belted tins. **JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd.,** Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

HARBOR COMMISSION NOTICE.
Office Board of Harbor Commissioners, New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18th, 1894.
NOTICE hereby given of the intention of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, to establish a Harbor Line on the westerly side of Canal Street (so called).
A meeting will be held at the office of the Board, No. 24, City Hall, on Monday, January 7th, 1895, at 8 p. m., to hear all parties interested.
By order of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.
A. B. HILL, Clerk.

The Journal and Courier NEW HAVEN, CONN. THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT. DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 10 CENTS A WEEK, 25 CENTS A MONTH, \$1 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$2 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL. THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year. THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. Advertising Rates. Situations, Wants, Items and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a word for a full week (seven insertions). Display Advertisements—Per inch, one insertion, \$1.25; each subsequent insertion, 40 cents; one week, \$5.00; one month, \$15.00 per year, \$40.00. Obituary notices, in prose or verse, 15 cents per line. Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Funerals, 50 cents each. Local notices, 15 cents per line. Yearly advertisements are limited to their own immediate business, all matter to be unobjectionable, and their contracts do not include Wants, To Let, For Sale, etc. Discounts—On two inches or more, one month and over, 10 per cent.; on four inches or more, one month and over, 15 per cent. Notices. We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. One of our esteemed contemporaries makes the startling announcement that Frank Crumb narrowly escaped death at the hands of a ferocious bull. From the stamp duties paid by patent medicine makers it has been estimated that at least 4,000,000 pills are taken by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom every week. In France the quantity is about half. Only about 1,000,000 pills are taken weekly by the people of Russia. The largest pill takers in the world are the Australians. This has been a good year for the exportation of apples. The British steamer Labrador, on a recent trip from Portland, Maine, took 17,000 barrels, being one of the largest cargoes of the fruit ever shipped from an American port. Exports up to November 24 from the United States and Canada were \$99,335 barrels, of which Liverpool took \$21,034, London 199,262, Glasgow 159,387 and other European ports 19,652 barrels. The building of a great reservoir in upper Egypt is now assured. The work will be begun this spring. In the next Egyptian budget the sum of 150,000 Egyptian pounds, about \$800,000, will be set apart for the purpose, it is announced. The height of the dam is to be so regulated that the Island of Philae, on which is the Temple of Isis, will not be flooded. This is due to the protests received from all parts of the world when the subject was first discussed. Outing says that at first the Chinese were very bitter against the telegraph, as it was reported the foreigners cut out the tongues of children and suspended them on the insulators to transmit the message from pole to pole. Then, again, the wires disturbed the graves of the "Fingshin," the spirit of wind and water. The telegraph instruments used are mostly of London make. The system of telegraphing in Chinese is very simple. There are about 8,000 characters in the Chinese language. These are all numbered from one up, and so printed in book form. It is therefore only necessary to telegraph the numbers. This system is used in the Government dispatches. Taxes in France are the heaviest in Europe in proportion to the population, amounting to \$17.50 a head. Though the general taxes for the German Empire are only \$6.25 a head, they must be added to the taxes of the individual States; the average Prussian German, for instance, pays \$15.50. Next comes Austria with \$12.37 and Hungary with \$12.12. England's rate is \$11.50, so is Holland's; that of Belgium is \$11, of Italy \$10.50, of Greece \$10, of Spain, Denmark, and Roumania \$9, of Sweden \$6.50, and of Serbia \$5.25. In Switzerland the general government receives \$9 a head, but the individual cantons tax as well. In Russia the rate is the lowest, \$4.25, as a large proportion of the revenue comes from the State's domain. The output of gold continues to increase in the United States as well as in Russia and South Africa. The Engineering and Mining Journal has information that leads it to think that Leadville will become a greater gold-mining than it ever was a silver-mining camp. It is estimated that the Leadville yield for the year will be \$2,000,000. The extraordinary showing made in the Little Johnny gold property has been supplemented by a most important discovery of gold ore in the Triumph shaft on a claim adjoining the Little Johnny on the south. The discovery has greatly stimulated exploration in that quarter. The richness of the South African field has caused a tremendous boom in the mining-share market in London, and the rage has extended to Paris and other parts of the continent. Ohio is much in need of a new State house. The present building is badly lighted and ventilated, and the accommodations for the officials and the space for books and records are absurdly inadequate. For instance, according to a correspondent: "The offices of the Board of State Charities, the State Board of Health, and the chief inspector of workshops and factories are not as large as the ordinary bedroom of

hotels and residences. Not only that, but every one is dark and dingy. The sun never penetrates into the office of the State Board of Health and artificial light has to be used all day. The dismal little dungeon that was formerly used as the private office of the Insurance department had to be abandoned, and Col. Hahn had a little space cut off one end of the corridor. The private office of the governor was obtained by boarding up one end of the corridor, and so was the office of the clerk of the supreme court and the single committee was the office of the clerk of the supreme court and the single committee room of the Senate." The space for records is so limited that big bundles of them have been relegated to the cellar, which is so damp that mould soon settles on them and threatens to rot them. The adjutant general, who has charge of the State house, will in his next report to the legislature recommend the building of an extension to the capitol. PRESIDENT MACDONALD. We do not know on what theory an attempt was made to prevent the popular and efficient chairman of the Republican town committee from being nominated for president of the Board of Aldermen, but whatever it was it was a mistake, and we are glad that it did not work. He was not eager for the honor, and he became a candidate for it only at the request of some of the Republican members of the board who wanted to show their appreciation of him and his work. Instead of opposition from any Republican member he richly deserved the hearty support of all. He will make a good president. Those who supported him did a good thing for the interests of the public, and properly complimented a faithful party servant. THE POLICE INVESTIGATION. We print this morning in full two exceedingly interesting and important documents. One is the communication by the Rev. Dr. Smyth to the Board of Police Commissioners concerning the investigation that has been going on. And the other is the report to the Board of Police Commissioners of the committee which has been conducting the investigation. We are glad to see that there is substantial agreement between the committee and Dr. Smyth in their views concerning the weight and bearing of the testimony. It would have been very unfortunate had it been otherwise. As it is, the report of the committee amply and strongly sustains Dr. Smyth's charges against the Police department. It finds that there has been "a lack of vigilance and efficiency on the part of the police in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention and suppression of the various forms of gambling and other vices and especially in the enforcement of the laws against Sunday liquor selling." It finds that there has been a feeling among the members of the force that vigilance and zeal in the enforcement of the liquor laws were not expected by the commissioners, or, at least, by all of them. It finds probable cause against one or more of the commissioners on the charge of using official position for business advantage and binds him or them over to the Court of Common Council. It finds that "tips" concerning intended raids by the police have occasionally been given, but it finds no evidence of "general or systematic corrupt use of money for the purpose of protecting illicit business." In its findings the committee goes quite as far as Dr. Smyth did in his charges, and makes it clearly apparent that his zeal has been according to knowledge. Its report is fearless and just. Those who made it have done their duty wisely, honorably and honestly. They were in a trying position, but they have done no whitewashing and have made no attempt to screen anybody. They have shown that they have the right idea of their duty to the public and they have manfully borne the responsibility put upon them. They deserve and will receive the gratitude of all good citizens for their faithful and unprejudiced work. A foundation for needed reform has been laid by them and it is to be hoped that it will be speedily and thoroughly built upon. A BILL THAT SHOULD PASS. Of course it is not to be expected that Senator Lodge's bill to provide for the reorganization of the consular and diplomatic service of this country will find favor in a Democratic congress, but it may be adopted when the Republicans take hold. It ought to be. It provides that a commission shall be appointed by the President for the purpose of assisting him in the reform of the service, this commission to consist of the Secretary of State, two senators of the United States and two members of the house of representatives; that the necessary rules and regulations to effect the reorganization of the service shall be left to the discretion of the President, and that the reorganization shall begin within one year after the passage of the bill; that the higher diplomatic officials shall be exempt from the provisions of the measure; that "all notarial services, when certified under the hand and seal of a consular or diplomatic officer, shall be

deemed official services, and the fees therefor shall be charged and collected and accounted for to the treasurer of the United States;" that no person not previously in the service shall be appointed to any place therein unless he is between the ages of 21 to 45; and that a board of examiners shall be appointed to determine the method of conducting the examination for entrance and promotion in the service, the scope of the subjects to be submitted as tests of knowledge, and all other matters appertaining to the subjects of examinations. Applicants for appointments to the service must pass examinations in general history (with special regard to the history of treaties), history of the United States, constitutional law (with special regard to the United States Constitution), international law, geography, arithmetic, English language and one foreign language. It is further provided that the present occupants of berths abroad may return to this country temporarily for the purpose of taking the examinations thus prescribed, and that no removals shall be made except for cause, and that only on the submission of satisfactory proof. The service is to be graded, and the appointees to one grade are not eligible to any other until they have been at least six months in the first. Applicants for place who pass successful examinations are to be put in the lowest grade, and from there allowed to work their way up. It is high time that some such plan as this was put in operation. The United States has suffered much in reputation and in business from the incompetency of its consular and diplomatic agents. To Keep Coins From Sinking. The very narrow band of fur about the neck now appears upon all sorts of gowns. Sable only a half inch wide is much used, or a single little ermine skin is backed with satin and bound about the throat, no matter how high the stock collar may be. The fur fastens invisibly with hook and eye. The finish thus given is always becoming, beside we all know that the highest collar will wilt down in front and the fur provides against this. Then, too, the habit is a much less pernicious one than that of the feather or fur boa. In the gown pictured here the collar

of the dress goods, machine stitched and thus made to match the sleeve cuffs and skirt hem. But, despite so much plainness, rich garniture is not lacking and comes in the embroidered velvet of the lower part of the bodice and in the tabs to match that show upon the front of the skirt. The latter is very full. Above this comes a brown hat trimmed with rich brown plumes. Hat brims are much given to thus turning coquettishly from the face. Nearly every hat is a picture hat these days, and frequently the headgear owes its stylish effect rather to some happy and picturesque turn given to the brim than to any special elegance or detail of the hat itself. But to comprehend the essence of oddity, consider theatre hats. Examples will be found that consist of oblong pieces of stiffened lace laid flat on the head, the length being from side to side. An upright design of the "sunburst" order rises right in front, and to each of the snugly pushed down ends of the bonnet a big soft flower is attached to hug the hair and really make the most conspicuous part of the headress. The average theatre bonnet is a collection of rosettes and ornaments that are attached to the different corners of an entirely inconspicuous foundation. Cerise is the color of the hour. FLORETTE.



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Ada—Is Jack Rogers a talkative man? Helen—I've been trying for two years to make him speak.—Life. Nothing hurts a boy's feelings more than to act smart in front of a girl who is staying all night with his sister, and then get whipped for it in her presence.—Atchison Globe. Blanche—Do you think, Mr. Waters, that hanging is a very painful death? Waters—Well, ladies, it is generally allowed that there is nothing so painful as suspense.—Chicago Times. Careful and Consistent.—Father (looking over his spectacles)—I don't want that atrocious paper brought into this house again. Jack—I always leave my copy on the train.—Harper's Bazar. Wife—This is the third time you have come home tipsy this week. Hubby—D-d-n't be so p-pessimistic, my dear. You should think of the four nights I came home sober.—Home Journal. George—Do you take after your father or your mother? Mary—I don't know as I take after either of them, but they'll both take after you if they see you here.—Philadelphia Inquirer. Jilson says he doesn't see why there should be any objection to women entering the legal profession. Nine out of every ten married men know well enough that her word is law.—Buffalo Courier. Father (impressively)—Suppose I

should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you, my boy? Irreverent Son—I'd stay here. The question is, what would become of you?—West Chester Critic. De Badd—Of course there are some comforts which men with wives all that bachelors do not, but after all, a man has to give up a great deal when he gets married; doesn't he? Long-wed—Yes; every cent, the most of us.—Buffalo Courier. Mrs. Watts—Isn't it in Turkey that a woman is not allowed to see her husband until the day of the wedding? Mrs. Potts—I don't remember, but anyway it is not much worse than the American way of seeing so little of him after marriage.—Indianapolis Journal. It was evident that they were man and wife and were returning from assisting at the wedding of two of their friends. "Wouldn't it be awful," she was heard to say to him, "if they were to live together long enough to find out that the silver we gave them was plated?"—Indianapolis Journal. "We are not very rich," said the new married lady, "but oh, we are so happy!" "I thought you would be," cooed the unmarried lady. "In fact, that hateful Maud Biggins said you had to be happy, because you would be so poor that you would not even have anything to quarrel about."—Indianapolis Journal. LIVE BEARS ARE HEAVY, But a Dead and Harmless One That Weighs One Thousand Pounds is a Monster. [From Forest and Stream.] I have hunted and trapped for years in the Rocky Mountains and coast ranges, the home of the grizzly, just for the money that I made by it, and in all my experience I have never killed nor even seen a bear that I thought would weigh half as much as some I have read about, and I have never known any one who ever saw a bear weighed that tipped the scales at fifteen hundred pounds. Nine out of every ten bears that are reported as weighing all the way from one thousand pounds up to twenty-three hundred pounds were killed many miles away from a pair of scales. The largest bear I ever killed, or rather helped to kill, was when my partner and I were hunting and trapping on the Yak river in northwestern Montana in the winter of 1888. We had had very good luck with beaver, marten and lynx, and other land fur. Along towards spring we took a pack of grub and blankets on our backs, and went up a creek that empties in the Yak. We intended to hunt in that locality for bear; and, as we always take the easiest way to hunt, we kill an elk, deer, or any kind of game we run across for bait, then wait for the bear to come. We had lots of bait up that creek, and killed some more on another creek. Then our grub was about out, and we had to go back and pack up enough to last us through the hunting. When we got through packing our grub we began to see where there had been a bear taking the bait. A warm Chinook wind at that time did the work for us, for we were killing one now and then. We had traps and guns for bear, also four good dogs, so we were kept hustling taking care of the hides. I had not been up to the furthest bait for several days. When I had time to go D. said that he would keep me company, as he wanted to raise a cache of traps he had made in the fall when trapping for beaver. We had got almost up to the bait when I saw a bear track. It was a whale. I told D. that most likely the old boy was handy around the bait, for the tracks were fresh. When we came in sight of the bait the bear had either heard or smelt us, for we saw that he had been eating on the bait. We put the dogs on the track and followed after them as fast as we could travel, over wind-falls and through underbrush, with snowshoes. We had shooing away into the spring in the mountains. We had not gone more than half a mile when I heard one of the dogs howl. Then I knew that the bear was our meat. We went down to where the dogs were, and there was a bear that was the grandpa of all the bears either of us had ever seen. It was a bald-faced grizzly. He was fighting the dogs. He would run after one, when one of the others would bite him on his heels. It was laughable to see him. He did not know what kind of a jack-pot he was in. Finally he thought it was getting too warm for his rear end, so he sat up on his haunches. That was the opportunity we were waiting for. We both "turned loose" with our 40.90 Sharps, and the bear tumbled all in a heap. We skinned him and found where one of the bullets had broken his neck, and the other his shoulder. I had never seen such an animal before for size. I asked D. what it would weigh. That was the first bear I had ever wanted to weigh. D. said he had no idea, but we could try and pull him; we could just move him; he was lying on snow that was pretty soft. We had a stick through his gambrels, so we had a good pull at him. Both of us were over six feet tall and weighed over two hundred pounds, so we were not very weak. We talked about the weight of the bear, and we thought he would probably weigh eight hundred pounds. His hide when I stretched measured ten feet three inches from tip of nose to the tail and was eight feet nine inches wide. When we went down in the spring we showed the hide around, and old hunters said that it was the largest bear hide they had ever seen. We killed sixteen bears that spring, but none of them was as large by one-third as the big one. I do not believe that the big one would weigh at the very most nine hundred pounds, and he was very fat. I think he had not been measured long as it was in April when he was killed. Now, my notion is that all these bears that weigh from fifteen hundred pounds up have been killed around a camp fire. I would like to hear from any one who ever saw a bear weighed that tipped the scales at fifteen hundred pounds. A person who had never seen a bear running wild would say on seeing his first that it was the biggest thing ever wrapped up in hide. The first bear I ever saw looked as big as a mountain, but after I had killed him he shrank down to a small black one. I could pack him all around he was so small.

Wilson's Special Car at Southampton. [From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald.] Our townsman, Mr. Charles Burgess, who lately returned from a brief trip to England, says that when he stepped off from the steamer New York at Southampton, the first thing which attracted his attention was a most elegantly appointed palace car on the railroad track, conspicuously placarded, "This car is reserved for the Hon. W. L. Wilson." Mr. Burgess and a friend, knowing that Mr. Wilson did not take passage on the New York, though he had intended to, marched up to the car and tried the door with as much sang froid as though the car had been saved especially for them, but were at once confronted by a policeman of herculean proportions who informed them, "You cannot get in that car; it is for Mr. Wilson only!" The policeman was deaf to their mock pleadings that Mr. Wilson didn't come, etc. It was of no use. "You cannot go in that car!" was repeated. No doubt those Englishmen who wind and dined Mr. Wilson and provided him a special palace car are now saying to themselves, "What bloom!" as we did make of ourselves over that man, doncher know?"

Housewives have no need now to trouble making Fams & Fellies when equal in every respect to Home-made may be had from Edw. E. Hall & Son 770 Chapel Street.

Xmas Gifts, That are Useful and Elegant and of Guaranteed Quality. Men's and Women's Toilet and Manicure Sets, Military Brushes, Portfolios, etc. Walking Sticks, From Austria, Turkey, and Isle of Borneo. Silk Umbrellas, new designs. English, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers of best manufacture. Bath and Blanket Wraps, with Slippers to match. Dress Shirts, THAT FIT. English Shawls and Traveling Rugs. Ladies' Walking Gloves. Foreign Neckwear, made especially for Holiday trade. CHASE & CO. Under New Haven House.

THE WILD HORSES OF NEVADA. Why the Ranchers are Wagging War on Them. [From the San Francisco Examiner.] R. L. Fulton, of Reno, for a number of years agent of the land department of the Central Pacific railroad, is at the California, and tells a strange story of the myriads of wild horses now roaming over Nevada and of the steps that have been taken to get rid of them. "There are now in Nevada more than two hundred thousand head of these horses," said Mr. Fulton, "and they are increasing so fast that they are getting to be a great nuisance. Cattle and sheep owners are killing them wherever they can. "The last legislature passed a law permitting any one to shoot any stallions that were found running wild, and the ranchers have, in consequence, been killing them off wherever they could. They do this as well to get rid of them as to keep the wild horses from increasing. "The trouble is they are eating off the grass so that sheep and cattle owners are having a tough time of it in certain sections. More than this, the stallions are in many cases leading off the domestic horses from the ranches. So the ranchers have it in for them and are making it very lively. Many is the stallion they have killed, and some of them are very good. "And what do you suppose they do with them afterward? Why, they turn them over to the swine to eat. They figure that in this way each stallion is worth about two dollars, which is the top notch figure that can be realized from them. Horses are very cheap now the world over, but probably not since the settlement of America have horses been so cheap as they are in Nevada. "Most of the wild horses are in the neighborhood of Elko and Iron Point. A few years ago there was turned loose from the Evans ranch, near Iron Point, a fine thoroughbred stallion. He joined the neighboring bands of wild horses and could not be got back again. "The result has been that the quality of the herd was greatly improved. He left many colts that were much superior to the old stock. The various bands have increased much since then. While many of the horses would not be called first-class, others are very fine, and all are as tough as pine knots and as fleet as feet there is any use in having horses. "They are eating the grass off, and making it hard picking in places for cattle and sheep, and, as the ranchers can't catch the wild horses, they are shooting them down whenever they get sight of them and can get up close enough. The latter is not always an easy task. In fact, it usually is a most difficult thing to do. "They use long-range rifles, however, and ride fast domestic horses, and in this way pick off a great many. Every rancher or cattle owner in Nevada, when he sees a wild stallion and has a weapon with him, turns loose at it. It is the particular aim and mission of every cowboy to thin them off, and oftentimes he is not so very particular just what kind of wild horse it is."

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There is NO SUBSTITUTE FOR MAJORS' POLICE. Being the popular favorite, it is the standard of comparison, a pattern for imitators, but its excellence cannot be equaled. Nicotine, the Active Principle, Neutralized. The Chew, And Smoke. ANTI-NEUROVIC; ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Picking Bones After Christmas. In order to save money to make your home look well for New Year callers isn't necessary! We would like to explain our handsome Furniture, Carpet and Stove Low cost plan to you! It places you in possession of the finest in the city now! Cash or Easy Payments. P. J. KELLY & CO., Grand Ave., Church St.

All Prices in Plain Figures. And We're Not Ashamed of Them. ON DECEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st We are going to make a SPECIAL GREAT DISCOUNT SALE ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE, With the Exception of bedding, and the discount will be 20 Per Cent. 20 Per Cent. This stock is all of the VERY LATEST DESIGNS and people know the reputation of Bowditch & Prudden Co. 104-106 Orange Street.

\$30,000 Worth OF FURNITURE AND House Furnishing Goods. Must be turned into Cash. Early buyers will get the best bargains. Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, etc. All must go regardless of profits. Stock is replete with a large variety of Useful Christmas Gifts. Ladies' Writing Desks in Oak, Curly Birch and Mahogany. Shaving Cabinets and Chiffoniers, Children's Rockers, Doll Carriages and Express Wagons. Look at the Patent Rocker for \$2.67. Banquet Lamps and Silk Shades make beautiful presents. My stock of these is the best ever shown in the city. Frederick L. Averill, Complete Housefurnisher, 755 to 763 Chapel Street. Open evenings.

F. M. BROWN & CO. GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM. F. M. BROWN, D. B. GAMBLE. F. M. BROWN & CO. After Christmas Scouring necessities on sale in the great Basement! You will find all the Household Helps back in their old places. The Balance of our Men's Holiday Slippers at cost—that means comfortable feet at home on winter nights at the cost of the material only. East Store, Main Floor. Little lots of lingering loveliness in pretty bottles, bags, boxes and booklets, hand-painted and printed at scare-'em-away-cost. All over Both Stores. Boys' Warm Clothing—All Wool Suits with extra pants, \$3.24 All Wool Ulsters, \$2.98 An up-to-date stock of Boys' Winter raiment. West Store, Second Floor. Cloak Cost is smallest here now for most value and cost. F. M. Brown & Co.

People From All Parts Of the city and country visit our store daily to purchase the Finest Tea Ever Sold at the Price in This City. Elegant English Breakfast Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Choice Formosa Oolong Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Extra choice Japan Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Headquarters for the finest grades of Coffees imported. Goodwin's Tea & Coffee Store, 344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building. Hotels. NEW ROCKLEDGE HOTEL, ROCKLEDGE, Vt. TREADAWAY & BURTON, Managers, (of Stockbridge House, Mass.) The Favorite Resort for New Haven and Connecticut People. Now open with many improvements. Send for illustrated circular. Hotel Monopole, (European Plan), 14 and 16 Church Street. CAFÉ and Ladies' Restaurant connected with hotel. HOT LUNCH served in Café. Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va. UNRIVALLED as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet. All TuThSa 98. F. N. PIKE, Manager.

MOSELEY'S NEW HAVEN HOUSE HAS added steam and plumbing to all its rooms on suite. Commercial men will find the location especially adapted for their wants; handy to the business district. SETH H. MOSELEY, THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW HAVEN. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second National Bank of New Haven, Conn., for the election of directors, and to amend Article Third of the Articles of Association, if said meeting should see fit to do so, by substituting for the first paragraph thereof the following: The Board of Directors of this association shall consist of not less than seven nor more than ten stockholders, and for the transaction of other lawful business, will be held at the Executive Suite in the city of New Haven on Thursday, January 28, 1895, between the hours of 11 o'clock, forenoon, and 4 o'clock, afternoon. All persons interested in said shares are requested to make their presence known to JENNIE M. SWIFT, 671 State Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on or before December 31st, 1894.

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The Climax Has Come.

189ty4 IS NEARLY OUT, AND THIS IS The Final Wind-up Week.

We have a splendid stock from which to select a barrel of choice Flour for \$4.25; a few pounds of Tea; a few pounds of Coffee; or, if a friend be ill, a gallon of choice Port for \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 or \$5.00, -25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 per bottle; a gallon of Sherry for \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 or \$12.00, -25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per bottle; very old French Brandy \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.50 and \$6.00 per bottle.

CHAMPAGNES, SAUTERNES, BURGUNDIES. Claret from ordinary to very high grades. Sage Cheese, extra fine. Full Cream Factory Edams, Roqueforts, etc.

That Noted Butter.

In boxes holding 5 and 7 1/2 pounds, per pound, 31c; in 4 pound cakes, per lb, 33c. Received by us Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; made but one day when ready for delivery.

California Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Catawba and Angelina Wine, four years old, and nothing about them cheap but the price, \$1.00 per gallon.

Johnson & Bro. 411 & 413 State St. Open evenings until after the holidays.

Ladies' Coats, Capes and Suits.

This is one of the offers: About fifty coats, made of very choice materials, all with a real Persian Lamb wide collar. Former price, \$29.00 and \$30.00.

Now at \$15.00 For Choice. See window display of these choice coats.

Money Will be Refunded If as good a coat can be found anywhere for less than \$25.00.

The Chas. Monson Co. 762 to 768 Chapel Street.

Fall and Winter Millinery. 1132 Chapel Street, Second door above York street.

A large, handsome and varied assortment of Millinery Trimmings. Special styles in Felt Hats. Artistically Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mourning Bonnets and Hats a specialty.

Miss A. V. Byrnes, 1132 CHAPEL STREET, Second door above York street.

SEVEN BARRELS CHESTNUT WOOD \$1.01; 6 barrels hard wood \$1.00. ELM CITY WOOD CO. Or for more information, apply to Stephen Hurst, 502 Chapel.

A PRINTED LIST OF THIRTY RENTS may be had upon application. JOHN T. SLOAN, 328 Chapel Street.

CHAS. H. BROWLEY, Maker of Violin, Double Bass, etc. New and Old Violins for sale. Repairing a specialty. Bows repaired. Instruction given on the violin. Terms moderate. 221 ORCHARD ST., New Haven Ct.

RUGS.

We Shall Close Out the Balance of Our Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Art Squares at Very Low Prices.

H. B. PERRY, 914 Chapel Street.

TO ARRIVE BETWEEN NOW AND CHRISTMAS.

One car ELM CITY GROVE ORANGES, about 400 boxes. These are the sweetest and best fruit that comes to this market. 3,000 lbs Malaga Grapes, fine large pink fruit. 4,000 lbs New Nuts, all kinds and best quality. New Raisins, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, etc. 80,000 lbs Pure Candles, over 90 different varieties, fresh every day. Look out for prices. We shall receive about 400 Turkeys and Chickens, the same quality that we had at Thanksgiving—and everybody said they were the best they ever ate.

AT THE BOSTON GROCERY, N. A. FULLERTON, Prop'r, 926 Chapel Street, corner of Temple. Branch Store and Market, 1231 Chapel street.

THIS WEEK, SPECIAL PRICES ON WINDOW SHADES. LARGE VARIETY OF COLORS AND STYLES. THE HOME DRAPERY CO., 694 Chapel Street.

DENTISTRY. G. H. GIDNEY, 797 Chapel St., North side.

MRS. E. COHN is now ready to deal in cut-out clothing, corsets, etc. A postal directed to 69 Grand avenue will receive prompt attention. 65 1/2

IS BABY WORTH \$100? SUBSCRIBE for 'The Mother's Journal.' Sample copies 10 cents. BOX 124, City.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. DECEMBER 28. SUN RISES, 7:17; MOON SETS, 4:10; HIGH WATER, 4:50; LOW WATER, 11:17.

DEATHS. UMBRELLA—In this city, Dec. 27th, E. H. Umbrell, 75 years and six months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARRIVED. Sch Warren B. Potter, Steam, Sch E. H. Weaver, Richardson, New London. Sch John Proctor, Chase, Norfolk.

BOARD OF RELIEF. The Board of Relief of the Town of New Haven hereby give notice that they will meet at their office, No. 9 City Hall, on Monday, January 7th, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m., and on a adjournment on every week day until January 28th, 1895, on the Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week and Saturday evening, the 28th, for the purpose of hearing any appeals that may be made from the duties of the Board of Assessors.

FOR RENT. A PRINTED list of 40 rents may be had upon application. JOHN T. SLOAN, 328 Chapel Street.

ESTATE OF HORACE E. PERRY, of New Haven, in said district, assigning debtor. The voluntary assignment of the said debtor having been lodged in this office for record and the probate thereof, and J. C. P. executor, of said New Haven, being in said assignment nominated as trustee for said estate, therefore:

THE MECHANICS BANK OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH DIVISION.

LOST. BETWEEN St. John's Episcopal church, State street, and School street, a pocket book containing property valued at \$100.00. Reward for return of same to THIS OFFICE. 428 1/2

FOR RENT. NEWLY remodeled house, fine stone and 9 rooms. 428 1/2

FOR SALE: The Fine Property NO. 185 CHURCH STREET.

SOMETHING NEW AND DELICIOUS. California Evaporated Pears, 7 lbs for 25c.

The C. E. Hart Co. Buy your Market Supplies For The Holidays

Native Poultry. Turkeys, Quail, Partridges, Grouse, Canvasback Ducks, Venison.

FRESH VEGETABLES. Mushrooms, Brussels Sprouts, Artichokes, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Cucumbers, String Beans, Green Peas, Egg Plant and Cauliflower.

FRUITS AND FANCY GROCERIES. THE R. H. NISSBITT CO., Cor. Church and Elm Streets.

A WILD AND FIERCE STORM.

MUCH DAMAGE ALL ALONG THE COAST. Considerable Damage at Sayville—Also at Saybrook Point, Woodmont and any Other Places—A Farmer Drowned at Madison.

Rain and sleet alternated yesterday, making walking and driving very difficult. Early in the morning the snow changed to hail and the wind was heavy. By noon, however, it became calmer. The sleet interfered greatly with the electric railways, the Sylvan avenue and Winchester avenue lines having much trouble.

The storm is not the heaviest of the season, being exceeded by the gale of November 5, which damaged electric systems so generally. The storm was fierce and wild on the sound and greatly hindered navigation.

DAMAGE AT SAYVILLE. Reports of the damage by the storm received from the shore places near New Haven shows that property at the shore resorts suffered extensively by the storm.

Reports of the damage by the storm received from the shore places near New Haven shows that property at the shore resorts suffered extensively by the storm. People who are living down along the west shore during the winter months say that the storm Wednesday night was the worst that they have ever experienced.

THE BOWERY CLUB was displaying living pictures at the club room on Hall avenue yesterday. Chris Garvey's smiling face in the wreath of ground pine and holly, presented an interesting display.

THE ST. PAUL'S SUNDAY school Christmas tree and entertainment will be an interesting feature at the parish house this evening.

BALDWIN'S FARM FOR SALE. VERY fine location, on main road in Woodmont, large, roomy buildings, fine shade, abundance of fruit, pure spring water, excellent summer home. Call or address GEORGE A. ISBELL, 787 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE on Olive street, near Chapel st., lot 50x200. Price will be made low and terms very easy to a prompt buyer.

A FINE RESIDENCE. ON Howard avenue for sale; has 10 rooms, in denn improvements, and is in perfect order. Lot 50 feet front. Easy terms.

WESTVILLE TO HAVE RAPID TRANSIT. BUILDING lots on Main, Fountain, West 9 Prospect, Willard, Alden, Barnard, and other desirable residence streets in Westville, for sale at prices ranging from two to ten cents per square foot.

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THE BURGESS FUR & HAT CO., 749-751, Chapel Street. Importers and Makers of RICH FURS.

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A WILD AND FIERCE STORM.

MUCH DAMAGE ALL ALONG THE COAST. Considerable Damage at Sayville—Also at Saybrook Point, Woodmont and any Other Places—A Farmer Drowned at Madison.

Rain and sleet alternated yesterday, making walking and driving very difficult. Early in the morning the snow changed to hail and the wind was heavy. By noon, however, it became calmer. The sleet interfered greatly with the electric railways, the Sylvan avenue and Winchester avenue lines having much trouble.

The storm is not the heaviest of the season, being exceeded by the gale of November 5, which damaged electric systems so generally. The storm was fierce and wild on the sound and greatly hindered navigation.

DAMAGE AT SAYVILLE. Reports of the damage by the storm received from the shore places near New Haven shows that property at the shore resorts suffered extensively by the storm.

Reports of the damage by the storm received from the shore places near New Haven shows that property at the shore resorts suffered extensively by the storm. People who are living down along the west shore during the winter months say that the storm Wednesday night was the worst that they have ever experienced.

THE BOWERY CLUB was displaying living pictures at the club room on Hall avenue yesterday. Chris Garvey's smiling face in the wreath of ground pine and holly, presented an interesting display.

THE ST. PAUL'S SUNDAY school Christmas tree and entertainment will be an interesting feature at the parish house this evening.

BALDWIN'S FARM FOR SALE. VERY fine location, on main road in Woodmont, large, roomy buildings, fine shade, abundance of fruit, pure spring water, excellent summer home. Call or address GEORGE A. ISBELL, 787 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE on Olive street, near Chapel st., lot 50x200. Price will be made low and terms very easy to a prompt buyer.

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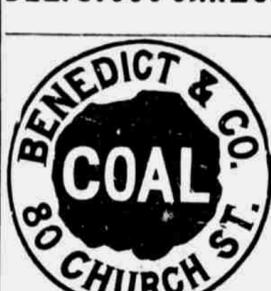
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Street's Perfection Buckwheat. The honey of the blossoms ground in the grain. DELICIOUS CAKES.



For Sale at a Bargain. A NEW Mahogany Cabinet Case Remington Typewriter, good as new; never used over a dozen times. Would make an elegant practical Christmas or New Year's present. For sale at BEECHER'S EXCHANGE, Room No. 1 Lyon Building, 787 Chapel st. et.

FOR SALE. A fine lot on Sherman Avenue, running from street to street. Trolley cars very near. Offered at a reasonable price. JOHN C. PUNDEFORD, 116 Church street.

FOR SALE. A LIGHT Portland cutter, in first-class order and best maker. CHARLES H. WEBB, 850 Chapel Street. Monday and Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE. A GOOD PAYING HOUSE. Would take a building lot or farm in exchange. R. E. BALDWIN, 818 Chapel at street.

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Wanted. One Cent a Word each insertion, five cents a Word for a full Week, seven times.

WANTED. A COMPETENT girl for general housework; reference required. 211 ORCHARD STREET.

WANTED. WASHINGS to take home; best reference. Address, 51 1/2 PUTNAM STREET.

WANTED. BY competent, steady man, care of horses, driving team, gardening, farming. Address 427 1/2 DRIVER, This Office.

WANTED. SITUATION by an experienced coachman. Address MAN, This Office.

WANTED. BOOKKEEPER a young man between 20 and 30 years of age; keep an installment book; must be ready to sit; bond required. Address, F. W. CAMERON, Mgr., 60 Grand Ave.

WANTED. AN experienced girl for general housework. Address, 299 WHALLEY AVE.

WANTED. BY an experienced public-entry bookkeeper (or daily) position; good reference. Address, D. S., Courier Office.

WANTED. A YOUNG man, trustworthy and well educated in this city, wants work; would drive team, work in factory or do anything which would prove a steady job; good reference. Address, W. W., This Office.

WANTED. A POSITION as bookkeeper or office assistant in this city, wants work; would drive team, work in factory or do anything which would prove a steady job; good reference. Address, W. W., This Office.

WANTED. BY an excellent girl a situation to do housework. She will do laundry work or kitchen work. She has city references and will be a handy girl in a household. Address, 51 Orange street, Gaudreault's Old Stand.

WANTED. EVERYBODY needs servants to call here. We supply all the best. We have sorted out and discarded most of the useless class. These seek new offices (where they are not known), which are constantly changing. We have been here for 30 years and use judgment selecting only those that will do the work required. We have the best facilities and can serve you better than anyone else. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 715 Chapel street.

Miscellaneous. \$1.98 and \$3.19 PER SET for carvers, (knife, fork and steel.) Genuine silver handles, quality of steel guaranteed. Various other patterns at higher and lower prices. LINSLEY, ROOT & CO.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD. FURNISHED ROOM with board, with use of bath, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per week, board if desired. Address, LINSLEY, ROOT & CO.

ROGERS 1847 ROGERS. PLATED steel knives, swaged blades, forks, spoons, fruit knives, at hardware store prices; a few old so a pair of good cutlery inventory. LINSLEY, ROOT & CO.

FOX SAFETY RAZORS. RAZOR blades, shaving cups, brushes and soap, scissors, in the shop, at wholesale prices. LINSLEY, ROOT & CO.

AIR RIFLES. REVOLVERS, such and pocket knives; prices never so low. LINSLEY, ROOT & CO., 33 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. FURNISHED ROOM with board, with use of bath, at \$1.00 or \$1.50 per week, board if desired during the season. LINSLEY, ROOT & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS, PLUSH AND RUBBER GOODS. THESE ARE DAYS TO COMPARE our offerings with others. If there's a down-fall to the market anywhere, you can't find it here first. THE HUSTLER, 83 Broadway.

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Journal and Courier.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. THREE MONTHS, \$1.50; ONE MONTH, 50 CENTS; ONE WEEK, 15 CENTS; SINGLE COPIES, 3 CENTS.

Friday, December 28, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Daily Chat—Malley, Neely & Co. Dividend—Mechanics Bank. Estate of H. B. Perry—Probate Notice. For Rent—Hents—John T. Brown. Grand Shopping—Conover—F. M. Brown & Co. Lost—L. J. Case—This Office. Ladies' Underwear—Howe & Stetson. Notice—Board of Relief. Private Dispensary—30 Chapel Street. Some Singing—E. E. Nichols. The Circus—Chas. Monson Co. Wood Mantels—The Chamberlain Co. Wanted—Money—Box 27. Wanted—Washings—34 Putnam Street.

WEATHER RECORD.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1894, 8 p. m. Forecast for Friday—For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, colder with a cold wave in the eastern portion northwesterly winds.

Local Weather Report.

FOR DECEMBER 27, 1894.

Table with 4 columns: Instrument, Reading, P.M., F.M. Includes Barometer, Temperature, Humidity, Wind Direction, Wind Velocity, etc.

Note.—A minus sign (-) prefixed to thermometer readings indicates temperature below zero. "A" in connection with rainfall indicates trace of rain; too small to measure. "S" indicates snow and resulting depth of water not known.

LOCAL NEWS.

Brief Mention.

Buy a new house—R. E. Baldwin. There will be no meeting of the Hospital Aid society this week. Congressman-elect E. J. Hill of Norwalk is ill, threatened with nervous prostration.

Dr. Cargill of this city gave a talk at the Presbyterian church, Bridgeport, last night. Manure specially composted for top dressing lawns. Connecticut Concrete company, 49 Church street.

Rev. G. M. Teeple of this city will preach at watch-night service at Advent church, Bridgeport, Monday evening. The following officers were elected in the Naval Brigade last night: Lieutenant, junior grade, Daniel M. Goodridge; ensign, F. S. Cornwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McNeil and youngest son, Roderick, leave to-day for Florida, where they will spend the winter at St. Augustine and Lake North.

The electric switch board at central police headquarters was ruined by fire yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The fire was caused by the crossing of a trolley wire and one of the wires of the police signal system. The damage was repaired in a few hours.

The remains of Pauline G. Burke, aged four years, who died in New Haven, were taken to Rowayton Wednesday afternoon and buried in Union cemetery. Rev. J. H. Slater officiated and a number of relatives from New Haven and Rowayton were present.

Frank Miller, a Bridgeport coal dealer, will leave for Georgia on January 1 in a private car. He will be accompanied by Judge Webster of Waterbury, Judge Cole of Meriden, Ostin Peck and Judge Brainard of Hartford, Charles Miller and Darius Miller of Waterbury and George Lilly of New Haven. The party will make their headquarters at a plantation owned by Mr. Miller. It contains 3,000 acres and is used for the cultivation of cotton.

The funeral services of Rev. Mr. Cutting took place yesterday afternoon at his late residence, No. 821 Whitney avenue. Rev. Dr. Munger officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Miles. There was fine singing by the quartet of the Whitneyville church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Clark of that church. The selections were "Nearer My God To Thee" and "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." The pallbearers were Messrs. James Davis, William Davis and Messrs. Spencer, Turner, Hartley and Burton. Undertaker Mr. Keller of this city had charge of the funeral. The casket was literally covered with roses, and among the floral pieces was an easel surmounted by a dove. The interment was in Whitneyville cemetery.

The Business Revival. Hartford, Dec. 27.—Belding Brothers & Co.'s silk mills at Rockville, employing about 400 hands, will start up next week on either fifty-four hours per week or fulltime. The mills have been running on short time.

Connecticut River Closed. Hartford, Dec. 27.—Navigation on the Connecticut river will be closed after to-morrow. The river is so badly blocked with ice that navigation is almost impossible.

Successful Operation. Hartford, Dec. 27.—Dr. Johnson operated to-day on Mrs. Edward Hutchinson of Farmington for the removal of the vermiform appendix. The operation was successful. The appendix was found to be very much inflamed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sterling Lodge, No. 46, A. O. U. W. The following officers were elected for the above lodge on Wednesday evening: Past master workman, Frank B. Brockett; master workman, Julius M. Miller; foreman, Ernest Hotchkiss; overseer, Thomas T. Wallis; recorder, Robert Shearer; financier, John N. Merwin; receiver, Leonard D. Harrison; guide, Daniel J. Allen; I. W. Edward J. Lynch; O. W. Michael H. Quigley; trustee for three years, Dr. B. L. Lambert; representative to grand lodge, William S. Hackett; alternate to grand lodge, Frank B. Brockett; organist, William G. Langdon. The lodge initiated three candidates and have ten applications to act upon and the membership is nearly 276.

PIONEER COUNCIL.

Pioneer council No. 1, O. U. A. M., elected as officers: Councilor, G. W. Clark; J. C. R. L. Manwaring; R. S. H. S. Crittenden; assistant R. S., William J. Fuller; F. S. J. J. Hauser; treasurer, Frank E. Fields; instructor, Thomas Bristol; examiner, John Robinson; outside protector, H. T. Mix; inside protector, D. Cunningham; trustee for three years, S. E. Holt; Brother James K. Taylor, D. S. C.

OLD HIRAM'S ANNUAL.

The annual election of Hiram lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., was held last night. The following were elected officers for 1895: W. M. Henry H. Peck; S. W., Frank H. Wheeler; J. W., John H. Pearce; treasurer, William M. Frisbie; secretary, George E. Frisbie; marshal, James M. Lee; trustee, Lynde Harrison, Julius Twiss, Isaac Wolfe. These officers will be installed on Thursday, January 3.

TRUMBULL LODGE.

Trumbull lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., elected the following officers last night: W. M., Linus K. Sprague; S. W., Alexander M. Hall; J. W., Arthur C. Benedict; treasurer, Ward Nichols; secretary, T. Parsons Dickerman. Installation on January 8.

SANTA MARIA COUNCIL.

Santa Maria council, K. of C., installed the following officers last evening: G. K. William A. Goodwin; D. G. K., Edward J. Carey; C., James F. Stanford; R. S., James J. McCullom; F. S., William F. Moseley; T., Thomas Coffey; W., John T. Coogan; L., William A. Fitzgerald; A., Charles McAndrew; I. G., George Harold; O. G., Patrick McDermott; chaplain, Rev. J. F. Shanley, and physician, Dr. John F. Luby.

HARMONY, S. OF T.

Harmony division, No. 5, Sons of Temperance, elected the following officers last night: W. P., Elsie Shepard; W. A., Charles L. Ayres; R. S. G., C. A. Brown; A. R. S., Charles F. Wissert; treasurer, C. E. Hart; F. S., Stephen Glenney; chaplain, Charles A. Menge; conductor, John Bartholomew; assistant conductor, Hattie Bartholomew; inside sentinel, Bessie Bowman; outside sentinel, George R. Bill; first trustee, Charles E. Hart; second trustee, David S. Thomas; third trustee, George R. Bill. Seven new members were admitted last evening. Under the head of good of the order there were readings, recitations, music, etc., after which Christmas presents were distributed, and a pleasant time was highly enjoyed.

GERMANIA, I. O. O. F.

Germania lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers last night: N. G., Henry Klinkauf; V. G., Fred Schuck; recording secretary, O. A. Bahr; financial secretary, Fred Boser; treasurer, Charles J. Henzel. These officers will be installed on January 3.

BAD FIRE IN WINSTED.

The Beardsley House Badly Damaged by Fire Last Night—Loss \$10,000. Winsted, Dec. 27.—The Beardsley house, one of the finest hotels in western Connecticut, was badly gutted by fire to-night. The fire originated on the fifth floor in a room which was occupied by George Eldridge. The lace curtain was blown into the gas jet, and in a few minutes the flames burst out of the windows in the room. There was no one in the room at the time the fire broke out. The fire was well under way when it was discovered by some of the guests in the hotel, who gave the alarm to the other people who were stopping there. Two alarms were turned in and brought the four fire companies and the fire engine to the fire. The fire gutted the fifth floor, and the water damaged the rooms on the floors below.

Three streams of water were poured on the fire for two hours, and at 9 o'clock this evening the fire was under control. The firemen, however, remained for three hours afterwards, pouring water into the building. The total loss to the proprietors is estimated at \$10,000.

There were many guests at the hotel to-night, among them being ex-Judge Roraback of Canaan and Representative W. B. Smith. The weather was extremely cold, and the firemen suffered somewhat. The Beardsley house property is owned by a joint stock company, and is now under the management of George Spencer.

Died Aged Ninety-four.

Middletown, Dec. 27.—Joseph Rogers died this morning, aged ninety-four. He leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters, and seventy grand and great-grandchildren.

WALKED SEVEN MILES.

Nearly Naked in a Blinding Snow Storm to His Uncle's Home in Orange. Derby, Dec. 27.—John Connors, a wealthy Irishman, left home at 11 o'clock last night, clad only in his underclothing, walked seven miles through a foot of snow in a blinding storm to the home of his uncle, Michael McEnery, in Orange. He is in a critical condition. He said an apparition appeared as he was retiring and told him his aunt was ill and he left at once. One hour before he left his home Mrs. McEnery had a severe stroke of paralysis and is fatally ill. Connors is subject to temporary aberration of mind.

Died In His Office.

Athol, Mass., Dec. 27.—Dr. H. O. Dunbar died suddenly at his office on Main street. He was about forty-eight years old. The doctor came by a local notary public to secure a fee for taking a deposition for Desha Breckinridge in his father's case. When the constables served the writ Desha Breckinridge, who came here with his father, got ostreperous and was struck on the jaw by the constable. Outsiders separated the men.

Clearing sale at 151 Orange street.

Our stock of trimmed hats and bonnets must be sold. Great reductions. 427 ft.

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY.

Another Waterbury Man Killed—His Wounds Suggest Murder. Waterbury, Dec. 27.—At 7:50 last night Alexander Buchi, a young Frenchman who has been in this country but a short time, was found lying near the railroad track between Litchfield and Albert streets in the borough of Torrington. He was unconscious and badly cut about the head. He died at 4 a. m. to-day.

It was at first believed that the man had been struck by a train, but Medical Examiner T. S. Hanchett thinks the wounds were made by an axe. They are two in number, one over the eyes and the other on top of the head, clean, direct cuts.

Buchi was a man of good habits, living with his mother and sister and employed in the Torrington brass mill, and had just drawn his pay, which was still in his pocket.

The only clue to the assault is the story of two boys, who say they saw two men run from the spot a few minutes before the wounded man was found. Dr. Hanchett has telegraphed Coroner Higgins at Winsted to make an investigation.

CONNECTICUT POLO LEAGUE.

Fair Haven, Manchester, Meriden, Wallingford, Norwich, New London. Waterbury, Dec. 27.—Officials of the Connecticut Polo league last evening decided not to admit Waterbury to the league, as the only hall in the city where polo can be played has been let for other purposes. Arrangements for a team next year are already in progress. The league this year will probably consist of Fair Haven, Manchester, Meriden, Wallingford, Norwich and New London.

Found Guilty.

Middletown, Dec. 24.—Samuel E. Hartman was found guilty this morning in the police court of selling liquor on Sunday. The case was appealed to the superior court.

SHRINERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Annual Meeting of Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport, Dec. 27.—The annual meeting of Pyramid temple, of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, was held in this city to-night. Officers were elected as follows: Potentate, Hugh Sterling; chief rabban, Henry O. Canfield; priest and prophet, Edward Pyle; high oriental guide, Frank W. Wilson; treasurer, Henry Gardner; recording secretary, E. Stewart Sumner; auditing committee, Charles H. Peet, Jr., George H. Bartram and Henry Setzer.

Delegates to the imperial council, Hugh Sterling, Thaddeus Beecher, Frank Narramore and E. C. Hoadley of New Haven.

NEW SCANDAL AT HAND.

Inferior Saddles Were Accepted After Being Rejected. Paris, Dec. 27.—The Presse says that a new scandal about army contracts is at hand. The fraud is said to be similar to the one practiced by Allez Brothers, recently condemned. Butler, who contracted to deliver cavalry saddles of a certain quality, made some inferior goods and they were rejected. Later, the Presse says, he got them accepted.

STATEMENT OF SPRINGER.

The People Do Not Understand the Present Modifications. Washington, Dec. 27.—Mr. Springer, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, to-day said he did not believe that the people of the country generally understood the modifications in the present banking system, which would be accomplished by the passage of the Carlisle bill as now proposed to be amended. He stated that the Carlisle bill proposes a radical change in the manner of securing bank note circulation. The rapid payment of the public debt and the limited number of United States bonds now outstanding have rendered this kind of security impracticable, and some other must be devised or the national bank circulation will soon be retired.

On a circulation of \$200,000,000 the present national bank circulation, the safety fund proposed in the bill would amount to \$10,000,000, and this whole fund could be drawn upon to pay the notes of any bank that failed. This security, together with the other mentioned in the bill, is deemed by the safest financiers and bankers of the country as amply sufficient to secure the bill holders under any circumstances. Mr. Springer said that the absolute security of the Carlisle plan is 30 percentum greater than that of the Baltimore plan.

Mr. Springer said that if congress failed at this session to pass this bill or one of a similar character he was inclined to the opinion that there would be a very strong pressure upon the president to call an extra session of congress to deal with this important question.

COLONEL'S FEES ATTACHED.

His Son Got Ostreperous and was Knocked in the Jaw. Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—Colonel Breckinridge spoke at the Pike Opera house to-night on "Eras of American Development and their Great Men." He had an audience of 250, of whom seventy-five were women. His lecture was received with little enthusiasm.

The receipts were attached by a local notary public to secure a fee for taking a deposition for Desha Breckinridge in his father's case. When the constables served the writ Desha Breckinridge, who came here with his father, got ostreperous and was struck on the jaw by the constable. Outsiders separated the men.

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MALLEY-NEELY & Co.

New Haven, Friday, Dec. 27, 1894. The weather to-day—Likely to be stormy.

LADIES' JACKETS

For unavoidable commercial reasons, we "take back" our statement that Jackets would be no lower in price, and continue Thursday's sale of \$10.00 Jackets for \$5.00 all the week. See the window.

Jackets, Fur, Waists. Price 67cts. Jar. 770 Chapel Street.

SILENT DOORS

Portieres of course. But that is n't our sharp point this time. Here it is. We have about 50 patterns in Chenille Portieres. Greater quantity of patterns than pairs of a kind, maybe not over two pairs of any one pattern and mostly one pair of a pattern including sample. That won't do for regular stock you know. Still you may find just exactly your color and size. Anyway they've got to get out o'here before Jan. 1st.

The price is \$3.98 and take your pick. The former selling tickets are still attached so that you can read what the prices have been in a range of \$5.00 to \$8.00 New patterns, sound goods. Not many pairs, but many patterns. Some half pairs or samples at a price, also.

FLANNELETTES

Another case the same as advertised a week ago. Everyday 8 cent goods. Equal to regular 10 cent quality except that lengths are short, say 10 to 20 yard pieces. Going to sell them at 6 1/4 cents a yard. Friday only. Well assorted plaids, checks and stripes. In view of the last lot, we would advise forenoon buying.

WANT A PRIZE?

The Prize Doll Show is fixed for Monday, January 14, to continue one week. Class A. * Best dressed dolls draw the following prizes: First prize, \$25.00 Second \$15.00. Third, \$10.00. Fourth, \$5.00. Five white ribbons of honorable mention to dolls next in rank.

Class B. Prize of \$10.00 to the doll in best character or masquerade costume. Second prize \$5.00. Three white ribbons of honorable mention to dolls next in rank. Blue ribbon souvenirs and a photograph of the entire exhibition will be given to all exhibitors. Entries open Monday, Jan. 7th and close Friday, Jan. 11th.

* Best dressed constitutes style, workmanship and completeness of general detail.

About the time Dolls begin to come in for entry, Jan. 7th, we'll have a very extraordinary exhibition in the Carpet Hall, second floor, just where the Oriental Rug Exhibit took place. A natural History Exhibit. Prof. Schurr's 50,000 specimens embodying beetles, birds, insects, snakes, moths, spiders, centipedes, scorpions, fireflies, silk worms, walking sticks, butterflies, lizards, salamanders, etc., etc. Every student of natural history, every teacher, every scholar, every farmer and all people who think they have something yet to learn should by no means miss this free exhibition. We'll speak of it again soon.

Security Insurance Co. OF NEW HAVEN. OFFICE 37 CENTER STREET. Cash Assets July 1, 1894, \$380,022.40.

California Excursions VIA Southern Pacific Co. LOWEST RATES. Also tickets for TEXAS, MEXICO, CHINA and JAPAN. Call on or address E. E. CURREN, N. E. Agent.

Christmas Gifts. SELLING OUT 75 Cents on the Dollar. We offer our entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, etc., selected for Christmas gifts, suitable for everyone, at 75 cents on the dollar, in order to clear our stock. This is a grand chance to make 25 cent purchases from us as much goods as one dollar will elsewhere. Do not fail to call at SILVERTHAU'S Jewelry Store, 79 Chapel Street, the Diamond Experts. Select your Christmas now and save money.

CLAIRVOYANT READINGS on all Private and Business Matters. MEDICAL—Woman's Diseases. Consultation in person or by letter. HARRY F. HOBBS, L. D. Office, Tontine Hotel, 120 Church St. NEW HAVEN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK. New Haven, December 6, 1894. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house of Messrs. J. H. & C. F. Folsom, on Friday, January 4, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m. in the afternoon. J. H. & C. F. FOLSOM, Cashier.

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1,000 Pounds Mixed Nuts, 10c Pound. 300 bas. Catawba Grapes, 15c. XXXX Florida Oranges 25c dozen. 1,100 lbs Broken Candy, 9c lb. R. W. MILLS, 382 State Street.

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Great Bargain Sale! Clothing Marked 'Way Down!

Men's Suits \$5.97, worth \$10.00. Men's Overcoats \$7.38, worth \$12.00. Men's Pants \$2.45, worth \$3.50. Boys' Suits and extra Pants \$1.79, worth \$3.00. And hundreds of other great inducements.

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