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OHIO'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

HANNA NOW SAID TO BE SHORT ONE VOTE.

Workers Will Not Sleep Until After the Balloting Begins—Feeling That if the Senator is Not Beaten on the First Ballot That He Will Not Be Defeated at All—Still Rumors of Bribery.

Columbus, O., Jan. 10.—Senator Hanna is believed to be short one vote of election. The managers of the opposition are not sure of 73 votes for any one man as against only 72 for Hanna, but they feel confident at least of preventing Hanna's election. Last night the democratic steering committee demanded of Mr. Kurtz that he furnish at least eight affidavits to-night from republican members that they would stand with the sixty-five democratic members in voting against Hanna. The democratic steering committee reported to-night that it was settled. Representative Gayman, chairman of the house democratic steering committee, said that Hanna's defeat to-morrow was assured. There is no doubt that Hanna was beaten a week previous to last Friday, when Representative Montgomery changed in favor of Hanna. On Saturday the Hanna men secured Griffith of Union, but they secured no accessions yesterday or to-day, and it is the general belief that they are short one vote to-night.

The workers will not sleep now until after the balloting begins. There is a feeling among many of those opposing Hanna that if he is not defeated on the first ballot to-morrow he will not be defeated at all. The anti-Hanna workers say that they had a majority of five against Hanna when they exposed their strength in organizing the legislature on Monday last, and that if they came down to a majority of only one against Hanna to-morrow the coalition may not hold together for another day. While the anti-Hanna men still insist on Kurtz as the candidate against Hanna, yet they say that Bushnell, Kurtz or any other one will be dropped as soon as it is demonstrated that he cannot secure all the votes of either the anti-Hanna republicans or the democratic members. One of the names most prominently mentioned to-day was that of Representative J. P. Jones of Stark county, the home of President McKinley. Mr. Jones is a republican and is prominent in the miners' union. He is for free silver and is advocated as the labor candidate.

With the result depending upon one vote either way, there are several who want to be on the winning side and may change at any time. Owing to the apparent closeness of the vote there are still rumors of bribery. The Hanna men claim to have stenographic notes of an offer of \$5,000 by two prominent members of the opposition. The opposition managers claim that S. H. Hollenbeck, a member of the republican state executive committee, went to Cincinnati last Sunday with \$10,000. It is charged that Representative Otis was offered and accepted \$10,000. Mr. Otis is a republican who was elected on a fusion ticket in Hamilton county. He has voted with the democrats in the organization, but it is claimed that he made friendly overtures to the Hanna workers to entrap them into an office for the purpose of exposing the scheme and that he will do so on the floor of the house to-morrow.

It is said that Otis will pile \$10,000 on his desk to-morrow and make a sensational speech when his name is called on the senatorial ballot. The Hanna men make a general denial of the Otis charges and say that they anticipate other dramatic performances to-morrow before the balloting begins. Outside of the opposing senatorial quarters the city is filled to-night with excursionists yelling for Hanna. The crowds and the excitement surpass any of the usual convention scenes.

Congressman Grosvenor has written the following letter to James H. Wiggins, a convict in the Ohio penitentiary serving a twenty-year term who has been endeavoring to get out: "I will not undertake any employment, professional or otherwise, that will bring me in any way in contact with, or into the presence of, the person who is now exercising the office of governor of Ohio."

The mass meeting at the Auditorium in this city to-day was the largest ever known in the history of the city. The capacity of the Auditorium is 5,000. All the standing room was taken and many thousands were unable to gain admittance. The meeting lasted from 3 to 6 p. m. There were repeated scenes of hissing when the names of Governor Bushnell, Mr. Kurtz and others were mentioned. The terms "traitors," "Judass" and the like were frequently used as responses from the audience. Several of the speakers referred to Senator Foraker in connection with the revolt of the party. The audience was in close and deep sympathy with the intense and bitter utterances of most of the speakers. The following resolutions were adopted amid wild scenes of enthusiasm:

Resolved, first, That we condemn, without reserve or qualification, this most unholy conspiracy and protest in the name of the people of Ohio against its further progress and further success.

KARLSRUHER-WELL.

Fashionable Wedding to be Celebrated at Orange Street Temple To-day.

The wedding of Miss Jennie D. Well, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Well, and Mr. Henry Karlsruher of New York, will take place in the new Orange street Temple this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Rabbi Levy will officiate at both the church and Harmonie hall, where the reception will be held. The decorations will be wholly pink. Miss Well will be attended by three flower girls, who will be dressed in dainty frocks of pink mousseline de soie over pink, and wear large hats with white plumes. These little wards will be Regina Zunder, Grace Malhouse and Ruth Lichtenstein. The pages, Charles Well, Arthur Well and Monroe Zunder will wear white satin court suits. The bride's dress is of white duchess satin trimmed with pointed lace, diamond ornaments and orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet will be composed of bride roses and lilies of the valley, and tied with a long pink ribbon. The three pages and three flower girls will hold a rope made of pink roses and ribbon to match, as they march up the aisle. The ushers will be Milton Well, brother of the bride; R. Zunder, Albert Rosenthal, Max Karlsruher, brother of the groom; Cyran Rheims and Bernard Goldsmith. The ushers and a few immediate friends were entertained at supper at the residence of Miss Well last night.

A FUNERAL BY TROLLEY.

Mourners to Travel in a Private Car Which Will Also Convey Casket.

New Britain, Jan. 10.—E. C. Porter & Sons, undertakers of this city, to-night made arrangements to conduct a trolley funeral, to-morrow, when the remains of Mrs. Emeline E. Wilkey, who died at Vernon, last Sunday, will be brought to Fairview cemetery, this city, a distance of twenty-seven miles, for interment. The mourners will travel in a private trolley car, which will also convey the casket containing the remains of the deceased. The journey will be made over the newly opened Rockville and Hartford Tramway company's lines and then by way of the Central Railway and Electric company to this city. The trolley line passes the cemetery gates on East Main street. It is expected the trip will be made in two and a half hours. The deceased was the wife of Walter H. Wilkey, a prominent stone mason of Vernon. This is the second trolley funeral to occur in this state, the previous one taking place about a year ago, when the remains of Captain "Dick" Norton of Plainville, an old "War" man, was conveyed from his late home over the Bristol and Plainville trolley road to the cemetery in Compo, a distance of about five miles.

SECRETARY ALGER'S CONDITION.

Alarming Stories Make a Formal Statement Necessary—He is Improving.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Alarming stories sent throughout the west relative to the condition of Secretary Alger have caused the issue of a formal statement from Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, after consultation with Captain Woods, the army surgeon, who has been attending the secretary during his illness, which has now lasted about a month. It is said that he was attacked originally by the grip and this left in its wake a low type of fever, not typhoid, as has been reported, which weakened the patient considerably. The persistence of Secretary Alger in keeping at his work even while confined to his room undoubtedly retarded his recovery very much, but he was finally induced to give over the attempt to look after the department business until he was able to get about again. It is said that this morning the fever has completely disappeared and that the secretary is stronger. He still remains in bed by direction of Dr. Woods, but the physician says that by the end of this week or early next week Secretary Alger will be able to leave Washington for his post at sea, probably on the steamer, to convalesce.

THE WAGE REDUCTION.

A Cloud of Gloom in New Bedford—Spinners Vote to Strike.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 10.—The cloud of gloom which is hovering over New Bedford has not been dispelled, and it seems more than ever certain that a labor strike, such as has never been seen in the city's history, will be inaugurated on next Monday morning. The only thing which can prevent it, judging from all phases of the situation, is the withdrawal of the notices of a 10 per cent. reduction posted in the cloth mill on Friday, December 31. This evening the spinners took final action on the question of strike. The result was in favor of the resistance to the reduction, 388 to 4 or as some give it, 396 to 3.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 10.—On February 1, 1140 looms in the printing department of Manchester cotton mills will be stopped for an indefinite time. The cause is assigned as the falling off in the demand for print goods. There will also be a reduction of about 10 per cent. in wages affecting about 30 per cent. of the employees on January 24.

TORPEDO BOAT NO. 15 LAUNCHED.

Bristol, R. I., Jan. 10.—Torpedo boat No. 15 was launched at the Herreshoff yards to-day, the vessel having been completed. No. 16 is nearly finished and No. 14 is about half completed. No. 14 will be much larger than the others and the contract requires her to be able to make 22 1/2 knots. No. 15 is 100 feet long at the water line and will be required to be able to make 20 knots an hour.

DEATH OF THOMAS E. NEWTON.

Thomas E. Newton of West Haven died last night of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Newton had been ill but a short time. He kept a confectionery store on Washington avenue and was also a newsdealer. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. Mr. Newton's death occurred early this morning.

May be Major Ludington. The Horse Guard will meet next Monday night to elect a new major. Captain Ludington is believed to be the popular choice.

CLAIMS \$5,000,000 INDEMNITY

AMERICAN CITIZEN BRINGS ACTION AGAINST FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Dr. Hertz, an Eminent Electrician and Scholar, the Plaintiff—In Prosecuting Him for Alleged Connection in the Panama Canal Frauds He Complains That the French Authorities Persecuted Him.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Messrs. Dietenhauer, Lauterbach and Lamburger to-day appeared before Solicitor Hawsfield and presented a claim for indemnity of \$5,000,000 against the French republic in favor of Dr. Hertz, an eminent electrician and scholar. The claim is based upon an alleged attempt of the French authorities to persecute the plaintiff.

Although born in France of French parents, Dr. Hertz is an American citizen. At the age of sixteen he was a lieutenant in the United States army. In 1871 he was charged by the authorities of Chicago with a mission in connection with the reconstruction of the city after the fire. Meanwhile, it is declared, his fame as an electrician had spread. He married an American woman, and when his children were born in Paris he caused them to be registered as American citizens at the consulate.

On January 19, 1893, while he was stopping at Bourneouth, England, with his wife, he was arrested under extradition proceedings on a warrant from the French government, charging him with fraud and embezzlement growing out of the Panama scandal. Under the law a prisoner wanted for extradition must appear at Bow Street police court. He was unable to appear and he was continued under arrest, being unable to leave his bed, for four years. Then the board of parliament passed an act that permitted the magistrate to attend Hertz's bedside and take his testimony. The magistrate said that the charges were unjust. That was on May 2, 1896, and the result was that he was released from arrest.

Meanwhile the French government had instituted numerous proceedings against him in France and confiscated all his property. He alleges that this was persecution pure and simple, and that the French government knew that the charges against him were baseless before his trial. Therefore, claiming to have been injured in name and health and in other ways, he demands that the state department shall prefer a claim against the French government in full. Although he names no special sum, the brief shows he demanded five million dollars in a letter he sent to the president of the French republic, but which was never answered. The state department has taken the case under advisement.

A WINSTED MYSTERY.

Woman Reads a Letter, Loses Consciousness and is Found Freezing.

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 10.—Despite the fact that Mrs. Elizabeth Shores, who was rescued from freezing to death on the highway early Saturday morning, was enabled to talk a little to-day, there has been no new light thrown on this mysterious case. Mrs. Shores has experienced a slight change for the better to-day, though her recovery is by no means assured, and for the first time since she was discovered lying in the roadway, has been at all rational. She is exceedingly weak and the attending physicians will not allow anything to disturb her, but Chief of Police S. C. Wheeler was allowed a brief conversation. Mrs. Shores informed him that she returned home from her work about 6 o'clock Friday night and after partaking of supper went to the postoffice, where she received a few letters. She returned home about 9 o'clock and remembers reading the letters, but all things else are a blank. The police will persistently follow up the case and are sanguine that they will be able to solve the mystery.

BUILDINGS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Secretary Long Submits Draft of a Bill for Absolutely Necessary Repairs.

Washington, Jan. 10.—In a letter to the chairman of the naval committees of the senate and house Secretary Long speaks of the bad condition of the buildings at Annapolis and submits a draft of a bill for absolutely necessary repairs in order to prevent injury to the establishment. The bill appropriates for the objects: Armory, \$300,000; boat-house, \$300,000; power house, \$100,000; four double houses for officers' quarters, \$60,000, and removal of old buildings and preparing plans, \$90,000. An immediate appropriation of \$400,000 is carried for the beginning of the work.

NEW BRITAIN SCHOOLS.

Cooking, Sewing and Manual Training to be Added to Several Grades.

New Britain, Jan. 10.—At the regular meeting of the New Britain school board to-night a committee was appointed to look into the advisability of erecting two new school buildings, and it was also decided to add cooking, sewing and manual training in several of the grades. In grades 8 and 9, which include pupils from ten to fourteen years of age, the girls will be taught cooking and the boys instructed in manual training, while the girls in grades 5, 6 and 7 will be instructed in sewing.

CITY TICKET NOMINATED.

Middleton Republicans Choose Henry E. Weeks to Run as Mayor.

Middleton, Jan. 10.—At the republican caucus held in the town hall to-night the following ticket for the city election next month was placed in nomination: Mayor, Henry E. Weeks; alderman, William Mylchreest and A. O. Reed; councilmen, Charles Mowry, Dr. F. H. Coudert, Robert S. Pease, Louis Hubbard, Thomas McDowell and C. F. Merrill; collector, W. J. Breckinridge; assessor, J. T. Elliott.

THE LATEST RURAL TRAGEDY.

Family of Three Murdered in Brookfield, Mass.—The Fiend at Large.

Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 10.—One of the most terrible murders in the history of New England took place in the farmhouse of Francis D. Newton, about three miles from the center of this peaceful but now horrified village, some time last Friday night. The details of the crime, the death of the father, the mother and the little girl, all from the blows of an axe in the hands, it is supposed, of a farm-hand, are as yet subject only to conjecture. Whether the fiend who sent all three lives into eternity dealt with the man first and then with the helpless woman is also a mystery.

The entire police force of this state is to-night hard at work trying to find within the limits of civilization one Paul Miller, a foreigner, whom they believe slaughtered in cold blood Francis D. Newton, his employer, together with the helpless wife and the still more helpless girl of ten years. That the bodies of all three should have lain for two days without discovery can only be accounted for by that distinctive New England rural habit of allowing every one to mind his own business, coupled with the remoteness of the scene of the crime. A full quarter of a mile from any other person lived the Newtons, pursuing the even tenor of their life, seeing their neighbors but seldom and keeping, like many other families, well within themselves. The bodies of the three victims were found by a searching party, suspicion that all was not right having grown in the village because of the lowering of the cattle.

Hartford, Jan. 10.—Francis D. Newton lived in this city for some months in 1895. He was in the bakery business in Parkville, and after six months sold out to a Frenchman named Gaston-Guay. He was sober and industrious. His wife and daughter lived with him. His place was known as the West Side Bakery.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 10.—A man answering the description of the suspected Brookfield murderer, who came into station 2 as a lodger last night and again to-night, has been held pending an investigation by the officers to-morrow morning of the case. He is a farm hand and dressed shabbily, and in many respects answers the description of Miller.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

Committee on Territories Discuss It—No Movement for Territorial Government.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator Carter of the senate committee on territories and Chairman Knox of the house committee had an informal conference to-day, going over what legislation is necessary for Alaska. It was agreed that nothing should yet be done in the way of giving Alaska a territorial form of government in view of the unsettled character of the population of that district. It was decided that action should be taken giving more United States commissioners for the district. There are eight of them and the present proposition is to make the commissioners subject to appointment by the courts. Both gentlemen thought that the present lack of power of the towns and communities to levy taxes should be rectified and authority given them for such purposes. The matter of presentation of the district in congress was also informally discussed, and the conclusion was reached that the Alaskan people should be accorded a delegate in that body.

CHANGE IN FOOTBALL RULES.

Communications to be Sent Out for a General Conference.

New York, Jan. 10.—Communications will be sent out this week to the football associations of the big universities hereabouts asking them to send a representative to the conference at which a further revision of the playing rules is to be discussed. The football meeting is to be held in this city in the University Athletic club. C. C. Cuyler, the banker, and one of Princeton's athletic advisers, said to-day that two dates would be submitted for the meeting, the colleges to agree on one of them. It is highly probable that the football associations will name the same men who composed the former committee of revision of the rules. These are Joseph Sears of Harvard, Walter Camp of Yale, Alexander Moffatt of Princeton, J. C. Bell of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Dennis of Cornell and Paul Dashiell of the United States naval academy at Annapolis.

MR. LIEFELD'S APPOINTMENT.

It is Confirmed by the Senate—Other Concomitant Appointments.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate to-day confirmed the former committee of revision of the rules. To be consul general, James G. Stowe of Missouri, at Cape Town; to be consul, J. H. Groat, jr., of Massachusetts, at Malta; E. Theophilus Liefeld of Connecticut, at Freiburg, Baden; Francis C. Lowell of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge for the district of Massachusetts; Felix A. Reeve of Tennessee, assistant solicitor of the treasury; B. K. Bruce of the District of Columbia, register of the treasury; Thomas C. Wordin of Connecticut, assistant appraiser of merchandise for the district of New York; to be collectors of customs, C. M. Mansur, district of Memphremagog, Vermont; Olin Merrill, district of Vermont; Frank J. Narramore, district of Fairfield, Conn.; Thomas O. Fairchild, district of New London, Conn.

To Prevent Desecration of Flag.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator Hoar introduced in the senate to-day a bill to prevent the desecration of the national flag. By the terms of the bill no person, corporation or company may use the national flag or the coat of arms of the United States as an advertising device.

BRITISH POLICY IS DEFINED

BALFOUR DECLARES LION'S INTERESTS IN CHINA.

They Are Commercial and Not Territorial—Except as Base of Warlike Operations—Territory Would be a Disadvantage—No Objection to Russia Having an Ice-Free Port—What Great Britain Would Realize.

London, Jan. 10.—Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, addressed his constituents at Manchester this evening. It was expected that he would make an important announcement of the government policy in China, but he confined himself to generalities. Mr. Balfour said the concert of Europe had not added to its reputation by its recent treatment of Crete. He declared that it would be better to have a third rate governor of the island than none at all and it was strange the concert could not find one either in Europe or America. He eulogized the bravery displayed by the British troops in the India campaign, a campaign more difficult than the Afghan war of 1879.

Turning to China he said British interests there were commercial and not territorial. Except as a base for possible warlike operations territory would be a disadvantage because it would involve responsibility and expense in army and men. He quoted upon the fact that "The extent of our trade in China gives us a special claim to prevent her pursuing a policy that would discourage trade," and added: "But the deepest traditions of our policy urge us from using any trading privilege as a weapon to exclude our rivals. If we ask freedom of trade, it is not for England alone, but for the whole world."

"There was no objection," he said in conclusion, "to Russia having an ice-free port provided England was not excluded, but the government would do its utmost to prevent China yielding to foreign pressure to make regulations adverse to Great Britain or any impracticable, but possible, attempt to dot the coast of China with foreign stations by protectionist countries who would raise barriers to our trade." The burden of the whole declaration was that England's policy in China is for the benefit of the world at large.

London, Jan. 11.—The morning paper editorials express great satisfaction at Mr. Balfour's exposition of the principles guiding the government's policy in the far east, but they complain of the absence of definite statements. The Morning Post says: "A great minister on a great occasion has only whetted the appetite of a people ready to give him a large and generous vote of confidence."

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

Steamers John E. McKenzie and The Hunter of Gloucester.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 10.—After hoping against hope that the passing days might bring some tidings of the overdue steamer John E. McKenzie, the owners have been reluctantly and sorrowfully forced to the conclusion that the vessel has foundered and that the crew of thirty-six hardy and vigorous men has perished. The Hunter has also been given up as lost, as nothing has been heard from her in three months. Since leaving Harbor Maine absolutely no tidings of the vessel have ever been received and it is thought she foundered in the gale which swept the Grand Banks about the middle of October.

The Hunter was a staunch craft of 92.7 tons built at Essex in 1889, valued at \$7,000, and insured for \$4,471 on the vessel and \$1,700 on the outfit. She carried a crew of eighteen men, two of whom were married, and the owners state that they were as fine a set of young men as they ever had in one vessel. The owners of the schooner John McKenzie also give up all hope of that vessel ever returning to port. Twelve weeks ago she sailed from this port on a bank halibut trip under command of Captain Andrew McKenzie and from that day to this not a single word has been heard of her whereabouts. The McKenzie was one of the finest vessels of the Gloucester fleet. She was 130 tons register. Built in Essex in 1893 and owned by Hugh Parkhurst and Captain McKenzie. She was insured for \$7,000 on the vessel and \$2,000 on outfit. Captain McKenzie had followed the fisheries uninterruptedly since the age of seventeen with marked success, making several record breaking trips to Iceland for flitted halibut and also made records in the New Foundland frozen herring fishery. During the nine years ending with 1897 his total stock in the fisheries was \$170,545.

ANGELL AND THE SULTAN.

Minister Reports Indisposition of Porte to Pay Indemnity Demanded.

Washington, Jan. 10.—United States Minister Angell at Constantinople reported to the state department this morning that he has not yet succeeded in securing an assent from the Turkish government to his demand for the payment of an indemnity for the American mission property destroyed during the Armenian outbreak, and has sought instructions from the department that will enable him to make even stronger representations to the Turkish government than have been made by himself or Mr. Terrell, his predecessor. The Porte in responding to Mr. Angell has taken the position that a government is not properly to be held responsible for individual property lost or damaged during times of riot, when the government had made effort to guard it. The situation is not promising for a speedy settlement of the claims.

THE ROWING SITUATION.

Cornell Reaches Conclusion—Belief That It Will be Satisfactory to Yale.

Ithaca, N. J., Jan. 10.—A meeting of the Cornell athletic council was held to-night to decide upon a definite rowing policy. While a decision was reached, the members voted to make no announcement relative to the same. The following statement was given out: "During the interval which has elapsed since the last meeting means have been taken to secure fuller information regarding the wishes of the various colleges concerned and regarding the different courses. A conclusion was early reached and it is confidently believed that it will prove satisfactory to all parties concerned. Communications will be sent to Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Yale, embodying the decision of Cornell and until they have been received by these universities of course no statement regarding their contents will be given out by Cornell."

Notwithstanding the reticence of the council it was learned from a member of that body this morning learned that the opinion prevailed among the members that Cornell should row Yale if possible. In view of this fact it was stated that in all probability the council would vote to accept Yale's challenge if that university would give the assurance of a race next year. If Yale, however, would make no concession, then Cornell would issue the call for a grand regatta on the Hudson. The Ithacans have already received the assurance that Harvard will enter with Pennsylvania and Columbia and make the race a four-cornered one.

CORBETT'S EXTRAVAGANT OFFER.

Announces That He Will Give Fitzsimmons \$35,000 for a Finish Fight.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—At the close of the second act of his theatrical performance to-night James J. Corbett stepped before the curtain and announced that he offered Fitzsimmons \$35,000 for a finish fight, the entire sum to go to Fitzsimmons if Corbett failed to put him out in ten rounds. Corbett intended to issue a challenge on January 17, but he decided to make it public to-night.

St. Paul, Jan. 10.—"Well, now, what do you think of that?" was all that Fitzsimmons would say to-night when shown the Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis announcing Corbett's offer of \$35,000 if Fitzsimmons would fight him. The proposition seemed to amuse him and he refused to consider it seriously. Little was to be learned from Julian, who said emphatically that he would not consider any proposition until Corbett had whipped Maher.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The President's Recommendations to be Reported Favorably.

Washington, Jan. 10.—It developed to-day that at least nine of the seventeen members of the house banking and currency committee will vote to favorably report the president's financial recommendations at once without waiting for action on the Gage bill or monetary conference bill, or any comprehensive measure. The president's recommendations are for the issue of bank circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited, the establishment of small banks in rural communities and a reduction of the tax on bank circulation.

DR. BOND SUEED.

His Sister Brings Action to Recover on a \$1,500 Note.

Attorney Tyler brought suit for Dr. Bond's sister yesterday against Dr. Bond to recover on a \$1,500 note of Dr. Bond's to her. Property on Kimberly avenue belonging to Dr. Bond was attached. One other piece of property was also attached. The suit is made returnable before the next term of the superior court. Deputy Sheriff Dejon made the attachment.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

First ward, general committee—Edward J. Maher, A. S. Hunle, A. R. Andrews.

Ward committee not elected. Second ward—Charles Carr, Charles Third ward—Edward Eagar, Martin Cooney, Joseph F. McPartland, George Goebel, George Brennan, Matthew E. Bohan, Henry Leonard, Thomas M. Cronan, Bernard Higgins.

Ward committee—Frank Keefe, Charles Smith, Nicholas Corcoran, Thomas Dunlap, Frank Borge, John Tobson, Daniel Carroll, Lawrence Egan, William Roach, James H. Shanley, James Bohan, Samuel Melton, Philip Lendroth.

Fourth ward—Joseph R. Manning, John M. Burke, William F. Shannon, Henry C. Bretzfelder, Francis B. Harris, John Clancy, Daniel F. Reilly, Andrew W. Murtagh, Thomas R. Keegan.

Ward committee not elected. Fifth ward, general committee—Daniel A. McWilliams, T. K. Dunn, E. R. Hubbard, Andrew Coolahan.

Ward committee—Henry Farrell, William Roeltgen, Andrew Coolahan, W. J. O'Keefe, Jas. T. Lynch, Edgar Dow, C. H. Boylan, John J. Bannon, Isaac Ullman, Charles Sperry, Edward Curtis, Thomas Menms, Frank Myers, Thomas Delaney, Patrick White.

The following ward committeemen of the New Haven Democratic association were elected at democratic primaries held last night: In the Sixth ward, E. Martin, T. Maley, J. Doughan, J. J. Clerkin and E. A. Rourke; Seventh ward, P. Glynn, W. Fure, J. B. McQuincy, John Hogan, William Cannon and D. T. McNamara; Eighth ward, Charles Miller, T. B. Kelly, F. D. Reilly, James Gallagher and James Well; Ninth ward, John T. Pohlman, J. B. Daley and Bernard E. Henderson.

To Prosecute New York Life Insurance Co. Tpeka, Kan., Jan. 10.—Attorney General Boyle to-day sent out to all county clerks instructions to bring prosecutions against the New York Life Insurance company, basing his conclusions on information he had that the company was doing business in the various counties without a Kansas license.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

MATTERS TALKED ABOUT AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

Matter of Lighting Contracts Tabled Indefinitely—Explanation as to Why Contracts Were Let by Councilman C. E. Burton—Mayor's Veto of Contagious Hospital Order Sustained.

The councilmen held another loquacious session last night, and in the intervals of the interesting conversations which were carried on, transacted some business, while the mayor, several aldermen, Anthony Carroll and a few citizens gazed on from the side lines. The two principal matters brought up were the contract for street lighting and the mayor's veto of the order to place the contagious diseases hospital at Springside farm. When the matter of the street lighting contracts was brought up, Councilman Shepard took the floor and said that he had understood that the New Haven Gaslight Co. had refused to sign a contract because the contract was for one year only, and not for three years. He said: "If the gas company could get the contract for three years it would be a very good thing for them, but a bad thing for the city. When I was a boy the only public lighting was that done by the moon. At that time people feared that early because the moon would not shine. Now the young people fear that it will not be dark enough for them to spunk. Why, pretty soon we will have electric lights cheaper than daylight. Perhaps we may sometime get brimstone for lighting purposes and have light for all eternity."

Councilman White then said: "I believe that the gas company bid honestly and that it would make its price for lights lower for the three years' contract, and they did give it lower because they thought that the city had the right to give a contract for three years. I think that the contract should be let for one year anyway to the New Haven Gaslight Co., and for three years if the appropriation is secured."

Councilman Shepard—"The gentleman from the Eighth appears to be very familiar with the business of the gas company."

Councilman White—"I am not a stockholder in the gas company."

Councilman Shepard—"I addressed the chair, not the gentleman from the Eighth. Is not a three year contract better so far as the price is concerned?"

Councilman White—"It would be. I don't know any member of the company and few of the employees. I don't own any of the stock. I haven't got so far yet. I do my own thinking, as people of New Haven by this time know."

Councilman Isbell—"As I understand the reason why that resolution to award the contract to the Sunlight company was introduced was because the gas company was not ready to take the contract when the resolution was presented, but it is now ready to do so. I do not think that it is in the interest of the city to award contracts once and then recall them and advertise for bids again. We can't get low bids the first time if the companies think they are to get a second chance at it. I wish some member of the lamp committee would tell us why the contract was awarded to the Sunlight company?"

Councilman C. E. Burton, a member of the lamp committee, responded and said: "The gas company refused absolutely to bid except for a three years' contract, while the Sun Vapor company accepted the contract with the proviso for a three year contract if sufficient appropriations were made for the other two years. Finally the gas company began to realize that the common council meant business, but I am not opposed to the gas company, nor am I in favor of the other company. I think that the price of gas in New Haven is too high."

Councilman Graves—"It seems now that the gas company has decided to come to the terms of the city and the questions is, if the city has not gone too far with the Sun Vapor company to withdraw."

Councilman Isbell then moved that the entire matter be indefinitely postponed and it was so voted. It was also voted to postpone indefinitely the resolution to rescind the order for the lighting of the city except the vapor contract, passed by the aldermen.

When the mayor's veto of the order to build the contagious diseases hospital at Springside farm was referred by the aldermen to the committee on retirement and reform, a resolution ordering the city engineer in preparing plans for the Chapel street bridge over Mill river to prepare for a level grade from the railroad bridge and to submit the plans to the contractor before March 15, 1898, was adopted. The report of the lamp committee recommending that \$225 be paid to the debt of E. Frank Snyder for overpaid taxes was adopted.

The following letter concerning the contagious diseases hospital was referred to a committee to consist of three councilmen and two aldermen: To the Honorable Board of Aldermen and Council

Why Fine Fur Prices Are Reduced.

Because everything we sell shuffles off profit in January. Reduction precedes reckoning, commonly called "Inventory."
Reduced prices sell more stock, and Feb. 1st must see us counting as much money as possible, and as little stock as possible.
It's the reaping time you've been waiting for. Dead ripe reductions in the dead of Winter. Think of that!
Every garment and article of fur. Cloth Jackets, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Umbrellas, Coachmen's Capes, Hats and Gloves, Trunks, Bags, Blankets, etc. No exceptions. No reservations. No qualifications. Everything radically reduced.

FRIEND E. BROOKS, 795 Chapel St. OPEN EVENINGS.

Good Skating Boots.



Men's special high-cut Puritan Calf Boots, and our regular Box Calf, French Calf and Russet Calf Boots for men.

Women's special high-cut Box Calf Boots, and our always popular ordinary French Calf and Russet Calf Boots.

Misses and Children and Boys were also specially remembered in our footwear preparation for this winter's skating.

When there's good skating we are determined that everybody shall know where to get good skating boots.

Only Good Footwear.

The New Haven Shoe Company - 842-846 Chapel Street -

Frozen Pipes

Just the time when you need prompt assistance. Leaders, gutters, water pipes, etc., do get out of order. We have the remedy—expert men, proper facilities, and prompt attention.

HENRY H. GUERNSEY, 6 Church Street.

Open Monday and Saturday evenings only.

Telephone call 852-3.



A Comfortable Chair

Will do more to make home homelike than anything else. You want a Chair that you can relax yourself in and that will fit your body. Good Chairs don't cost much if bought here. We find after Inventory some 150 Rockers, Reed, Baitan, Oak, Birch and Mahogany; Hardwood Seats, Cobble Seats, Upholstered Seats. See the Solid Oak Rocker, high back seat, upholstered in velvet, that we are selling for \$25.00; worth \$35.00.
Also our large line of Forest-Green Chairs and Rockers at about one-half price. Among our Remnants and odd pieces of Carpets you can find something that will fit about any room in the house. The cost is small. About 50 odd Brussels Stairs at 50 cents per yard.

H. B. ARMSTRONG & CO., 89-97 Orange Street.

The Chatfield Paper Co. 298-302 State street. Most Complete Line of Paper and Twine in the State.

IN AND ABOUT THE COURTS

FOR THE FOURTH TIME A WIFE APPLIES FOR A DIVORCE.

Sadie E. Mallory Again Seeks Single Blessedness—Probate Court Matters—Esposito's Bond Increased—Other Court News.

Sadie E. Mallory brought her fourth divorce suit yesterday against her husband, Charles T. Mallory of 101 Quinlan street. The previous suits have been dropped before they reached the courts through a reconciliation between husband and wife.

In the suit brought yesterday Mrs. Mallory is represented by Attorney R. H. Tyner and she asks for \$2,000 alimony. Infidelity is alleged, the writ accusing the defendant of being in New York with "Sarah Doe."

Mallory was formerly in the oyster business, and is worth several thousands of dollars. He is now conducting a livery stable.

The couple were married in June, 1876. Mrs. Mallory's maiden name was Kenfield.

Property belonging to Mr. Mallory was attached yesterday afternoon in the suit.

Yesterday in the superior court Attorney Hamilton moved for arrest of judgment in the case of John Magooohan against Thomas Curran. Mr. Hamilton represents the plaintiff. The case was on trial Saturday and it was given to the jury. Judge Wheeler refused to receive their verdict when they came in and they went back. A second time they came in and still the verdict was refused by the court and they were again sent back. The third time they came in and gave a verdict of \$160 for the plaintiff.

Theresa Neuman, wife of Karl R. Neuman, the carpenter at 178 George street, has brought suit for divorce on the ground of intolerable cruelty.

Mrs. Sarah Reynolds has sued for a divorce from George F. Reynolds on the ground of habitual intemperance. His wife secured one divorce from him, but they were remarried.

Mrs. Hattie Bunnell has applied for a divorce from Tracey E. Bunnell, who was sent to jail for embezzlement about a year ago and afterward released.

Probate Court—Judge Cleaveland. Edward Resht made an assignment in the probate court yesterday to William A. Wright. He has run the Model Cap Manufacturing company in the Boardman building. His liabilities are \$1,500 and assets \$200.

Harry L. Weiss, the carpenter and builder, whom creditors have been trying to force into insolvency, filed in the probate court yesterday a motion asking that the creditors furnish a bond of \$5,000 in the case.

Court Notes.

A suit of replevin has been brought against Deputy Sheriff W. E. Higgins by Orlando Ricciardelli, who alleges that on December 19 the sheriff removed from his store some cheese, macaroni and lard, which were worth \$250. He sues to recover possession of this stock. The case was returned to the court of common pleas yesterday.

City Court—Criminal Side—Judge Bishop.

In the city court yesterday morning before Judge Bishop the case of Frank Esposito, charged with having stabbed Marie Soltito at 26 Fair street Saturday afternoon, was continued until Saturday and the bonds were raised to \$1,000.

The case of Frederick Fox, the hostler arrested Saturday on the charge of stealing the \$20 watch of John Beck with, foreman at the Tremont stables, was continued until to-day.

The case of James O. Jones, who was arrested on Saturday on the charge of keeping a police shop at 157 Crown street, was nolle because of insufficient evidence.

The case of Francisco Gionno, the Italian who made a threat to murder the family of George Deporto, an Italian saloon keeper on East street, and who was found under the bed in Deporto's house late Saturday night with a long-bladed butcher knife in his possession, was continued until to-day. The city attorney will make a new complaint against Gionno, charging him with attempted burglary.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION PRIMARIES.

Eleventh ward: Members of the general committee, William H. Macdonald, Timothy F. Callahan, Michael Ready, David Coyle and Seth W. Langley.

The election of the committee of fifteen was postponed until February 10. Sixteen new members were added to the Eleventh ward Democratic association, making 100 in all.

Twelfth ward: Members of the general committee, Thomas I. Kinney, Patrick Kent, D. Burton Brown, John J. Sullivan, James J. Shanahan, James Horhan, Abraham McGinty, Richard Welsh; alternate, John J. Gibbons.

Committee of fifteen—James J. Shanahan, D. Burton Brown, John F. Kenney, Thomas B. Maher, John J. Barrigan, John F. Bergin, Francis Rourke, Charles E. Allen, John J. Richardson, Thomas F. Coffey, John Coonan, Thomas J. Flannery, Patrick McNamara, John Beck.

Fourteenth ward: Members of general committee, M. M. Tohey, Jacob Fralich; committee of fifteen, Edgar S. Ryan, Frank Brown, Arthur Bradley, Henry W. Russell, Edgar M. Allen, Harry Wedmore, Daniel B. Connell, Wm. Shute, Jacob Fralich, M. M. Tohey, Samuel Snodgrass, Ernest W. Ackerman, A. L. Chamberlain, Jr., Willis H. Farren, Augustus W. Wright.

STABBED IN ABDOMEN.

Stamford, Jan. 10.—The police have been at work all day undertaking to solve the mystery surrounding the serious injuries of James Eagan, aged twenty-three years.

Eagan had been stabbed in the abdomen twice last night and at the hospital the operation of laparotomy was found necessary.

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by G. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Millions in Money Saved.

This Method of Saving Helps to Enrich the People.

How the People are Saving More Money Than in Any Other Way.

A Way to Have What is Needed and Yet Save Enormous Sums.

The great millionaire, Rothschild, said: "To save money is the secret of riches."

There are few larger expenses in the household than doctor's fees, together with the cost of filling prescriptions. Hundreds of millions of dollars are thus spent annually. It is evident, therefore, if this vast expense can be stopped, it will result in an enormous saving to the people.

Community is becoming keenly alive to this fact, since the people are rapidly learning the great truth that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is fast taking the place of physicians and their prescriptions in households everywhere. That state really wonderful medicine will cure in cases where even physicians fail. People are waking to the sure and indisputable fact that a few bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura will do more good in the average case than a hundred dollars spent in physician's fees and prescriptions.



Mr. L. W. Paul, 7 Market St., Somersworth, N. H., says:—

"I first took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy because I felt that my blood was in a poor state and needed cleansing; besides, I was troubled with shooting pains through my chest. The pains affected me badly in walking, and at times would almost cut my breath off. I had read the lectures of Dr. Greene, and felt that he was a well-read physician and competent to prepare a medicine capable of benefiting the system; then again, I knew that influential people were using the Nervura, and speaking very highly of it, so I determined to try it. I only used one bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and it cured me. I have not felt the need of medicine since the first bottle."

You can be cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy at the trifling expense of a few dollars, and in this way perhaps save hundreds for your family.

SUTTON-ABBE.

Wedding of a Former Prominent New Havener.

Mr. George H. Sutton, formerly for years a resident of Bradley street, this city, and for years prominent in life insurance business circles here, and who is now general manager for western Massachusetts of the New York Mutual Life company and resides in Springfield, was united in marriage yesterday to Miss N. Grace Abbe, youngest daughter of Captain John Abbe of Windsor Locks. The wedding was attended by the relatives and immediate personal friends. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton left for a ten days' trip which will include a visit to Washington, D. C., and Atlantic City, after which they will reside at Mr. Sutton's handsome home in Springfield.

ACTING GOVERNOR DEWELL.

Governor Cooke will go to Hot Springs, Virginia, to-day for several weeks. Lieutenant Governor Dewell will act as governor in his absence.

THE BOXING SHOW.

Al Woods, manager of the Franklin Athletic club, says that every one of the principals who are advertised to appear at the boxing show which takes place at the Hypertion theater to-morrow night will positively appear as they all have forfeits posted for their appearance, so there will be no disappointments. The opening bout will be ten rounds at 112 pounds between Jack Ward of Newark and George Munroe, the clever little Englishman. These boys are to-day two of the best bantams in the country, and should put up one of the most scientific fights ever seen in this state. Ward has met people like Sammy Kelly, Dave Sullivan, Jimmy Barry, Jimmy Anthony and is a cracker-jack, but in Munroe he will meet a boy, while he has not the experience that Ward has, he will undoubtedly give him the hardest struggle he ever had in his life and will have to work like a beaver to get the decision. The second bout should be a corker, and is between Charlie Kelly and Jimmy Caulfield. They will box ten rounds at 125 pounds. The next bout will be fast and furious, as both boys are hard hitters, and it will be any one's battle. They have been training faithfully for this go, and this bout alone should be worth the price of admission. Kelly is matched to meet Eddie Mack in Waterbury January 20, but Jack Rose, the manager of the club in Waterbury, will have the winner of the bout to meet Mack.

The star bout of the night will be 20 rounds at 155 pounds between Dan Murphy of Waterbury and Jack Coston of New Haven. These men will box for the championship of the state, and Richard K. Fox, the proprietor of the Police Gazette, will give the winner of this bout a belt valued at \$250, which will represent the champion middleweight of the state. They also box for a \$500 purse given by the Franklin Athletic club. Both men have been training very faithfully for this go, and are in the pink of condition. While Murphy, who is the present champion, is a slight favorite, Coston will, however, give him the hardest battle that he ever

had. Murphy knows this, and has been training very hard, and will do his utmost to get the decision over the colored man. At any rate this will without a doubt be one of the hottest fought battles ever seen in this vicinity, and orders from out of town for seats have been coming in very rapidly. This being the first championship bout ever held in this state, prospects for a full house are assured. Sam Austin, the well known sporting editor of the Police Gazette, will be referee, and Dan O'Reilly will be announcer.

EXACTING PRELIMINARY WORK.

That a big lot of thinking and work is involved in the preparation of high class burlesque extravaganza or musical comedy for the stage, in order that they may capture the popular fancy, is apparent. Mr. E. E. Rice, the foremost producer in these lines of entertainment, in a half hour of leisure at Boston recently, where he was finishing preparations for the production of "The Girl From Paris," unfolded how he planned things for a campaign. He first stipulates with an author to have the right to alter and make changes as he shall see fit. First of all he scans the play thoroughly in order to make as effective as possible in all points, and then studies how to get the most effective stage groupings and most natural and fitting stage pictures, color blendings and artistic pictures. The costumes must then be attended to and choruses must be found who can do their part. Mr. Rice does not leave these things to the scenic artist, but gives all his direct oversight. He knows every comedian and comedienne on the stage and knows exactly what they are capable of doing. He has a better knowledge of this than the players themselves. Often when he has announced a cast for one of his companies, people would say "I can never imagine Miss — or Mr. — in a part of that character." Some of the most pronounced hits in "The Girl From Paris" have been made by players who were never seen in the same line of characters.

Added to his other accomplishments, Mr. Rice is an excellent teacher and there are many stars to-day who owe their success to his early training. He is particularly a great advantage to rising players and people of the burlesque stage are as anxious to join his forces as dramatic people are to join Augustin Daly's. They are both excellent schools in their respective lines. This is one of the many reasons why Mr. Rice always has the most talented and attractive of chorus girls. They all aspire to be prima donnas or comedienettes.

JEWELLER MOSHER ON TRIAL.

Norwich, Jan. 10.—To-day's session of the city court, Judge Lucius Brown, presiding, was chiefly occupied with a hearing of the case of George S. Mosher, a well known jeweller, who was arrested Sunday, January 2, on a charge of ill-treating Rosina Rice, the thirteen-year-old daughter of a well known Norwich contractor. The hearing lasted until after 4 o'clock, during which time, the Rice girl, the alleged victim; Mrs. Albert Penfield, her foster mother; Mr. Penfield and a son-in-law, Waldo N. Spaulding, gave their testimony, after which an adjournment was taken until 8:30 to-morrow morning. The defendant is about fifty years of age, and has a wife living and one grown up daughter.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT GILMAN.

The famous French critic, Ferdinand Brunetiere, writing of his impressions of Baltimore in the November McClure, thus compliments President Daniel C. Gilman, formerly of this city: "The Johns Hopkins university is Mr. Daniel Gilman. It is precisely what he intended it to be; and it would not be enough to say that he is the president of this great body, he is truly its soul. It would be impossible—how shall I say it?—not to conceal, and still less to disemulate, but to envelop under a more seductive affability of manners, more of character, or to place an ingenuity of resources at the source of ideas more precise, more settled, or more ample. I wish I could reproduce entirely his opening address delivered nearly four years ago, in 1883, at the inauguration of the Congress of Superior Instruction at Chicago," and he proceeds to analyze President Gilman's address, paying the most fervid tribute to this famous educational leader, of whom Norwich is so proud.

PRUNES.

California Prunes 10c 3 lb for 25c.
California Prunes 10c lb.
California Prunes 12c lb.
California Prunes 15c lb.
Evaporated Peaches 20c lb.
Evaporated Peaches 15c lb.
Canned Goods—prices low.

D. S. COOPER CO.,

Telephone 1397-2. 470 State street.

Do You Catch Fish?

Live Bait here at 40c per quart.

Do You Eat Fish?

Fresh Fish here to delight the epicure.

A. KELSEY JONES, 492 STATE STREET, near Elm street. Telephone 704-2.

To-day, To-day.

We have fine fresh TURKEYS, full dressed and only 15c per lb.

Full dressed CHICKENS and DUCKS, 13 and 14c lb.

Our FANCY ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER—price reduced to 25c per lb.

Our FANCY PRIME BUTTER only 25c per pound.

We can give you a fine TABLE BUTTER at 24c per lb.

Good Butter at 20c lb.

Fancy Full CREAM CHEESE 10 and 15c per lb.

Fancy Sweet JAMAICA ORANGES 20c per dozen.

Fancy large juicy LEMONS 10c dozen.

We have a fancy MAINE CORN 10c can.

We have a fancy YORK STATE CORN 7c per can.

We have fine Table PEAS, 8, 10 and 12c per can.

We have a full line of DRIED FRUITS at very low prices.

Many Grand Bargains.

D. M. WELCH & SON,

28 and 30 Congress Avenue, Branches—Grand Avenue, Fair Haven; 175 Campbell Avenue, West Haven.

MARKED DOWN.

The Fur odds and ends left after the rush must be pushed out of the way. We are making our prices attractive to accomplish that end. This is your fur chance. Canada & Robertson, 880-882 CHAPEL ST. Telephone 824-4.

Provisions, &c.

Litchfield County Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Chickens.

Hothouse Vegetables, and full line of Fancy Groceries and Fruits.

S. W. HURLBURT, 1074 Chapel Street.

S. S. ADAMS'

January Bargains.

5 lb package Hominy 13c.

3 lb package Buckwheat 10c.

4 1/2 lb package G. M. Pancake 20c.

2 lb package R. Oats 6c.

Sweet Cal. Oranges 25c dozen.

Cocoa Shells 3c lb.

Buy your Sugar and Flour of us and save money.

S. S. ADAMS, cor. State and Court Sts and 247 Howard Ave.

New Haven Public Market

SPECIAL

FOR WEDNESDAY,

Good Geese

7c per pound.

Public Market,

390-392 State Street.

HARRY C. BOOTH, Manager. Telephone 1273.

Established 1859.

Teas,

Coffees,

Spices,

always satisfactory when bought of

THOMAS

THE T MAN

COFFEES, SPICES, Etc.

859 Chapel Street. Telephone 1247-2.

JUST RECEIVED

At the Litchfield Milk and Cream store, No. 2 Whitney Avenue: Old fashioned Buckwheat Flour, for sale at 4c per lb; extra fine Print Butter for 25c lb; Native Potatoes, extra nice; Native Salt Pork; fresh Country Eggs for 35c; extra fine Russet Apples; Pop Corn, etc., etc. For good country products you want to go to

E. H. CLARK, No. 2 Whitney Avenue. Stamps and Coupons. Telephone 1239-4.

It Will Pay You

to get our prices on

Teas and Coffees.

and test their drinking qualities. Nothing will make a nicer cup of Coffee than our ROYAL SEAL. Remember satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

C. T. DOWNES & SON, BROADWAY and YORK STREET. Telephone 257-4.

Telephone 714-4. THE BIG STORE.



JUST TO KEEP BUSINESS HOT

We have marked our \$15.00 OVERCOATS

\$9.50.

Our \$12.00 and \$15.00 SUITS we have marked

\$8.50.

SHOES, HATS, FURNISHINGS, FOR MAN, BOY and CHILD.

BEECHER-LEONARD CO., 837-839 Chapel St.

Provisions, &c.

Got Your Art Calendar?

During January, Grocers give every person buying a package of STREET'S PERFECTION BUCKWHEAT a lovely little imported art calendar. No advertisements on it.

Ask your Grocer.

S. H. Street & Co.

For To-day's Dinner.

Pine Shad, Striped Bass, Bluefish, Point Pilo, Red Snappers, Haddock, Sea Trout, Salmon, Smelt, Salmon Trout, Lobsters, Fresh Fish, Cod, Haddock, Flat White Bait, Spanish Mackerel, Lake White, Chesapeake, Gulfport Clams, the best Oysters to be had. Take your choice.

A. FOOTE & CO., Telephone 537. 333 STATE STREET.

Christmas Canaries.

Paris Mountain Birds, beautiful singers and the famous Androsbergers, commonly called "Rollers." Make selections early. It will cost nothing to have them kept until Christmas. Cages and all Bird Supplies.

JUDSON'S FRUIT STORE.

JUST ARRIVED.

A FRESH STOCK OF POULTRY. 10,000 pounds of prime Litchfield Turkeys and Chickens, full dressed, to be sold on commission this week at 12c per lb. Meats and Vegetables at our usual low rates. Don't miss our grand bargains this week. E. H. SCHENBERGER & SON, Palace Market, 32-34 George street, and 1-2-3 Central Market, Congress Avenue.

Ansonia Doughnuts

beginning again on SATURDAY, JANUARY 8th.

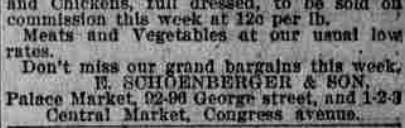
MAPLE GROVE FARM Sausage, Bacon and Fresh Pork. These meats are the finest raised.

PRUNES. A large invoice of choice CALIFORNIA PRUNES, from 5c to 15c per pound.

FANCY NATIVE HONEY. In the comb, in any quantity, 20c per lb.

E. E. NICHOLS, 378 State st.

Gold Medal



J. D. DEWELL & CO., Mill Agents, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LOWEST SPOT CASH

PRICE FOR FINE FRESH MEATS CARRIED HOME BY THE CONSUMER.

BOOTH MEAT CO.

390 State Street, STORES 60 Congress Ave., 390 State Street, 291 Grand Ave., 7 Grand Ave., Fair Haven.

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE
ITS ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

Report for the Year of the Retiring President, S. E. Dibble—The Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—Pleasant Hours Passed.

The annual meeting of the Builders' exchange was held last night in their assembly rooms on Orange street. It was a decidedly interesting meeting. The regular routine business was transacted. Beside this a musical programme was rendered by a string orchestra. Master Lewis Dibble played a cornet very acceptably.

Beside the reports of the secretary and treasurer the annual election of officers was held, which resulted as follows:

- President—Robert Morgan.
- Vice President—David H. Clark.
- Secretary—C. Elmer Dibble.
- Treasurer—J. Gibb Smith.
- Trustees—E. H. Sperry and A. H. Buckingham.

The retiring and incoming presidents both made addresses. After the meeting an elegant banquet was served. A graphophone was also on exhibition and served to entertain those present.

The annual report of the retiring president, S. E. Dibble, follows:

To the Builders' Exchange of the City of New Haven:

Gentlemen: According to the constitution and by-laws of this exchange it is one of the duties of the presiding officer to make an annual report; inasmuch, however, as what would naturally come under that head will be covered by the reports of the other officers, I propose to make an address upon the objects of an association of this character; how they may be best accomplished, and what our duties as individual members are.

I was elected your president one year ago. Stimulated with an ambition and enthusiasm to accomplish something, my first desire was, with the aid of the members, to perfect the organization. I must say now, at the end of the year, it seems to me we have fallen far short of that purpose. With the exception of one or two meetings, at which both corporate and non-corporate members were present, little has been done. At the meeting in February I tried to present to you my ideas of what an organization of this kind should be, as I desired to impress upon you how much the success of the Exchange depended on each individual.

The objects of this association, as set forth in section 1 of our charter, are to create and maintain reading and exchange rooms for the accommodation of members and to afford facilities for information and the interchange and discussion of social, architectural and business matters. These purposes cannot be accomplished without your united action, a determination to be honorable in all your dealings and perfect confidence in your fellow members. With these must go a willingness on the part of the individual to sacrifice something for the welfare of the whole. This must be one of the fundamental principles on which we are to act, and I do not see how we can accomplish our objects without it. The same idea is embodied in the resolution which you passed in 1893, whereby it was resolved that each member of this Exchange pledge himself to work for the interest of every other member, when it can be done without detriment to himself. Your interest must be uniform and constant, not manifesting itself at critical periods only, but at all times, and perhaps none more so than when the business situation seems to demand it the least. The acquisition of the Crown street property was a move in the right direction, and along this direction we should go until we have a suitable building, adapted to our uses and purposes, wherein we can meet frequently and regularly for discussion and social intercourse, and where also our members may meet each other daily, if desired, upon business transactions of common interest. If it seems to any of you that the payment of your yearly dues is money poorly invested, it is your own fault, to a large degree. Interchange of ideas, co-operation, frequent contact with each other, are bound to promote and benefit the interests not only of the organization, but of the individual members thereof. This result, to be sure, does not come all at once, but is attained only by slow and steady growth—so slow and steady that at times you may doubt its existence, but it nevertheless exists. It would be best seen when comparing one period of time with another. This idea is not an experimental one. It has been tried and proved elsewhere and there is no good reason why, in a moderate degree at least, we cannot attain the same result. The practical working of the Boston Exchange, for instance, if you were to see it, would convince you of this. It broadens and strengthens a man to be brought into contact with the world outside. New ideas and new methods are most surely to be found wherever you go and if the thoughts and interests of this association, being first cemented together among yourselves, could then be directed in the channel I have indicated, the results would be most satisfactory and beneficial. Why should we not affiliate ourselves with the National association, and acquire the benefits which would come from a larger acquaintanceship with both men and methods. We can learn something from the men of Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and other places. The world grows and develops in the way in these days of steam and electricity.

Again, you ask a business man in Boston where the Builders' Exchange of that city is located, and see how promptly you will get a correct answer, and how different is the spirit manifested there from the spirit to be found here. This difference comes from a lack of interest on the part of the members. To be sure there may be a greater interest than here, due to larger numbers, but the intensity of the interest would not be larger if we were aroused to a sense of our duties and opportunities. This Exchange is composed nominally of at least a large number of our best business men. Why cannot we exert an influence for good in our city affairs for instance? Why cannot we exert an influence towards the proper execution and enforcement of our new building and plumbing ordinances? Laying aside for the time being some of the

methods which go to make up the sharp competition of these days and promote, to some extent at least, the public good, of which course includes our own.

This subject of competition recalls the story of the gentleman who entered a drug store, in the days of three centuries ago, to buy two stamps. After securing the stamps and asking the price, which was given as six cents, he remarked, very earnestly, your competitor a few doors below only charged me five cents the other day. Well, was the retort, take them then for five cents, I'll be—I if I will be undersold by any competitor.

I would like to say a few words in regard to our non-corporate members. It seems to me that there should be more frequent meetings; as often as once a month, for instance, so that they may have opportunities to become interested in the Exchange, and in its work. These annual meetings, at which these members also can be present, do not give them sufficient opportunity to express their views on subjects of common interest to both. They should be recognized, although not to the extent to which the corporate and subscribing members are entitled. There would be less misunderstanding on important matters if they were allowed more frequent opportunities for discussion and consultation. The Exchange should be a union meeting place for all members—for men of all trades, for men of differing circumstances. If we could become so strongly established that the public mind would be that at certain times we were to be found at the Exchange rooms, that there we could be consulted upon plans and estimates, that their inquiries might be made an answered, it would be not only a convenience for them but for us also. We would become in fact an exchange. Not only for ideas, but for material and work. Moreover, if it was known that here was the common meeting place, and that here at certain times our active busy men could be found, much inconvenience and annoyance to our customers would be avoided, who now do not know where we are to be found, or when. This seems to be one of the most important features of our association, and would go far towards building it up into a living institution.

For instance, one of our prominent material dealers joined the Exchange upon my recommendation and my statement that he would find here an excellent opportunity to meet the business men, with whom he naturally would come in contact, but after a few calls he became discouraged, and like the rest of us, now seldom attends. I am not one of those who think that the wholesale dealers should be excluded from our membership. I have been a member of this Exchange from its organization, and I must say that some of these men have been among our most enthusiastic workers and have shown much good judgment in the management and promotion of our affairs. I think that the idea of excluding them from membership should be forever banished. After speaking of wholesale dealers, there ought to be a better understanding between them and the master builders in business matters. Outside of the wholesale dealers in plumbing goods, as I understand it, it is the practice to sell building materials to anybody who may want to purchase, without particular regard to the master builders. If this is a fact, it seems to me that some arrangement between the dealers and the builders should be made, whereby the builders' interests should be protected. This cannot be done without a thorough understanding. The relation between them must be mutual, and the confidence between them sure. This may seem a hard problem, but I believe that it can be accomplished, basing my opinion upon my own knowledge and experience in the plumbing trade.

There are some other matters I would like to speak of, did time permit, bearing directly upon our business affairs, such as the indifference which we show to our constitution and by-laws, in the internal management of our association; such as the letting of contracts to each master builder, whose work and materials may be required in the construction of a given building, instead of letting the contract for all the work and each part of it to the same contractor; such as the proper remuneration to the contractors for the errors which creep sometimes into the plans and specifications, etc.

The question of apprenticeship is one to which I wish to draw your attention for a few moments. It would tax your patience too much to go into all the details which a thorough consideration of this question requires. Many of you know that the system formerly in vogue involved the binding out of the apprentice for a term of years, for the purpose of learning his trade. Seven years was the length of time required by the old English law, and while this length of time might not now be necessary in this country, it seems to me that too little time is given to the learning of a trade, resulting in forcing upon us many incompetent mechanics who, nevertheless, demand and expect the same compensation as their better and more skillful fellow workmen receive. I think it very unfortunate that no satisfactory substitute has yet been found for the old system. The Master Plumbers' association have adopted rules and regulations upon this matter, most excellent in their way, but not yet sufficiently established or tested to be judged of finally. A more hopeful solution of the problem, however, seems to be the proper education of the young in our manual training schools and our trade schools, which are now being established. We do not give sufficient encouragement to our boys in the learning of trades. Were it not for these schools, the practical education of our boys would be very much neglected. Much more than the mere making of good mechanics is here involved. Thoroughness in his trade will tend to make him thorough in all things, and indirectly contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the people. To-day a large part of our mechanics are not thoroughly trained. Whatever the cause, they lack that force, energy and industry which belong to success and efficiency. It seems to me that it is one of the duties which we as builders and men owe to ourselves and the community in which we live to see that our young men are thoroughly trained in their chosen trade. I think it is a question which we ought seriously to consider.

And, now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I desire to say that I regret that I have been unable to accomplish during the past year that which I greatly desired.

I had hoped to see the Exchange united and successful, and I shall never be satisfied, so long as I remain a member, until a broader and better spirit rules every one of us. This is not sentiment, but truth, and no organization can succeed without it. I desire to express myself in grateful acknowledgement to those trustees and to those members of this Exchange who have in any way assisted me during the year. My best wishes for the new year go out to every member, with a hope that this association will receive some portion of this thought and consideration, and that his interest therein will be considerably increased.

S. E. DIBBLE, President.

WALLINGFORD NEWS.
Mrs. Joseph Whittaker died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Silas L. Hall, on Meadow street, aged eighty-five years. She leaves four sons and three daughters, Joseph Whittaker of New York, Eben, William M., and Samuel H. Whittaker of this place, J. H. Becroft, Mrs. S. L. Hall of this place and Mrs. Charles Potter of Meriden. The funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial in the "In Memoriam" cemetery.

Mrs. T. W. Jerralds of Ashland, N. Y., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Carroll, on North Main street, died on Sunday after a short illness with pneumonia, aged fifty-seven years. The funeral services will be held at the house of C. C. Carroll on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. The burial will be in the "In Memoriam" cemetery on North Main street. The deceased formerly resided in Yaleville and moved out to Ashland, N. Y., about fifteen years ago. She leaves a husband, two daughters, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. L. R. Cook and Mr. John Jerralds.

Yesterday's recorded real estate changes are: H. L. Judd to Sarah Stevens, 60x150 feet on Curtis avenue; Lorenzo E. and Mary L. Harrison of North Branford to Forchard and Lumena Hall, twenty-five acres in Pond Hill; John W. Blakeslee to Gilbert J. Darrow, two acres in the Northeast district; George E. Darrow to Gilbert J. Darrow, five acres in the northeast section of the town.

The selection of Farmington were in town yesterday looking after the Charles Hull family in Pond Hill, who are paupers credited to the town of Farmington, from a sanitary point of view. The case was put over until the first Monday in February. The entire family were brought before Judge Judd on a complaint of the State Humane society.

The Bon Ton Burlesque company will appear in the opera house this evening. The St. Joseph's basketball team of Thompsonville will play the Wallingford in the armory Friday evening. John F. Cassin has tendered his resignation as stamp agent of the postoffice department. The amount of salary, \$34 a year, is not considered sufficient to pay for the amount of trouble it causes.

R. Wallace & Sons' factory started up yesterday morning on full time—ten hours a day, six days a week. Mrs. Jane L. Cotton of Constitution street is critically ill with pneumonia. Her son, Samuel Cotton, now in Chicago, has been telegraphed for to come home.

The board of relief was in session yesterday and heard the grievances of the various taxpayers and adjourned until next Monday. W. R. Gilbert, who has been confined to his home for several days with an attack of the grip, is about again and has resumed his duties as correspondent of the Meriden Journal.

A meeting of the Sunday school teachers of St. Paul's will be held this evening at 7:30 sharp at the parish house.

A RIB DOWN.
Hard for a Lazy Man, But Pays For The Trouble.

One has often read or heard of the good effect of a quick sponge bath and rub down in the morning, but until it has really been put in practice for a fortnight the value is not appreciated. Moderately cold water should be applied to arms first and those briskly rubbed with a towel and the open hand until smooth, dry and warm.

Then treat the stomach, back, legs and feet separately, in the same way. One is inclined to feel a hearty, boyish desire for breakfast, and if the healthy life of body thus begun is desirable to maintain, the person could, with profit, avoid coffee at breakfast and use Postum Food Coffee and some whole wheat or oat preparations.

If chemical research is of any sort of value in making clear the food value of various articles, it has never done a greater service to mankind than in the analysis of Coffee and Postum. The first shows no food value whatever, but is shown to contain the same alkaloids as tobacco, opium, whiskey, and to have a similar effect upon the human body as this famous triad; ultimately producing, in many cases, heart failure, paralysis, stomach and liver disease, and other serious complications arising from a daily poisoning of the nervous system.

True, everyone must be allowed the liberty of taking into his or her individual body whatever is desired, but it is a source of satisfaction to the thoughtful man and woman to know just what the real facts are about any article put into the human stomach and upon which one may depend for health.

Coffee may be used by some persons for years and exert no particular power over a strong constitution, but if one will carefully investigate the daily life of, say, twenty-five coffee drinkers, scarcely one will be found entirely free from some physical ache or ailment directly traceable to a disarranged nervous system.

People who would rather have solid days and nights of health, and easy comfortable bodies to carry around than stick to a cup of coffee each morning, can find a pleasant way by adopting Postum Food Coffee and having it made according to the new directions which makes the way plain to a most delicious, crisp and charming coffee, heavy in nourishment and entirely free from any sort of narcotic effect like common coffee.

Mr. Curtis, the president of the famous Ladies' Home Journal Co., says he likes Postum better than coffee. Many do, but probably a larger number consider the flavor of Postum second to that of choice coffee. But Postum is delicious, and when its powerful nourishing properties are considered in conjunction with the pleasant flavor, it takes its place as a fixture on the table of thoughtful people.

Mr. and Mrs. William Konold are

GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH (During 1917) Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS
4 First Prizes, each of \$100 Cash.
20 Second " " " \$100 Piece Special Bicycles.
40 Third " " " \$25 Gold Watches.
FOR

home from a two months' trip through the west. Rufus W. Berry, formerly electrician at the depot, died recently in Meriden, Conn. The Wallingfords will play polo in Meriden to-morrow evening, Friday night in New Britain and Saturday night the New Britains will play here. Louis Johnson is now in Vermont as salesman for Williams & Carlton, Hartford grocers. President Heineman of the Wallingford Amusement company arrived home on the 6:40 train last evening from a weeks trip down in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island after polo material, and brought with him Dawson and Kelly from the Maine league and Tierney from the Providence team, who are said to be first class polo players.

LATEST FAIR HAVEN NEWS.
The last concert in the course at the Grand avenue Congregational church takes place to-night and unless all signs fail, will be a delightful evening. The ladies of the Musical Art club of Bridgeport are well known here and their beautiful rendering of "Down on the Suwanee River" at the musical festival last year will be long remembered. As members of the Federation of Women's clubs, they will be given a reception by the Igdrazig club of this city at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Mitchell. A feature of the concert will be songs with both organ and piano accompaniment. Mr. Moyle of St. Paul's choir will be the soloist.

The Fair Haven office of the Adams Express Co. has been removed to Maltby place, near Grand avenue. The office hours are 7:30 to 7:45 a. m., 9:30 to 10:45 a. m., 1:45 to 7:45 p. m., and 5:15 to 7 p. m. The agent, J. J. Dayton, will be at the Cedar Hill station the intervening time.

Much complaint has been made of late concerning the condition of Burwell street, formerly known as South Grove street, near the junction with Quinnipiac avenue south of the reservoir, and for a distance of 100 feet, the roadway has been flooded for the entire width, caused by water escaping through a leak in the reservoir. The water flows back into doorways, and it is a great nuisance for all who live in the neighborhood. The residents are hoping that the director of public works will make the necessary repairs.

The installation of the officers of Quinnipiac convales, No. 313, I. O. H., will take place next Monday evening at the hall, No. 17 Grand avenue, and will be followed by a banquet. The supreme officers, the officers of the four sister conclaves and other prominent members of the order, have been invited to be present. The installation of officers will be a special feature of the evening. The committee has spared no pains to make the event enjoyable for every member.

Woolsey lodge, K. of H., has elected officers as follows: Dictator, Henry R. Towne; vice dictator, Wilbur Serantoni; assistant dictator, Wilbur Welch; reporter, Charles Warner; financial reporter, O. W. Cook; treasurer, Ezra Healy. John Canning, who was severely injured by a fall at one of Upson & Grannis' ice houses last week, is improving.

The schooner Grace Seymour, Captain Holmes, is bound to Philadelphia to load coal; the Howard H. Hanscom is bound for the same port, from Providence, and the Jacob Reed, another of the Hanscom fleet, has sailed from New York for Fernandino, having secured a charter to load lumber for the north.

An engine house for the annex fire department is being built on the lot purchased of Fred Fortin, near Furber street. It is a two story building, 40 by 60 feet.

At the meeting of the managers of St. Francis' orphan asylum to be held to-morrow a successor to the late Father Mulholland, for many years the vice president, will be appointed. Another rehearsal of the sacred cantata of Esther will take place in the chapel of the Grand avenue Baptist church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. This cantata is to be given by some sixty singers. Several more voices are wanted and all singers desirous of taking part are invited to be present to-night.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. WORK.
First Anniversary Appropriately Celebrated Last Evening.
The Railroad Y. M. C. A. work committee of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. work, rounded out the first year of its existence with an interesting and largely attended anniversary meeting last evening. The large hall in the Old Derby depot, now devoted to railroad Y. M. C. A. work, was filled with an audience of railroad men, the employees of the great Consolidated system, from President to the lowest rank.

The meeting was opened with music by the Langelott string quartet. The hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," was sung with spirit by the audience, after which the Rev. W. L. Phillips, D. D., of the Church of the Medford, officiated, presided by Mr. E. D. Sevier and Mr. H. E. Brace and a cornet solo by Mr. R. E. Burdick added greatly to the meeting and was enthusiastically received.

General Superintendent of the Consolidated Road C. H. Platt presided and made the dedicatory address. He said, in part: "The first branch Railroad Young Men's Christian Association was started some twenty odd years ago. It was a small, unpretentious and thrifty branch of this kind, with a total membership of 31,000 and an average of 100 members in each branch. It has grown to 3,000 men who devote their time entirely to the work. These branch associations reach the employees of the various railroads in this country, or 60 per cent of the total railroad mileage of the country. Most of these branches are recognized by the directors and managers of the various railroad systems among which they are organized. Our own branch a year ago was mostly theory and speculation. To-day it is an accomplished fact. It started at once on a rapid growth and has outstripped 100 other branches in the first year of its existence. It now stands fifth among railroad branch Young Men's Christian associations.

It is a very real and prophetic organization. I would say that in the coming year it would change places with one of the four and stand first on the list, and that before long it has been in existence as long as some of

them it will head the list. To-day it has to the fact that it has taken you in his report just how many baths have been taken the past year, but he doesn't tell how many that he has himself taken. If he should it would make the sum total of his report much larger. (Laughter.) "But it is impossible to estimate from these interesting figures the secretary's report how much good this Y. M. C. A. has done in keeping the brains clear and characters good of the railroad men. These things are estimated they would far surpass all the other statistics." Superintendent Platt then said that the purpose of these associations was to advance the physical, mental, moral and religious welfare of railroad men, and briefly outlined the methods by which the New Haven branch seeks to accomplish these results. He also said that the object of the association was to serve best the employes and employees, whose interests are closely bound together. In securing this the best service is also secured for the public.

The reason of the phenomenal growth of the New Haven branch he attributed—First, to the fact that it uses the right principles; second, because the element of activity within it; third, because the divine power was called into aid. Secretary Fenno's interesting report of the year's work was given and is published in full below.

HAMILTON & CO.
JANUARY MARK-DOWN.
WINTER SUITS, Reifer Coat or Blouse effect, lined with silk and interlined with flannel, \$15 to \$20, reduced from \$22 to \$37.
Silk Waists, Woolen Waists, All Marked Down.

TEAS, COFFEES and SPICES.
Choicest Grades Always in Stock.
Our Teas are this year's crop, new, fresh and fragrant, and the finest grades imported. We handle only the finest grades of Coffee. Inferior and worthless Coffees are never found in our stock. We buy our Coffees direct from the importers. Roasted fresh daily and ground to order. Our Spices are ground expressly for our trade and warranted strictly pure.

Headquarters for Lipton's World-famed Ceylon Teas, in original packages, direct from the Tea Gardens of Ceylon.
GOODWIN'S TEA AND COFFEE STORE,
344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building.

If You Want
GOOD, RELIABLE, WELL MADE, PERFECT-FITTING, ALL WOOL CLOTHES at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES, manufactured by the Largest and Best Clothing Firm in the World, call and inspect our elegant and Unparalleled Line of Samples, representing more than a MILLION DOLLARS' worth of Foreign and Domestic Woolen Goods from W. F. ALVERN & BROS., PHILADELPHIA.
Represented in New Haven by
J. F. BLIVEN, Room 10, Boardman Building, cor. State and Chapel Sts.
P. S.—A Postal Card will bring Agent and Samples to your door.

DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR.
Will bring roses to the children's cheeks, as bread made from it contains greatest amount of nutriment.
MODERN MACHINERY, care, skill and the use of the best selected wheat have made it famous.
R. G. Davis, New Haven, Ct.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN
(Continued from First Page.)

credit. That one act of kindness of his to our people came either by accident or good judgment, which will be a matter of conjecture. Lands have been offered at great sacrifice by the philanthropists of our great and glorious city in the several wards. The majority of boots stood ready to kick any such proposition. We have a very beautiful spot of earth, or sand bar, lying directly in the center of our harbor, where can be seen a yellow flag. I presume it is to be used as a quarantine station, but it is better known as the old fish house, or a breeding ground for the diphtheria oyster, fattened from our sewers. Your humble servant would suggest that arrangements be made with the state for several acres of that now useless and unsightly domain for a pest house and a quarantine, together with a hospital. The site virtually belongs to us, and we will be monarch of all we survey with our most costly. By a system of piling and stone coping of a few thousand feet on either side and set out with shade trees, with a few inexpensive buildings erected, what prettier site or healthier location would be desired?

Forty thousand dollars would be invested to advantage. A small tug may be run from some convenient point for the conveyance of patients without the risk of being riddled like ashes or shook up like a bean bag. Let the speculators stand aside with their bargains, and let the children and other unfortunate have a show for their lives. Let our honorable board of aldermen and councilmen act before some pretended humanitarian catches on. Our harbor and health commissioners may be able to serve the people in their helpless condition, and a badge of honor awaits them in the future.

Respectfully submitted,
J. L. MATTHEWS.

For To-day's Dinner.
Fine Shad, Striped Bass, Bluefish, Pompano to advantage. Black Sea bass, Salmon, Smelt, Salmon Trout, Lobsters, Fresh Fish, Cod, Haddock, Flat, White Bass, Spanish Mackerel, Lake White, Cisco, Sheepshead, Gulfard Clams, the Best Oysters to be had. Take your choice.
A. FOOTE & CO.,
Telephone 357. 333 STATE STREET.

RAILROAD CLUB GETS THREE.
The Young Men's Republican club failed to put in an appearance for their scheduled contest against the Railroad club, that team therefore winning three games. A picked-up team managed to win one game from the railroad boys in a practice contest. The scores follow:

Table with 2 columns: Team Name and Score. Rows include Railroad Club, Ostrander, Heston, Linsley, Vinal, Peckham, and Pick-Ups.

She's bound to have
Pearline, this lady. The grocer has just sent her one of the many substitutes, instead. You can't see the boy, but he's on his way back to exchange it. If all women were only as careful and determined, there would be less grumbling, and Pearline sales would be multiplied. Probably no woman who uses Pearline would take anything else, knowingly. But since Pearline has become a household word, the ignorant and the careless suffer. The ignorant think that "Pearline" means any washing-powder; the careless fail to notice that they're getting an inferior article, instead of Pearline.



The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN. THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT. THE WEEKLY JOURNAL. Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year. THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 15 CENTS A WEEK, 9 CENTS A MONTH, \$3 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$8 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

ADVERTISING RATES. Situations, Wants, Bents, and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a Word for a full week. Display advertisements, per inch, one insertion, \$1.25; each subsequent insertion, 40 cents; one week, \$5.25; one month, \$10; one year, \$40. Ordinary 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.

The true Kentuckian is always polite. A Louisville man before committing suicide sent out very courteous invitations to all his friends to be present at his funeral.

All civilized nations, says a Vienna paper, "ought to be grateful to Emperor William for having destroyed the myth of Great Britain's universal domination." This was written before Great Britain got hold in China.

English iron manufacturers find no comfort in the reports which have reached them in respect of the possibilities of Edison's process of extracting iron from low-grade ores by electricity. Over four thousand tons of American iron were landed at Liverpool during one week lately and the British press is asking how much more will be imported if the Edison process shall prove to be a success.

Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis, who is a prominent candidate for governor, has declared himself for Bryan and free silver. Taggart was supported by the National Democrats in his last canvass for mayor, owing his election largely to them, but in view of his present position the Indianapolis News thinks that "it would be well for the gold Democrats to abandon all thought of harmony, for it is evident that the silver 'push' in Indiana must be beaten once more."

The draft of a bill submitted to a conference of Platt's henchmen in the New York legislature gives any citizen the right to enter a complaint before any committing magistrate against a newspaper which the citizen believes is degrading the morals of the people. For a first conviction the penalty is comparatively light. For a second conviction the penalty is heavy, providing for a fine and imprisonment, or both, and the forfeiture of the charter of the newspaper. The attorney general of the State on a second conviction will be compelled to bring suit to forfeit the charter of the newspaper.

According to a recent London estimate, only about 25,000 American tourists visited the English capital in the course of the past season, and this is regarded as a very poor catch. The jubilee was a great disappointment as an attraction for cousins from over the water. It was expected to bring them over in flocks, all eager to spend money, but it seems to have had a deterrent effect, on the whole, and shopkeepers suffered rather than profited by the festivities. The average tourist from "the States," we are told, scatters about \$1,000 while making a three months' trip in Europe. This multiplied by 25,000, makes \$25,000,000, and of that amount, it is believed, London received at least two-fifths. Paris gets more American money than London does, not because more Americans go there, but because the French capital wins the trade of all the women.

Ornamental designs on the surface of waterproof fabrics are now produced, with fine effect, by English manufacturers, the process being a peculiar one. A layer of the usual rubber mixture is spread on the fabric to be waterproofed, this proofing substance being compounded with finely comminuted asbestos, either before the operation of proofing or by spreading the asbestos powder on the prepared cloth. The particular method of applying the asbestos is determined, in each case, by the character of the ornamental effect to be produced; for most purposes, a proportion of equal weights of the comminuted and rubber mixture, per square yard of fabric, yielding the desired result, both in respect to quality and appearance. In those cases where the asbestos is applied to the rubber mixture, after being spread, an even layer of farina or other similar material is applied; and the printing operation is then performed by means of rollers, blocks, stencils, stamps, etc.

The Bureau of Information of the League of American Municipalities has begun the task of gathering statistical matter pertaining to municipal and private ownership of electric lighting plants. Statistics will be gathered from all cities and towns of five thousand inhabitants and over to show the cost of lights under both private and municipal ownership, giving the cost of each plant, capacity, operating expenses, the items of interest, depreciation, repairs, etc. It is the intention to

make a comparison between municipal and private ownership. The Bureau is also gathering and compiling information on the various garbage systems now in use; also on the cost and different methods of street cleaning. Other important departments of municipal work will be taken up, and within a short while it is expected that the Bureau of Information will have a large and complete library, and a comprehensive record of departmental work in nearly every municipality in the country.

A QUEER WILL. The late George N. Wilcox, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, left each of his grandsons \$1,000 on condition that they support the Democratic party during life. Failing, the money was to go to the Democratic national committee. One thousand dollars was left to the granddaughters, provided they married loyal Democrats.

This will raises some interesting questions. It is being contested on the ground that the legacies are a temptation or bribe for the advocacy of a particular political creed, contrary to the genius of our government and institutions. It might also be added that the bribe isn't anywhere near big enough. A thousand dollars is very small compensation for being a Democrat, or marrying a Democrat.

THE MOTHER OF COLONELS. Virginia is called the mother of presidents and she may yet be called the mother of colonels. The legislature of Virginia has increased the governor's staff to eighteen, which will enable the governor to make eleven more colonels and will enable eleven more Virginians to be colonels. That the supply of colonial material in Virginia is not running short is indicated by the fact that there are already one hundred and twenty-five applicants who want to be made colonels. As the new law provides that the colonels shall be no expense to the State the great number of applications shows that there are many men in Virginia whose hearts beat high for unadulterated and unpaid military glory. It is a good sign for Virginia. "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," said a famous Virginian. As there is none, a good stock of colonels is a good thing to have around, and Virginia will be safe as long as she has colonels enough and men enough who are only prevented from being colonels by the fact that there are none.

THE PACIFICATION OF CUBA. If the truth is told, and if the Spaniards can occupy Cuba a little longer, it seems certain that the island will be "pacified." The Havana correspondent of the London Chronicle writes that "the church registers alone show over 400,000 deaths in western Cuba for fourteen months," and western Cuba is the section of the island upon which the Spaniards have been most successful in maintaining their supremacy. Most of these 400,000 deaths were "from starvation and its accompanying pestilence," and thousands have died in the small towns, while many more have "sought a refuge from the ravaging troops in the woods, and died there." This correspondent claims that "in Santa Clara province alone 71,847 deaths are officially recorded." Photographs which this correspondent says he has taken "show pictures far worse in comparison than those sent from famine-stricken India." The rural population, furthermore, "will be entirely wiped out" unless "substantial aid is at once forthcoming." Besides starvation, the population is now threatened with a terrible epidemic, which in at least two cases has been pronounced to be a mild form of the bubonic plague.

Even more distressing statements have been made by an American consul, who has written to the state department: "You have no conception of the situation. Fully 600,000 have died—I mean the reconcentrados—from January 1 to December 1 of this year (1897)." This consul claims also that even the Spanish soldiers in his vicinity are starving. "They come to the consulate begging for food, just as do the reconcentrated pacificos." The most horrible stories of death by famishing can be culled from these consular reports to our government and, according to an estimate of the president's Cuban relief committee, there are now 200,000 who are in "actual danger of death by starvation."

Spanish history contains much that isn't pleasant reading, but there are few chapters in it more unpleasant than the latest chapter on Cuba will be.

GOOD ROADS. The report of Mr. Macdonald, the State Highway Commissioner, is full of interest and encouragement to those who have long wanted to see the good roads movement move. It is moving now, and it is so well started that there is no reason to doubt that it will keep moving until the whole State is improved and beautified by it. The commissioner's enthusiasm and industry are accomplishing much. The work could not be in better hands, and the State is very fortunate in having such intelligent, zealous and faithful service as he is giving it.

One of the most notable suggestions made by the commissioner is that of a trunk line road, running from south to north and from west to east across the State, of uniform width, the entire

length, following the old original turnpikes as nearly as possible, and he thinks that if such a road is ever built it should be built by the State, as a State road, thus insuring, not only uniform width of road, but uniform method of construction, let under the very best and most advantageous conditions. The obligation on the town through which this road would pass should be the one of keeping the road in proper repair. A road of this kind would be a source of great convenience and profit to the whole State. He would not, however, recommend any abandonment of the general plan now in force of improving the main roads between the towns. He would still continue this same system, only on a more liberal basis towards the towns.

Commissioner Macdonald and those who are co-operating with him are good men for good roads, but we notice that in some parts of the State a demand is springing up for bad men for good roads. Many think that convicts cannot be better employed than in improving the roads, and the argument for so employing them seems to us to be unanswerable. Such work would be as good for the convicts as it would be for the public. In mending the public ways the convicts might learn to mend their own, and if they didn't they would at least be useful. Bad men for good roads is a very taking cry.

FASHION NOTES. Toques Taking New Significance. Toques have begun to swell, for the time was when to say "toque" implied something modest, close and demure, but now they rival the picture hat in size and picturesqueness. The toque proper has no brim, is built to rest directly on the head in turban fashion, and time was when it followed the contour of the head or at least suggested it. But a stunning example of the new sort was a violet velvet affair that mounted in pleat after pleat to an amazing height. The pleats were drawn close at the left side and held down under a great buckle; on the other side they were pulled out, each pleat arch-



ing beyond the one under it till it seemed a wonder it did not look top-heavy. Under the buckle were thrust the quills of a bunch of ostrich plumes, which curved up along the line of pleats and overhung them at the very top. The effect was fine, the snowy softness of the plumes giving the dressy touch that nothing but white does give these days. From the back the toque looked like an inviting violet toboggan slide, topped by a curly white toboggan that had just been launched for a downward swoop.

When every one must admit that the picture hat is too elaborate for ordinary women's wardrobes, and when the erstwhile simple toque is cutting such shins as those described, a majority of women must build their hopes on the sort of hat that is described as medium sized, in that very characteristic way, is inferred a lack of distinction, but be comforted by the thought that the picture hat is tabooed because it is too distinct, and be assured that hats of moderate size may be made quite distinct enough. It was an attractive model that was sketched herewith. Of black felt, its flat crown was encircled with a band of blue velvet. For trimming there were several black wings in addition to wired and pleated taffeta, a similar arrangement being put on each side and held in place by large rosettes of blue chiffon.

This picture also shows a pretty colarette, one that will be very successful in adding a dressy touch to the plain blouses that are now so abundant. It was composed of bands of lace insertion and strips of pleated chiffon. These were attached to the chiffon stock collar. FLORETTE.

VISIBLE. Little Katie—"Papa, what did you say to mamma when you made up your mind you wanted to marry her?" Mr. Meeker (visibly reluctant)—"I said 'yes,' dear."—Chicago Tribune.

Teacher—"Sammy Sossaras, you may give a definition of the word 'farm.'" Sammy—"A farm is a body of land entirely covered by a mortgage."—New York World.

"My wife has the queerest ideas." "What has she been doing now?" "What do you think? She thought it would be real nice to raise a canary bird, and so—" "Well—and so?" "She went and planted bird seed."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"What a lovely bouquet." "Yes, I'm taking it to Mrs. Wells as this is her birthday." "But I thought you were not on very good terms with her now?" "Neither I am, but this is her fortieth birthday, and she knows that I am the only one who knows it."—Judy.

look worried." "Sure, an' the trouble is with the twins, mum. One of them is cryin' because he swallowed his rattle, and the other is howlin' out of sympathy, and betwixt the two of them bawlin' I can't tell which swallowed the rattle."—Harper's Bazar.

Boy (from the composing room)—"Where's the dramatic editor?" "Related reporter—"He's gone home. What do you want?" Boy—"Want to know whether he meant to say 'The play is full of erudition' or 'The play is full of crudities.' We can't tell from his manuscript."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Bright—"You were at the reception last evening, were you not?" Mrs. Blight—"Oh, yes. I wouldn't have missed it for the world." Mrs. Bright—"Of course you noticed that Miss Speaker, the entertainer, had a new repertoire?" Mrs. Blight—"Oh, yes, indeed. But it didn't fit her at all; it was cut horribly short in the waist."—Richmond Dispatch.

SAPPHIRES IN MONTANA. Small But Well-Colored Specimens Found in River Gravels. The existence of sapphires in the state of Montana has been known for some years past, and has attracted considerable attention. Several localities are now known and several distinct modes of occurrence. They were first found in transported gravels along the bars of the upper Missouri; then they have been found in the earthly product of decomposed dikes, and lastly further down in the unaltered igneous rock itself. The succession thus presents a close parallel to the history of the diamond workings in South Africa. The first published description of the Montana sapphires was by the late Dr. J. Lawrence Smith in 1873. He said: "These pebbles were first found on the Missouri river near its source, about sixty-one miles above Benton. They are obtained from bars on the river, of which there are some four or five within a few miles of each other. Considerable gold is found on these bars, it having been brought down the river and lodged there, and the bars are well worked for gold. The corundum is scattered through the gravel, which is about five feet deep, upon the rock bed. Occasionally it is found in the gravel and upon the rock bed in the gulches, from forty to fifty feet below the surface, but it is very rare in such localities."

In 1891 the first serious attention began to be paid to the mining of sapphires in this district. The bar of the Missouri river, in working them for gold, sapphires were obtained as a by-product. By 1890 companies began to be formed and claims were taken up and examined with a view to sapphire mining. The region extends for some six miles along the Missouri river, the central point being Spokane, a few miles east of the city of Helena. Other names, such as Emerald bar, were given to the different points of the area. The gravel rests on a slaty bedrock, and the author found minerals, besides gold and sapphires. Among these are small crystals of white topaz, garnets in rounded grains, often of rich color and misshapen; cyanite, stream tin, chalcocopyrite and limonite. These are of no great significance were encountered, bearing on the age of the gravel and the source of the gems. The writer saw and measured a mastodon tusk three feet long imbedded in the sapphire layer of the gravel, and a dike was found cutting the slaty bedrock beneath.

Two years before—indeed, in 1889—the writer has seen some specimens of a trystic rock, including the well-defined crystals of sapphire similar to those of Eldorado bar, from a dike further up the river. These facts, which were referred to in the "Gems and Precious Stones of North America" (p. 49), and the Appendix (p. 341), sufficiently showed the source of the gems as coming from the erosion of dikes of igneous rock.

More recently sapphires have been found throughout a considerable district lying some seventy-five to one hundred miles east of the Missouri bar, the principal point being Yogo Gulch, on the Yogo fork of Judith river, near its headquarters, in Fergus county, Montana, on the eastern slope of the Little Belt Mountains. The nearest town is Miles, fifteen miles to the northwest of the same county. The sapphires occur over a somewhat extended area, which is being explored and laid out in claims. They are imbedded in a yellow earth material, from which they may be washed out by sluicing, as for gold, the heavy crystals gathering at the bottom. S. C. Hobson, of Great Falls, Mont., has been the discoverer of the gem at Yogo Gulch, states that at that point there are two veins (dikes?) containing sapphires, which have been traced for a distance of 7,500 to 8,000 feet in an east-and-west course, about eight hundred feet apart. One of these is seventy-five feet wide, and consists of a "yellow earth" (i. e., completely decomposed). It has been found that these veins are supposed to be the end of the "vein" is really a fifty-foot fault, and that the vein can be traced very much further. In working down to a greater depth the unaltered igneous rock has been reached.

Other localities are also coming to light in the same state; one of these is Rock Creek, Granite county, thirty miles from Phillipsburg, where the gems are reported of good blue color, with other tints, and some pale rubies. Another is on Cottonwood Creek, eight miles from Deer Lodge, the stones being of varied colors, red, pink, yellow, and occasionally blue. The third has been recently announced in Choteau county.

We have here two distinct types of crystallization in the same mineral, from the same state, and produced apparently under similar conditions in igneous rocks. It will be extremely interesting to learn, by further exploration and study, whether these two types bear any fixed or definite relation to the particular variety of eruptive rock in which they occur. The accounts thus far given of the rocks examined seem to suggest such a possibility.

As to the value of the early Montana sapphires in jewelry, it is hardly possible yet to predict how far it may be really important. Much beautiful material has already been obtained, but little of high value. Those from the Missouri bars had a wide range of color, light blue, blue-green, green and pink, of great delicacy and brilliancy, but not the deep shades of blue and red that are in demand for fine jewelry. As semi-precious or "fancy" stones, they have value, however.

The Yogo Gulch-Judith river region is more promising, the colors varying from light blue to quite dark blue, including some of the true "cornflower" tint so much prized in the sapphires of Ceylon. Others incline to amethystine and al-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

most ruby shades. Some of them are "peacock blue" and some dichroic, showing a deeper tint in one direction than in another; and some of the cornflower gems are equal to any of the Ceylonese, which they strongly resemble, more than they do those of Cashmere. Several thousand carats were taken out in 1895, from a preliminary washing of one hundred loads of the earth. Of these, two hundred carats were of gem quality, and yielded when cut sixty carats of fine stones worth \$2 to \$35 a carat. All, however, are small, none having yet been obtained of more than one and a half carats in weight.—George F. Kunz in the American Journal of Science.

CAPTURING TURTLES.

How Enormous Numbers of Them Are Taken on the Island of Ascension.

One of the most favored spots frequented by turtles is, or used to be, the desolate Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic, a barren volcanic patch belonging to Britain, and because used exclusively as a naval depot, entered upon the books of the admiralty as one of her majesty's ships. An enormous number of turtles were annually "turned" there, and preserved in a small lagoon from shipment to shipment. It was my pleasant privilege to assist at one of these turnings, and I bear a very vivid recollection of the game. Crouched low behind an immense boulder one evening about 8 o'clock, we could hear a hollow, reverberating murmur of the mighty surf outside, suggesting sleepily irresistible force. A dazzling wreath of snowy foam, gleaming like burnished silver, fringed the quiet stretch of glittering sea, which, gently sloping up-ward and landward, was bounded by gloomy bastions of black lava. Beyond that shining semi-circle of glowing white lay the sombre blue-black bosom of the quiet little bay now heaving gently as that of a sleeping child. Hither and thither, threading its insurmountable depths, glided spectrally broad tracks of greenish light, vivid, yet ever brightening and fading, as if of living flame. Presently there emerged from the retreating smother of spume a crescent something of no very definite shape, under the glamour of the moonlight, but making an odd shuffling progress inland, and becoming more recognizable as it rose. Another, and yet another, and still more arrived as the shining tracks converged shoreward. At last the dark shapes came near enough for a novice to know them for turtle. Soon the first comers reached their limit, and began the work for which they had come. Each massive reptile, by an indescribable motion of the flippers, delved into the yielding grit, throwing the spoil behind it and upward withal until it was enveloped in a misty halo of shining sand. Then the whole beach was alive with the toiling Chelones, and their male attendants, who shuffled about, emitting curious noises, but whether of encouragement or affection this deponent sayeth not.

THE CURLY-HAIRED JUROR. It is not generally known that there is a well defined prejudice against curly-haired men when it comes to choosing a jury to try criminal cases. The prejudice, when it is manifested, comes from the defence. When asked to explain the objection to curly-haired men, a prominent practitioner yesterday said: "When I was just starting my legal mentor inculcated that idea in me. He said that curly-haired men had almost invariably been the pampered darlings of their parents, and in their youth had been so used to having their own way that they had come to believe that everybody on earth was wrong except themselves. In this way the seeds of opposition were sown, and when they grow older they make it a point to disagree with everybody and everything. If everybody else on the jury votes for acquittal they vote for conviction, as a matter of course. They live on combat, and are as stubborn as the days are long. A curly-haired man never gets on the jury when I am defending a man if I can see him in time."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN. Sir Frank Lockwood was on one occasion conducting a defence of a person charged with cattle-stealing, but was pressing a witness in cross-examination

SEALSKIN JACKETS in fashions of the year 1898. The sale of these garments during the month of December having exceeded any previous record for that month. Messrs. Brooks & Company beg to announce that in preparation for January's business they have obtained a great number of London Dyed Alaska Seal-skins of surpassing beauty which they are prepared to make into Jackets at greatly reduced prices. The skins themselves bear our unqualified recommendation—thus rendering the purchaser responsible warranty and intrinsic worth.

Far Trimmed Evening Wraps. Brooks & Company, FURRIERS, Chapel, cor. State Streets.

Somers. IMPORTING TAILOR. 63 CENTER STREET, NEW HAVEN.

F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE. F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE. F. M. Brown & Co. F. M. Brown & Co.

To-Morrow

we announce our great POSITIVE REDUCTION SALE of MEN'S Winter-weight

Underwear

It's worth your while to see these health garments. F. M. BROWN & CO. See Ad on other page.

essary functions while being carried about without any exertion on its part. It can attach and detach itself instantaneously, and holds so firmly that a direct backward pull cannot dislodge it without injury to the fish. The Chinese, who have successfully trained the cormorant and the otter to fish for them, have taken the remora in hand with the happiest results. Several good sized specimens having been caught, small iron rings are fitted to their tails, to which are attached long, slender, but very strong, lines. Thus equipped the fishermen set out, and when a basking turtle is seen, two or three of the suckers are slipped overboard. Should they turn and stick to the bottom of the sampan, they are carefully detached by being pushed forward with the inevitable bamboo, and started on the search again. At last they attach themselves to the supine turtle. Then the fishermen haul in the lines, against which gentle suction the hapless Chelone struggles in vain. Once on board the lugger the useful remora is detached, and is at once ready for use again.—Chambers' Journal.

FINE WATCHES. This term does not apply to the myriads of cheap Watches and mechanical toys that are at present forced upon the market. A good time piece becomes an old valued friend, and is a pleasure and satisfaction costing no more in the end than ordinary Watches offered at tempting prices. THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY. Whenever we display Tools in our show windows they seem to attract especial attention. It is a source of wonder to note the different people who pause and examine, with more than a cursory glance, a lot of Tools, the uses of many of which they do not know. Fine workmanship appeals to the eye as does artistic elegance, though possibly to a lesser degree, and the man who admires a fine piece of jewelry can also appreciate a well made tool. But the man who uses it will appreciate it more and he will come here for it because he is sure of the quality of any tool that comes from us.

Our warrant is back of our tools. The John E. Bassett & Co. 754 CHAPEL ST. - 320 STATE ST.

Afraid To Advertise Prices? Well no; can't say that we are. Thirty years of furniture business founded on fear? Hardly. Suppose we did put in the papers all the articles and prices of this January Sale of Office Furniture.

What good would it do? Somebody would instantly tumble into type with the "just as good," for so much less money. You see the newspaper needle on the compass of cost isn't always true to the price pole. Don't make shipwreck of shopping. For Furniture, go by Chamberlain's Commercial Chart. It's in the store.

Sellers of good furniture. Strangers to poor furniture. The Chamberlain Furniture Mfg. Co. ORANGE AND CROWN STREETS.

Our Ladies' MUSLIN Underwear sale, special low prices for perfect garments, is continued this week. F. M. Brown & Co. See Ad on other page.

to ascertain how far he was away from the animals at a certain time. "How could you tell they were there?" "Because I could see 'em!" "And how far off can you tell a beast?" Witness looked calmly at Sir Frank and said, "Just about as far as I am from you!" In a humorous letter to the Times, Lockwood protested that barristers should be protected against such outrages.—Westminster Gazette.

THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY.

Whenever we display Tools in our show windows they seem to attract especial attention. It is a source of wonder to note the different people who pause and examine, with more than a cursory glance, a lot of Tools, the uses of many of which they do not know. Fine workmanship appeals to the eye as does artistic elegance, though possibly to a lesser degree, and the man who admires a fine piece of jewelry can also appreciate a well made tool. But the man who uses it will appreciate it more and he will come here for it because he is sure of the quality of any tool that comes from us.

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Sellers of good furniture. Strangers to poor furniture. The Chamberlain Furniture Mfg. Co. ORANGE AND CROWN STREETS.

The Gas Monson Co.

Now the Time Final Price Cut.

Jackets At Half Price.

Capes At Half Price.

Children's Reefers At Half Price.

Children's Sretchens. At Half Price.

Fur Capes At Half Price.

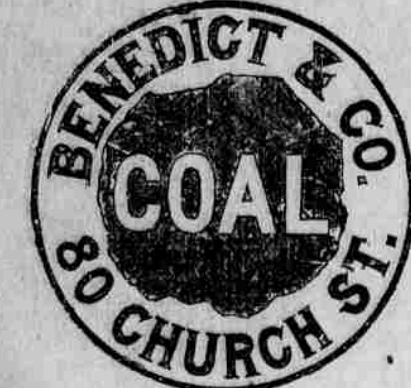
Fur Collarettes At Half Price.

A positive and genuine Half Price Sale—Prices all in plain figures and you pay 50 cents on a dollar.

762-768 Chapel Street.

H. B. PERRY, 914 Chapel Street. HOLIDAY GOODS.

- Baby Robes. Carpet Sweepers. Turkish, Wilton, Smyrna and Fur RUGS. Hassocks. SOFA PILLOWS. PILLOW COVERS. H. B. PERRY, 914 Chapel Street.



E. L. WASHBURN & CO. Manufacturing and Prescription DRUGGISTS, 84 Church and 61 Center streets.

Oxygen Gas In the most convenient form for administering.

Invalid Furniture. BEDSTEADS, TABLES and HEADRESTS.

Rubber Goods. AIR CUSHIONS, PILLOWS, ATOMIZERS, SYRINGES.

Surgical Dressings, COTTON BANDAGES, Etc.

Physicians' Orders and Prescriptions a Specialty.

PATENT MEDICINES furnished only to order. Sunday hour, 12 m. to 1 p. m.

Begin the New Year

by resolving to have a cup of the BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE to be found in the city. At the same time you can turn over your page of economy for our coffee is only 35c. a lb. Just try a pound and you will find it the best interest on your money you ever received.

Johnson & Brother, 411 and 413 State Street, Telephone 259-3.

Liquors

We naturally pride ourselves on our pure Liquors because so many doctors recommend them for medicinal use. Now there's our "GAT" CHOICE OLD RYE WHISKEY, it's very fine. We have the purest and best Wines. We call special attention to a very old vintage of OTARD DUPUY BRANDY.

GILBERT & THOMPSON, 918 Chapel St.

Hewitt's Drug Store, 744 Chapel Street, AGENTS FOR HUYLER'S CANDIES.

At Bartholomew's.

Situation wanted as night watchman or janitor by a reliable man (American); the best city references. American woman wants place as housekeeper; low wages; city or country. Desirable help furnished. Open until 8 p. m.

"Set Them Up"

without charge this week. What! any range in the store? Yes, positively any range we will set up in your house this week without charge for pipe or zinc.

No charge for the range either? Oh, don't be funny. We will sell you the best range in the city at the lowest price and give you the pipe and zinc; is that plain?

How about the heating stoves? Well, we sell a heater as low as \$3.50, and the pipe—if you should happen to need ten or twelve lengths—would cost about that; but with any heater costing \$10 or over we will furnish the zinc and pipe free any day this week.

Well, we sell a heater as low as \$3.50, and the pipe—if you should happen to need ten or twelve lengths—would cost about that; but with any heater costing \$10 or over we will furnish the zinc and pipe free any day this week.

BROWN & DURHAM, Complete Housefurnishers, 74 and 76 Orange st., cor. Center. CASH OR CREDIT.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Hyperion Theater, "THE GIRL FROM PARIS." The much-talked-of musical comedy, "The Girl from Paris," comes to the Hyperion theater Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinee. It will be presented by Mr. Edward E. Rice's company, which comprises some of the most prominent players in the class of entertainment he presents. "The Girl from Paris" was presented three hundred nights at the Herald Square theater, from where it comes direct to this city. The theme of the comedy is treated in a bright and witty way and the situations and incidents are highly amusing. "It is to laugh," is a line that has been quoted to suggest the intent of "The Girl from Paris," and with a company that includes such entertainers as Messrs. Fred Lennox, William Broderick, Augustus Cramer, Thomas Klerns, D. L. Don, W. W. Black, George Campbell, Harry Earle, the Misses Georgia Caine, Annie Lorraine, Annie Buckley, Rose Beaudet, Hattie Williams, Marie Hill, Lulu Hesse, Mamie Forbes and Susie Hale, the truth of these four words can readily be imagined. Mr. Rice will present "The Girl from Paris" with beautiful scenic effects and dazzling costumes, as usual. There will be a large chorus and augmented orchestra under the direction of Mr. John Braham.

Sale of seats now open. Prices, matinee 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00; evening 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50. "THE SALT OF THE EARTH." There are many bright and humorous lines in Joseph Arthur's new play which is to be presented for the first time in this city, under the direction of Charles Frohman, at the Hyperion theater on Monday evening, January 17. In this respect the well known author has excelled his very best work in his other two successful plays, "Blue Jeans" and "The Still Alarm." Sale of seats opens Friday. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.

Grand Opera House. The patrons of the Grand opera house who delight in melo-drama were afforded abundant opportunity to enjoy this form of entertainment in the production of the stirring piece, "The Land of the Living," which opened a three nights' engagement at this house last evening. From the opening scene in the city of London until the curtain descends in the final act, during which time the action has been shown in several parts of the globe, the interest aroused by the stirring incident of the story remains unabated. While the situations are very strong, there is no strain experienced as a result of the climaxes reached. The sombre passages are brightened by the bright comedy, which is skillfully and opportunely interwoven. The company that is producing the drama is a most capable one, and their excellent work last evening made the performance a highly enjoyable one. Lillian Washburn, late of the famous Washburn sisters, was effective in the role of Meg, the honest hearted and noble wife. The other members of the company are well fitted to the characters which they portray. The drama will be repeated this afternoon and to-night and Wednesday afternoon and evening. Matinee prices, including reserved seats, 10c, 15c and 25c; night, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Another Good Show Coming. "The Great Train Robbery," by Scott Marble, the sensational and scenic novelty which Thomas H. Davis and William T. Keogh have brought out this season, is a powerful dramatic play with picturesque American scenes and characters. The holding up of an express train, a bowie knife duel to the death, a terrific battle between desperadoes and Indians on the one side and the United States troops and cowboys on the other; Indian war dance, an acting bear, and a great "man hunt" in which the whole territory participates, are a few of the many interesting things in this play. It is staged with splendid scenery, elaborate mechanical and electrical effects and an unusual wealth of realistic concomitants. The company is large and exceptionally strong. Its forthcoming engagement in this city at the Grand opera house Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be awaited with interest.

Polli's Wonderland Theater. An excellent bill pleased a full house of first nighters at the Wonderland theater last evening, and the applause of the audience signified extreme satisfaction with the show. The Bison City quartet, a versatile set of five singers, give a pretty scene, which is followed by such change to a very funny climax representing a German band. The Stewart sisters have a comedy sketch that caught the favor of the visitors, and pleased them immensely. Lewis and Ernest, whose fun fairly shines out through their burnt cork covering, gave a bit of minstrelsy that is rarely equalled. Levina Lewis, "The Little Gem," a merry girl whose bright eyes reflected the joyfulness of her disposition in a chic combination of songs and Parisian dances. Others on the bill are Juno Salmo, "The Golden Mephisto;" Bentley and Cameron, the California trio, Young Americans, and Armin and Wagner. Prices 10 and 20 cents; ladies in the afternoon, ten cents.

NOMINATIONS FOR FORTUNITY. New York, Jan. 10.—Nine hundred and twenty-three nominations for the Fortunity of 1900 have been received by the Coney Island Jockey club, and a few more may arrive by mail within the next day or so. The nominations closed at midnight on the 4th inst. With one exception this is the largest number of nominations ever received, the exception being the Fortunity of 1895, which had 1,910. As usual J. B. Higgins is the largest nominator, heading the list with 195.

In Heart Disease It Works Like Magic. "For years my greatest enemy was organic heart disease, from uneasiness and palpitation it developed into abnormal action, clumping, fluttering, and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief, and the bad symptoms have entirely disappeared. It is a wonderful remedy. For any case write to Dr. J. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa. Sold by E. A. Gessner, E. Hewitt & Co.—37.

BUY THE WONDERFUL GRAPHOPHONE. For a Christmas present. It talks, sings and plays. As an entertainer it has no equal. Price \$10 and \$12. A large stock of records received to-day. M. SONNENBERG PLANO CO., 801 Chapel street, d24 tf

MECHANICAL DRAWING, AND MATHEMATICS. F. R. HONEY, 625 179 Church Street.

THE DESSAUEL-THROSTWYK School of Music, 781 Chapel Street. The only complete institution of this kind in Connecticut. Teaching of piano, violin, instruction. Pupils prepared for the musical department of Yale. Office hours: 12 to 1 and 4 to 5 p. m.

Real Macaroni,

the sort made in Sicily by the one man who best knows how. Our regular trade know the brand, because we handle no other, so we're aiming this at you, who, possibly, don't.

If our Macaroni isn't better than any you ever had in the house, bring back the part package left after trying and we'll return full purchase price.

Think we run a risk? Yes—but we also know the quality of the goods.

14 cents pound.

Edwin H. Mott, 770 Chapel Street.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Rufus W. Berry, whose death recently occurred in Malden, Mass., formerly lived in Wallingford and was at one time electrician for the Consolidated railroad on the division between New Haven and Meriden.

Alexander Troup of this city will speak of the "Necessity of Organization," and Editor Richards on "Democratic Issues" at the Meriden town hall this evening.

Rev. C. R. Tappert of Meriden was among those at the monthly conference of Lutheran ministers held in the Trinity Lutheran church of this city yesterday.

C. Van Ausdiele, the genial representative of the Lucky Strike and H. O. Tobacco company, is in town and reports business booming.

Mrs. Sheffield of this city, of the state Sunday school union, will hold a children's meeting Wednesday afternoon in Watertown, also a meeting for Bible study on Thursday evening.

John Henderson, who spent the past two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson of Brooklyn, this state, returned yesterday to this city to resume his studies at the Yale medical school.

Charles B. Gillespie and bride of Boston, were in Derby Saturday for several hours, on their return from their wedding tour to Washington, D. C., and received the congratulations of Mr. Gillespie's many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie came to New Haven Saturday morning, where they were the guests of the former's brother, W. A. Gillespie, who is bookkeeper for the Derby Beef company.

Stop dragging yourself with quack nostrums or "cures." Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c trial size or 50c full size. We mail it.

ELLY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York city. Rev. John Reid, jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, pastor Central Presbyterian church, Helena, Mont. Jail Stead & Co.

M. SONNENBERG PLANO CO. Were fortunate in securing 25 more of the wonderful Eagle graphophones. They furnish a complete evening's entertainment. Price \$10 and \$12. Five hundred records to select from. Call at M. SONNENBERG PLANO CO., d24 tf 801 Chapel street.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The family element of Castoria is in every wrapper.

To the Board of County Commissioners for New Haven County: I hereby apply for a license to sell spirits, wine and cider, at 227 Chapel street, Town of New Haven. My place of business is not located within 200 feet of a church edifice or public school house, or the premises pertaining thereto, or any postoffice or public library.

To the Board of County Commissioners for New Haven County: I hereby apply for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors, ale, lager beer, Rhine wine and cider, at 37 Union street, Town of New Haven. My place of business is not located within 200 feet of a church edifice or public school house, or the premises pertaining thereto, or any postoffice or public library.

DOMENICK DIBELLA, Applicant. We, the undersigned, electors and taxpayers, as defined by law, of the town of New Haven, hereby endorse the application of the above named for such license. Dated at New Haven, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1898. William Mayer, John Magee, Francesco Fruino, Edward F. Bishop, Harrison Whitney. District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, January 4th, 1898. ESTATE OF M. MANVILLE & CO., of New Haven, in said District, deceased. Pursuant to an order from the Court of Probate for said District, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (unless previously disposed of at private sale), the following real estate, to-wit: The premises situated in the City of New Haven, viz: The frame building on the corner of Wooster and Wallace streets, together with the barn, shed, storehouses, and land on which the same stand; also the four-story brick factory and land situated on the rear of the above on Wallace street. Sale to take place on the premises in said City. Terms made known at time of sale. 184 1/2 FRANCIS POTTER, Trustee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. JAN. 11. SUN RISES, 7:17; MOON RISES, 1:13; HIGH WATER, 8:40.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEW HAVEN. ARRIVED. Sch C. C. Lane, Johnstone, Newport, coal. Sch Van Name & Klug, Brown, Newport News.

CLEARED. Sch Ellipse, Dixon, N. Y. Sch Samuel, Hart.

AUCTION SALE. 141 ORANGE, Tuesday 10 a. m. Not large consignments, but fine goods. Call at R. B. MALLOY'S, Auctioneer.

MALLEY, NEELY & CO. REQUIRE a thoroughly competent engineer, one who has any knowledge of Electric Motors preferred. Call at 111 tf

MAYOR'S ORDER. City of New Haven Jan. 10, 1898. It is hereby ordered that on the occasion of the Well-Karlsruhe wedding ceremony, occurring at the Temple Congregation Mishkan Israel, corner of Orange and Audubon streets, at 5 p. m. Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, all drivers of carriages for the church service shall approach the same from the south, and in single line on the west side of Orange street; and when taking up their passengers, they shall approach the church from the north in single line on the west side of Orange street.

The Superintendent of Police will make the necessary details for the proper enforcement of this order. J. B. FARNSWORTH, Mayor.

ESTATE OF JOHN REYNOLDS, late of New Haven, in said District, deceased. Mary G. Dooly of New Haven having made written application praying that administration of said estate may be granted, as by said application on file in this Court more fully appears, it is ORDERED—That said application be heard and determined at a Court of Probate to be held at New Haven, in said District, on the 13th day of January, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that public notice of the pendency of said application, and of the time and place of the hearing thereon, be given to all parties interested as by said application on file in this Court more fully appears, a circulation in this said District. LIVINGSTON W. CLEVELAND, Judge.

A Slice of the Earth for \$200. FIVE DOLLARS CASH. BALANCE FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH. R. E. BALDWIN

For Sale, Store, Dwelling and Barn, on Grand avenue. Low price, easy terms. Would exchange for a good farm well located. Call on or address GEORGE A. ISBELL, 708 CHAPEL STREET, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale, A desirable residence location on Church street. GEORGE F. NEWCOMB, Room 322 Exchange Building, No. 121 Church street.

WALDRON'S Big Horse Auction, HYPERION STABLES, Chapel street, New Haven, Friday, January 14, 1898, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Two carloads of Drivers, Draughts, Saddlers, Cobs, Express and General Purpose Horses, are to be sold for what they will bring. NO RESERVE. FRIDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, Hyperion Stables, RAIN OR SHINE. 148 tf

Special This Week CORN FLAKES, The new Breakfast Food. This Cereal is absolutely pure, recommended by the highest medical authorities as a most nutritious and easily digested food. Note the price, 7c package, in order to introduce it.

New Raisins, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, And a variety of other Dried Fruits.

New Mixed Nuts 10c lb. New California Honey 10c per glass. Fine Currant Jelly 10c per glass. Try our Canned Peas, Corn, Lima and String Beans, at 9c, 3 for 25c.

N. A. FULLERTON, Proprietor, Boston Grocery, 926 Chapel Street, Branch and Market, 1231 Chapel Street.

Real Estate. FOR RENT. FRONT office, good light; steam heat. 221 tf THE GEORGE H. FORD CO.

TO RENT. PROPERTY for storage of light manufacturing purposes, at 137 High street. Also a barn on the premises for rent. 2105 PHILLIPS & SON.

FOR SALE. 1,000 SET Patent Stove Brick. Every set warranted one year. Orders received 42 tf 703 STATE.

FOR RENT. FINE store, 102 1/2 Chapel street, opposite Yale campus and Hyperion. 144 7c

FURNISHED HOUSE. CENTRALLY located, will be rented until May for about rent of house. JOHN C. PUNDEFORD, d28 tf 16 Church street.

FOR SALE. TWO-FAMILY house on Dwight street, 20 rooms, improvements; good barn; will sell cheap. 148 7c Hubner Building.

FOR RENT. COMFORTABLE, 14-room house, all improvements, 245 Orchard street, near Chapel; at a very modest rent to desirable tenant. Call Office F. M. BROWN & CO. n28 tf

For Sale at 831 Chapel: Two-family house, 11 rooms and improvements, \$25,800. One-family house, 10 rooms, all improvements (8th ward), \$35,500. Money to Loan at 5 per cent.

WM. H. BEECHER & SON. FOR RENT. No. 42 Mansfield street, single house, \$60. No. 254 Crown street, single house, \$75. No. 486 Elm street, single house, \$85. No. 63 Grove street, block house, \$55. No. 137 Humphry street 1st floor, \$40. For particulars, CHARLES H. WEBB, 850 Chapel Street. Open Monday until 8 p. m.

For Sale, ONE-FAMILY HOUSE, WESTERN PART OF THE CITY, EIGHT ROOMS, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, \$43,800. JOHN C. PUNDEFORD, 116 CHURCH STREET. Patent Stove Brick are Cheapest. d2 1y

REAL ESTATE. Central investment properties, improved and unimproved. First-class residences and lots. Desirable two-family dwellings. MONEY TO LOAN. G. W. OSBORN, ROOM 29, BENEDICT BUILDING, 82 CHURCH STREET.

For Sale, DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, No. 232 and 234 FRANKLIN STREET. Six-family house; all in good order. Low price and easy terms. W. D. JUDSON, 828 Chapel street.

IT HAS COME! GREAT boom in Westville real estate. Many new houses to be erected. Beauty of location and rapid transit to the city. Competing electric lines place residents within fifteen minutes of city center. Desirable lots for sale. H. C. PARDEE, 1418 tf 122 Fountain street, Westville.

NEW TONTINE HOTEL, GEORGE T. WHITE, Manager. The newest hotel in town. Remodeled from the kitchen up. Everlasting thoroughly modern and convenient. Two dining rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Restaurant open until midnight. Banquets served. COLD STORAGE. Cuts and services unequalled. Special attention to Theater Parties and Banquets. at Hygeia in the new cafe. See the antique room in the new cafe. 127

For Sale, House and Lot on State street; lot 50x150. Good location. Terms can be made very EASY, if desired. For particulars, call at Morwin's Real Estate Office, 145 746 Chapel Street.

TO LOAN, \$100,000, in Sums to Suit. HENRY A. PALLMAN, 116 Church Street, Rooms 9 and 11.

Trager's Hotel and Restaurant, Reopened under the management of GEO. T. SANDALLS. Formerly with Park Ave. Hotel, N. Y. Cuisine and service unequalled. Special attention to Theater Parties and Banquets. 145 tf

A High Grade Home FOR SALE IN WEST HAVEN. A strictly modern eight-room house, a home to be proud of. Thoroughly built of best materials; large reception hall, with tiled fireplace; bathroom large and pleasant, with open plumbing; light, cheerful kitchen. Think of having eight fine closets; polished floors in hall, kitchen and bathroom; gas; two water closets, furnace, cemented cellar; laundry with set tubs in basement. One of the best homes for the price in this county. Now ready to decorate. Shown with pleasure. Easy terms. FREDRIQUE R. LEWIS Mornings at 833 Chapel street, New Haven; afternoons at 82 Center st., West Haven.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE LATE GEORGE A. BASSERMAN'S, Situated on the corner of State and Hook streets, consisting of dwelling house, brewery, and about three acres of land. Can be purchased at 25 per cent. of its original cost. Money to Loan in Sums to Suit. L. G. HOADLEY, ROOM 2, HOADLEY BUILDING, 49 Church Street. Office open evenings.

THE NATIONAL TRADESMEN'S BANK. New Haven, Conn., Dec. 11th, 1897. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 60 Orange street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The right to elect any or all bids is reserved. J. G. HOOPER, Sec'y. New Haven, January 8, 1898. THE NATIONAL TRADESMEN'S BANK.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW HAVEN. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second National Bank of New Haven, for the election of directors and the transaction of other lawful business, will be held at the banking house, 60 Orange street, New Haven on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 12 m. New Haven, December 11, 1897. YALE NATIONAL BANK, New Haven, Conn.

THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898. Pools open from 11 o'clock a. m. to 12 m. d11 271 tf J. A. RICHARDSON, Cashier.

ESTATE OF GEORGE BALDWIN, late of New Haven, in said District, deceased. The Court of Probate for the District of New Haven hath limited and appointed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said deceased to bring in their claims against said estate. Those who neglect to exhibit their claims within said time will be deemed. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to J. H. COAN, Administrator. 141 3t

FOR SALE. THE newly built and modern plant of the "Talent Forge Works," for the manufacture of Car Axles and Heavy Forgings, consisting of five Boilers, three Engines, one large Buffalo Blower, Lathes, Tools, etc. A Belmont & Miles Steam Hammer, 2 Trip-hammers, Shears, Cranes, Trolleys, Trucks, Cars, etc. Everything complete to being set on one day's notice. Side track connection, and water frontage. If not sold at private sale, it will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Wednesday, February 16th, at 2:30 p. m. For further particulars, call on or address W. D. LUM, Trustee, 42 Church St., New Haven, Conn. 145 1/2

FOR SALE. Two-family House, Peck Street, \$3,000.

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

SITUATION WANTED. A girl to do general housework; with references. 75 CARLISLE ST. 141 1/2

SITUATION WANTED. A MALE bookkeeper; state age, experience, and wages expected. Address: POST OFFICE BOX 155. 141 1/2

A SITUATION to do general housework. Inquire at 625 GRAND AVE. 141 1/2

A YOUNG man for housework; must bring his recommendations. 141 1/2 SHERMAN AVE.

SITUATION by competent woman to do cooking or general housework; best city references. 141 1/2 155 WASHINGTON ST.

SITUATION as foreman or manager on a farm by man of 30 years' experience; usual place preferred; terms moderate. Address: G. E. FARNSWORTH, 141 1/2 1410 7c

SITUATION by Swedish girl to do general housework, small family. 141 1/2 49 BISHOP ST.

COMPETENT housework girls for best situations good wages. Mrs. BARR, 141 1/2 126 Court street.

SITUATION as cookman by young Swedish man; can furnish best of references. 146 60d6* 12 CANAL STREET, second bell.

SITUATION by a first-class cook and a very good laundry; best references from first-class Hartford families. Please call. 141 1/2 117 LLOYD ST.

SITUATION by a capable cook; would do waiting or general housework; regular. 141 1/2 50 PRINCETON ST.

MANURE WANTED, Patent Stove Brick Bake Heat. 147 7c BOX 57, Highwood, Conn.

COMMERCIAL travelers and canvassers by reliable houses for the best of references. Liberal pay. Address: HOLLAND & HOKE MFG. CO., 80 Greenwich street, New York. d20 1m

BEST Swedish and German servants are all secured here. Employment Agency. 149 7c 775 CHAPEL ST. Patent Stove Brick Bake Heat. 43 1y

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY of milk per day. 147 7c BOX 37, Highwood, Conn.

FOR SALE, ONE 10-top end-spring Runabout; used but little; in excellent condition. 148 7c THE BROCKETT & TUTTLE CO. Patent Stove Brick Last Longest. d2 1y

FOR SALE, A RELIABLE horse, weight 1000 lbs.; will sell cheap. Inquire F. A. IYER, 146 7c 106 Goffe street.

ONE reversible seat Crap at a very low price; all in good condition. TUTTLE CO. 146 7c THE BROCKETT & TUTTLE CO.

SLEIGHS. SPEEDING, driving, business, and bolts. 145 7c D. W. BALDWIN, corner Crown and Park.

PURITAN Spider Phaeton, Baby Brougham, both rubber tired; also coach harness and harness. Apply to HUBERT AND H. 860 Temple Street. 145 7c

ONE side-bar Russian Surrey; a new carriage, but shabby; will sell at half price. Inquire at 146 7c THE BROCKETT & TUTTLE CO.

NOTICE. All parties are hereby notified not to trust anyone on my account from this date. All bills and heretofore contracted on my account will be paid within ninety days. 148 3c THOS. F. FITZPATRICK. Patent Stove Brick fit any stove. d2 1y

UNDERTAKERS' NOTICE. Bids for the burial of the pauper dead of the City of New Haven for one year from January 22d will be opened Thursday, January 20th, 1898, at 10 a. m., at the office of the Department of Charities and Correction, room 2, City Hall. Specifications may be obtained at said office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. New Haven, January 8, 1898. 1410 3t

BAKERS' NOTICE. Bids for the furnishing of bread for Springville Home for three months from January 22d will be opened Thursday, January 20th, 1898, at 10 a. m., at the office of the Department of Charities and Correction, room 2, City Hall, at which office specifications may be obtained. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. J. G. HOOPER, Sup't. New Haven, January 8, 1898. 1410 3t

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FOR SALE. Two-family House, Peck Street, \$3

THE BARBERS' COLLEGE. The Old-Fashioned "Tonsorial Artist" Condemns Its Graduates.

AN OPEN LETTER. From Miss May Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

grounds that body had dispossessed him. "Well," said the foreman, reluctantly...

Jewelers. A Convincing Argument! People who want a watch that is a reliable time-keeper go to

Announcement. After 30 years of successful business (in which time we have occupied two stores) we have decided to terminate our lease...

Miscellaneous. Philadelphia Dental Rooms, 781 CHAPEL STREET. BEST SET OF TEETH ON RUBBER BASE, \$8.00

Travellers' Guide, New York, New Haven and Hartford B. R. November 28, 1893.

Let anyone who holds this doctrine ask the man who is shaving or shampooing him with quickness and care...

formance, and will come to Rome on January 4 to act at the Teatro Valle, while awaiting for the conclusion of the arrangements for a Theatre of the Muses...

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED SWINDLING. New York, Jan. 10. - W. F. Geardes, a member of the Consolidated stock and petroleum exchange here...

WELLS & GUNDE. No. 788 Chapel Street. HAVE YOU SEEN our choice display of Xmas novelties...

M. F. Bristol, 854 Chapel Street. U. S. N. Deck Paint. A Paint for Floors, Interior and Exterior. Dries Hard in One Night.

EARLE & SEYMOUR, SOLICITORS OF American and Foreign PATENTS, 868 Chapel Street, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Resolved. That hereafter we will make it our aim to please our patrons in every particular.

For \$25 in eight weeks the barbers' college will turn an inexperienced lad, wholly lacking in conversational powers...

Whenever one looks at Signora Duse one cannot help realizing that her figure, expression and gestures reveal the artist born. Her father and grandfather were, in fact, comedians.

modern policeman does not proclaim his coming to the evil door by shouting or by carrying a lantern. He does his work more quietly and effectively than the old-fashioned town watchman.

Fine Holiday Goods At KIRBY'S Old Reliable Jewelry Establishment. All the Latest Designs and Novelties.

TOMPSON & BELDEN, 3396-98 State Street. MACHINERY, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Collings, Machinery Steel in all sizes...

THE POND LILY CO., 123 CHURCH STREET, TELEPHONE 826-2.

New Haven Steamboat Co. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Daily Service. (Sundays Excepted)

Although the barbers' college is gone, as far as Philadelphia is concerned, this is how the course was run, according to a barber who was graduated from it.

HE SET THE COURT RIGHT. Henry Everett Was Dissatisfied With the Verdict, and Corrected It.

At four years of age, Eleanora, like Adelaide Ristori, was on the stage, but at fourteen, when her mother died, she had not sufficient money to buy a black dress...

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, AND ALL CLASSES OF CEMETERY WORK. Quarry Owners and Manufacturers.

Tribune Bicycles. Call and examine 1898 MODELS. Brown's Harness Store, 155-157 GEORGE STREET.

Gas Heaters ARE BEST. To one who gets no further, the Reception Room speaks for the mistress and the mansion...

STARIN'S New Haven Transportation Line DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

Third and fourth weeks, review; use of scissors in clipping the back hair; use of hot and cold water towels on shaved faces...

Henry Everett of Constitution, Ohio, once figured in an attorneys' squabble, and a result was a revival of industry at the hospital at Marietta.

It is thus that in all the walks of life and in all occupations, time change and knowledge and efficiency increase. In this respect medical science has kept pace with the advance in other lines.

THOS. PHILLIPS & SON, Main Office, 143 High Street, Branch Office, 148 Sylvan Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1848.

Pennyroyal Pills. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE, LADIES AN ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

L. W. ROBINSON, ARCHITECT, No. 760 Chapel Street.

GLASGOW AND NEW YORK ALLAN STATE LINE. The steamers of this favorite line sail from New York to Glasgow...

Fifth and sixth weeks, shaving begun on "hard faces," the customers (tramps) being furnished by the college; down motions first week, then up and down; complete hair-cutting.

At twenty she has climbed the ladder of fame, and now rivals, if she does not surpass, the great Bernhardt.

At four years of age, Eleanora, like Adelaide Ristori, was on the stage, but at fourteen, when her mother died, she had not sufficient money to buy a black dress...

Rockledge, Gem of the Indian River. New Rockledge Hotel now open. Home-like and attractive. Fine shell roads; horses to drive; rowboats for fishing...

POULTRY SUPPLIES. Sheridans Condition Powder, Rusts, Havens' Egg Producer, Imperial Egg Food, Roup Pills, Rusts Condition Powders.

GIANNI'S PRINTING, 968 GRAND AVE. DOES ALL KINDS OF PRINTING.

American Line NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON (London-New York) Sailing every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

DUSE'S EARLY STRUGGLES. The Hardships She Shared with a Number of Other Prominent Italian Players.

"You must be in order, Mr. Everett," the court observed. "The jury has concluded."

Witchwork. Those who come to us for shoes sometimes think that it must be witchwork that makes it possible for us to fit them so perfectly, quickly and cheaply.

FRANK S. PLATT, 374 State Street. China Nest Eggs 3c each, 25c per dozen. Caponizing Tools and Poultry Markers.

Beef Scrap, Bowker & Bradleys Animal Meal, Ground Oyster Shells, Sea Shells, Cracked and Ground Bone.

H.F. BLOGG & BRO. We Give Trading Stamps For Credit or Cash. FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc. 699 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

The Best SKILL, The Best SOAP, The Best STARCH. Three reasons why the TROY STEAM LAUNDRY does the very best work with practically no wear.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA

PURITY in each leaf. ECONOMY in each pound. STRENGTH in each infusion. NO OTHER TEAS possess the same qualities.

COOPER, COOPER & CO. (LTD.) INDIA AND CEYLON TEA.

"The finest tea the world produces." FOR SALE BY MALLEY, NEELY & CO, Sample Cup Free.

REASONABLENESS OF FREIGHT RATES.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The inter-state commerce commission to-day in an opinion by Commissioner Clements, announced its decision in the case of Fuller E. Calloway of La Grange, Ga., against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, Western Railway of Alabama and Atlanta and West Point Railroad company. The case involved the reasonableness of freight rates from New Orleans to Atlanta, Fairburn, Palmest, Newnan and Hogansville. The commission decides that the rates from New Orleans to La Grange are unreasonable in themselves, and relatively as compared with the rates to Atlanta and the other places mentioned. The rates from New Orleans are higher for the shorter distance to La Grange than for the longer distance over the same line to Hogansville, Newnan, Palmest and Fairburn, all local points on the Atlanta and West Point road, and such higher rates are also held to be in violation of the long and short haul clause. The rates from New Orleans to La Grange are made by combining the through rate to Atlanta with the local rate back from Atlanta to La Grange.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. Washington, Jan. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$241,318,838; gold reserve, \$161,406,106; net silver, \$15,029,902; United States notes in treasury, \$40,064,359; treasury notes of 1890, \$2,968,722; total receipts this day, \$1,410,087; total receipts this month, \$17,004,154; total receipts this year, \$224,764,728; total expenditures this month, \$13,625,000; total expenditures this year, \$220,839,211; deposits in national banks, \$45,641,577.

"AS HE SAILED—AS HE SAILED."

The Famous Captain Kidd, the Pirate. Of Kidd's antecedents not much is known, except that he was a skilful and brave seaman. In 1697 Kidd proceeded to England in order to get a ship and the necessary commissions. Various difficulties were raised by the Admiralty, but Bellamont (the Earl of Bellamont, who was governor of New York and Massachusetts) got over these by persuading some of his friends to subscribe the money required to fit out a ship and collect a crew. Some of the leading men in England took shares in the venture, and amongst them was Somers, the lord high chancellor. Two commissions were obtained for Kidd; one, the ordinary letters of marque to take enemies' ships, there being then war between France and England; and the other—an unusual form of commission, to which Somers set the Great Seal—to capture pirates. When the character of Kidd's expedition was disclosed, the granting of these commissions was made the pretext for a violent attack upon the government by Somers' political opponents. Lastly, the king was induced to make a grant to Bellamont, and his fellow subscribers, of all the pirate goods that Kidd should capture, reserving to the king one-tenth thereof. The Adventure galley was bought, and Kidd took command. Shortly after sailing some of his men were pressed for the navy; and, either because seamen were not to be had in England, or because he preferred a crew of his own countrymen, Kidd sailed for New York to complete his complement. There he made up his crew to 154 men, amongst whom were some of the most notorious pirates in the colony. Whatever Kidd's intentions at this time may have been, it was clear to those in the colony what the probable issue of the expedition would be; and the home government was warned that, by commission report, those who had joined Kidd intended in one way or another to make money out of the job, and that Kidd would never be able to "govern" them. From New York Kidd sailed for the Indian seas, and in a short time the ships of the East India company brought the news that, far from putting

down piracy, Kidd had turned pirate himself. The Red Sea, the Straits of Malacca, and the coasts of India were his cruising ground, and Madagascar was his headquarters. That island was well known as anemporium for pirates, and there Kidd exchanged his booty—the gold, jewels, silks, and spices of the east—for provisions, stores, and ammunition sent out by his fellow-countrymen in the west. So lucrative was this Madagascar trade that one venture from New York is said to have brought in a profit of \$30,000. To Madagascar, therefore, Kidd took his prizes, bartering their cargoes and selling, burning, or sinking the ships. His own craft, the Adventure, soon turned out to be leaky and unseaworthy, so he abandoned her and hoisted his flag on one of his prizes, the Quetta (Quidah) Merchant, a richly loaded vessel of about 500 tons.

Bellamont had been advised of Kidd's arrival on the coast, and laid his plans to secure him. Having been mainly instrumental in sending to sea what had turned out to be a piratical expedition, he felt that his honor was at stake that Kidd should be secured. Kidd had written to Bellamont a letter protesting his innocence, stating that his crew had written upon him, locked him up in his cabin, and committed the piracies against his will, and asking whether, if he came ashore, he would be un molested. Bellamont returned an equivocal answer, intended to quiet Kidd's fears and to induce him to land. Although Bellamont was careful to give no promise of pardon or assurance of safety, the impression left after reading the letter is that Kidd was entrapped into landing, and that, either his crew refused to go further, or that he had hopes of "squaring" Bellamont. To that end he despatched to Bellamont's wife an emissary with a present of jewels, contained in an enamel box. The jewels reached her, but before an hour's gold, which had been despatched in the same vessel, could be received, Kidd found himself in Boston gaily ironed. Bellamont writes to the home government giving full particulars of the arrest, not forgetting to remind the secretary of state that, as vice admiral, he may be entitled to a share of the pirate's effects, and asking that in any case his expenses may be paid out of the same. The sloop, and the crew, and Kidd's goods on board her, he secured; and he showed a commendable zeal in endeavoring to lay hands upon the Quetta Merchant.

Having got Kidd securely lodged in goal, Bellamont's next move was to collect evidence of his guilt. Before arresting him Bellamont had him brought before the council of the colony for examination. Kidd protested his innocence, telling the same story he had told in his letter to the governor—namely, that the practical acts committed by the Adventure were entirely against his will and without his consent. Bellamont, however, reports that Kidd's demeanor under examination was unusual, that he prevailed, and that his story was very suspicious. The statements of several witnesses as to Kidd's going before he landed at Boston were taken; also those of some of his crew, directly intimating him of piracy. These were all sent home to England. By the law of Massachusetts at this date a pirate could not be put to death. Bellamont, therefore, writes home for instructions, and he received orders to send Kidd home for trial, and to send his body with him. This is done. Kidd sails in charge of Captain Daniel Hunt in the Active, then under the orders of Admiral Benbow. The goods and treasure seized in the sloop are duly inventoried, together with the Active, the Quetta Merchant, and the Active, with Kidd and his body on board, arrives in due time in England.

In 1701 Kidd was put upon his trial for the murder of Moore, one of his own crew, whom in a fit of passion he had killed with a bucket. He was also arraigned, together with nine of his crew, upon a charge of piracy. Kidd was convicted upon both charges, and his nine companions upon the charge of piracy, and all were sentenced to death. Five of the crew were subsequently pardoned, but Kidd and the other four were on May 23, 1707, hanged at Execution Dock. To the last Kidd protested his innocence. Although he admitted having killed Moore, he alleged that it was by accident and not premeditated. The accounts of the trial, of which there are several extant, show that the proceedings were, according to modern ideas, not fair. He had no counsel upon the charge of murder; and time was not allowed him to produce a very material document—the French pass of the Quetta Merchant, which was retained by Bellamont. Although its existence was denied by the prosecution, and doubted by the court, a fac-simile of it is amongst the admiralty court records. It is popularly supposed that the pirate's death was more terrible than hanging; that he was tied to a stake during the rising tide, and there left until the water flowed over his head. There is no evidence amongst the records of the admiralty court that this abominable practice was ever in use in England. On the contrary, there are documents of the sixteenth century showing that pirates were hanged; and it is certain that Kidd and his companions suffered that death.

The most curious document amongst the admiralty court records is the sale catalogue of Kidd's treasure. The catalogue itself is printed, but the names of the buyers, and the sums bid, are written in the left and right hand margins. The total sum realized after deducting sale expenses and customs duty, was \$71,890, of which \$2,355 was restored to Bradburn and others. \$50 allowed to Kidd to defray the expense of his defence, and \$13 given to the gaoler for the keep of the black boy and girl. The total amount of bullion sold was 1,231 ounces of gold, and 2,905 ounces of silver. The net proceeds of the sale, after deducting the sums mentioned above, was \$63,742. This sum was in 1706, given by Queen Anne to Greenwich Hospital.—Scottish American.

DAUDET AND HIS CHARACTERS. Daudet knew most of his characters. As an under-secretary to De Morny, he picked up gossip about the kings and queens who took refuge from revolutionary subjects in Paris. But he was unjust to the king of Naples, to whom he gave the title king of Illyria. The cap he made for Francis II. would, however, have fitted one of his half-brothers. Daudet had glimpses of this royal family of Hanover from the rustic lane in which he lived when they resided in the Avenue de Montaigne. That lane went from the avenue near the corner of the house through the fields to the Quartier Marboeu. It was a curious little England. Bookmakers, coachmen, jockeys, had lath and plaster villas on each side. Cows and goats grazed in tiny paddocks. Daudet had as fellow lodgers Hanoverian and English servants of George V. All was fresh that came to his net. He sketched the blind king and the Princess Frederica with a true pencil. But he was unfair to Dr. Campbell, who figures as Jenkins beside the Duc de Mora's (de Morny's) death bed. A better person never lived than Campbell. Idiot as Barancy in "Jack" was thought to resemble a most exalted lady who had the fatal gift of beauty.

Daudet had a lurking kindness for sinners. He pitied them, for he could not see how in the long run they could succeed in anything. But the self-righteous were more offensive to him. I think he was right in saying that men and women who pass for having never sinned are unpleasant companions, and from the day of judgment standard, perhaps the worst sinners of all. The sensibility shown in "Jack" and other works did not extend to animals. Daudet, thought a Cigalar, was deaf to the chirp of grasshopper and cricket. Birds had no place in his rural sketches. He could not understand the touching beauty of the "last friend" at the poor man's funeral. Animals were simply brutes to Daudet. At best they were warnings to human beings not to live merely to eat, sleep and leave posterity behind them. They sometimes were vicious incarnate. Such were the fox, the serpent, the scorpion. What a selfish, heartless thing the ant! It had a head, if you will, but it was the sort of head that organizes labor in sooty factory towns. The dog was the bestial beast of any. Daudet fed a young drawing room where he saw a lap-dog.—Paris Letter London Truth.

BRITISH REGIMENTAL PETS.

One of the articles in the January number of the English Illustrated is that on Regimental Pets. One of the most favored of these was "Bob," the regimental dog of the Second Battalion Royal Berkshire regiment. "Bob" accompanied the Sixty-sixth of Afghanistan in 1839, and distinguished himself highly at the battle of Malwaid. Though man after man was cut down he kept on running to the front, barking fiercely at the enemy, until at length a bullet laid him flat. The wound, however, was not fatal. After a painful journey of six weeks, "Bob" found his way to Kandahar, recognized his old corps, and accompanied it once again into action. When the regiment returned to England the next year he received great honor at the hands of the queen. A year later "Bob" was run over and killed in the Isle of Wight.

"Jock" was the name given to a dog who attached himself to the band of the Forty-second (Black Watch). He had a favorite trick of barking for a penny, upon receipt of which he would trot off to the canteen and buy a large biscuit. Once the canteen man thought to get the best of him, and only handed a small broken biscuit in exchange for his penny. "Jock" made a great fuss, running up and down the canteen, howling and barking, until ultimately one of the men gave him another penny. Immediately "Jock" jumped up to the canteen, showed his coin, and bolted out to the canteen of the next regiment, where his purchases were duly made. From that day he taboed his own canteen, and whenever he got a penny only put in an appearance there to show his money, and then took his custom elsewhere. If all stories be true, this is one also.

The pets which occupy the highest position in the service are the goats belonging to the Welsh regiments. "Taffy," who belongs to the Thirtieth battalion of the Welsh regiment, is a tremendous fellow, and marches at the head of the regiment, where his outposts to the battalion by the queen in 1894. On one occasion he took umbrage at the presence of volunteers so close to his regiment and in the course of a rather contemptuous tour of inspection came "turn out the guard," which he did very effectively. Then he amused himself by charging and sending the startled volunteers flying, until finally the latter had to go for him with the butts of their rifles and brooms. In the end "Taffy" quietly trotted off apparently well satisfied with his fun.

Financial.

A Halt in the Bull Movement. New York, Jan. 10.—There was a halt movement on the stock exchange to-day, the upward course of prices meeting with some obstacles. The buoyancy manifested by some especial stock was not sufficient to overcome the general tendency entirely and prices as a rule are somewhat lower. There was some pressure for London account and prices of Americans were lower in London before the opening here. There was a disposition reported from that center to take an unfavorable view of the

ture of values in this country. There was also some selling to realize in continuation of Saturday's profit taking. The readiness of traders to realize gave weight to the opinion of some of the professionals that technical conditions were not good at present for a prolonged rise. This opinion is based on a belief that large lines of stocks are already in the hands of speculators awaiting a rise. These holdings, it is argued, might be dislodged by a slight reaction and passed to the hands of large combined interests. Doubtless the fear of some such manoeuvre caused some of the smaller operators to pause in their buying to-day. It also gave confidence to the bears who sold some of the leading stocks quite aggressively. The market was, however, dull as compared with the latter part of last week. The activity of Cleveland, Grain and Wheeling, one of the few Ohio coal roads to escape a defeat on its obligations, was extended to-day to Hooking Valley and Wheeling and Lake Erie. The common stock of the former rose over a point and the preferred stock over 3 points. The Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks also advanced, but moved in quite an erratic manner. Tennessee Coal was also strong apparently in sympathy with this group. Illinois Central was in demand on the strength of its statement of earnings which showed an increase in gross receipts of December of nearly \$459,000, and in net for November of \$93,438, as compared with the corresponding periods last year. The buying of Northern Pacific stocks was also very heavy, blocks running from 1,000 to 4,000 shares changing hands quite frequently. As a result the preferred closes 1% higher at 62 1/2, which is a new high record. Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, Pittsburg, C. & C., St. Louis, Manhattan and Metropolitan Street Railway were other stocks to show activity. In New York Central, on the other hand, lost a point on realising. There was some disappointment in view of Saturday's bank statement, the continued firmness of money which did not lean below 3 per cent. Foreign exchange also continued firm. The bond market was quite active to-day and prices held firm in face of some realizing in the speculative issues. Total sales \$3,575,000. United States old 4s coupon, are 3/4 lower bid.

Following are the closing prices reported by Prince & Whitley, bankers and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center street, New Haven: Bid Asked.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for Adams Express, American Cotton Oil Co., American Express, American Sugar Refining Co., etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for B. & N. Y. A. L. Co., Danbury & Norwalk, Holyoke & Westfield, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for New Haven City, New Haven City & Electric Co., etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for U. S. 4s, U. S. 5s, U. S. 6s, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for New York Cotton Exchange, January, February, March, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Includes entries for A. L. Top & S. Fe By Reg g 4s, A. L. Top & S. Fe By Reg g 4s, etc.

ANNOUNCEMENT. We have just purchased Five Hundred (500) Pianos for our various stores throughout the New England states and we will sell them at FACTORY PRICES. M. STEINERT & SONS', 777 CHAPEL ST.

Table with columns: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, POKE, LARD. Includes entries for Chicago Market, Reported over private wire by H. C. Freedman & Co., etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Includes entries for City Bank, New Haven County National, etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Includes entries for B. & N. Y. A. L. Co., Danbury & Norwalk, etc.

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Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Includes entries for B. & N. Y. A. L. Co., Danbury & Norwalk, etc.

Financial. Money to Loan. At one hour's notice, on Furniture, Pianos and all kinds of personal property, which may remain in possession. Help and others having undivided interest in estate may secure loans on same without delay. We also loan on stocks, bonds, diamonds and watches, or any good collateral. All payments reduce both principal and interest. Lowest rates and no publicity. Collateral Bankers and Brokers, Room 216, First National Bank Building.

KENNEDY & SMITH. Security Insurance Co. of New Haven. OFFICE, 31 CENTER STREET. Cash Assets January 1, 1897, \$755,068.43.

Investments. \$4,000 New Haven Street Railway 5 per cent. Bonds. \$1,000 Danbury & Bethel Railway 5 per cent. Bonds. \$3,000 Norwalk Tramway Co.'s 5 per cent. Bonds. \$4,000 Naumkeag Street Railway 5 per cent. Bonds.

The Chas. W. Scranton Co. INVESTMENT BROKERS, 840 Chapel Street. FIRE INSURANCE. Always get the best when it costs no more.

North's Insurance Agency, 20 CHURCH STREET. Investment Securities. New Haven Street Railway Co. (Edgewood division) 5 per cent. bonds.

VERMILYE & CO. Bankers and Brokers. 16 and 18 NASSAU STREET, New York City. Dealers in Investment Securities.

ESTABLISHED 1878. H. C. FRIEDMAN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, and 23 CHURCH STREET, POLLS' BUILDING, NEW HAVEN.

Prinice & Whitley, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center Street, New Haven.

KENNEDY & SMITH, BANKERS, ROOMS 213 to 216, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. 6 Per Cent. on Deposits.

National Tradesmen's Bank. NEW HAVEN, CONN. Capital, \$300,000 Surplus and Profits, \$175,000.

THE THE Union Trust Company. NEW HAVEN. CAPITAL, \$100,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Entertainments. HYPERION. 20 Rounds at 15¢. DAN MURPHY vs. JACK COSTON. 10 Rounds at 12¢. CHARLIE KELLY vs. JIM GANFIELD. 10 Rounds at 12¢. JACK WARD vs. GEORGE MUNROE. Gallery, 50¢; Balcony, \$1.00; Orchestra, \$1.50; Box or Ring Seats, \$2.00. Jan 12.

HYPERION THEATER. Franklin Athletic Club, AL. H. WOOD, MANAGER. State Championship Contest. Wednesday Evening, January 12. 20 Rounds at 15¢. DAN MURPHY vs. JACK COSTON. 10 Rounds at 12¢. CHARLIE KELLY vs. JIM GANFIELD. 10 Rounds at 12¢. JACK WARD vs. GEORGE MUNROE. Gallery, 50¢; Balcony, \$1.00; Orchestra, \$1.50; Box or Ring Seats, \$2.00. Jan 12.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Matinees Tuesday and Wednesday. THE LAND OF THE LIVING. PRICES—Matinee, 10c, 20c, and 30c. Night, 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c. Thurs., Friday and Sat., Matinee 5c. and Sat., 7c. GIBBY vs. JACK GIBBY.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP. GAMES AT QUINNIPAC RINK Every Tuesday and Friday Evening. Tuesday, January 11th. WATERBURY vs. NEW HAVEN. Friday, January 14th. HARTFORD vs. NEW HAVEN. Game called at 9 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Jan 10.

Boody, McLellan & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange. BONDS AND STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. Also Cotton, Grain and Provisions. INVESTMENT.

John C. Clark, Manager. Private Wires to New York and Chicago. Stocks and Bonds for Sale. \$2,000 Northampton RR. 6's of 1900. \$5,000 New London Gas & Electric gold 5's. \$6,000 Bridgeport Traction Co. 1st 5's. 10 shares New Haven Water Co. 25 shares Swift & Company. 50 shares Peck Still & Wilcox. 30 shares Consolidated Rolling Stock. 50 shares Winchester Avenue RR. 50 shares Security Insurance Co.

January Investments. New Haven Water Co. stock. New York & New Haven RR. Co. stock. Southern New England Telephone stock. Swift & Company 4 per cent. bonds. Danbury & Bethel Street RR. stock. Hoosier Creek RR. Co. guaranteed stock. Norwich Street Railway 1st mtg. 5 per cent. Gold bonds. New London Gas & Electric Co. 1st mtg. Gold 5's. Town of Bristol, Conn., 4 per cent. bonds of 1921. Lynde & Boston RR. 1st mtg. Gold 5's of 1903. Bridgeport Traction Co. 1st mtg. Gold 5's of 1923. For sale by M. B. NEWTON & CO., Investment Bankers, 30 Orange Street.

DEFY BURGLARY, FIRE, FORGERIES. By Hiring a Safe in the Vault of Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. Annual rental of safe from FIVE to SIXTY DOLLARS. Absolute security for Bonds, Stocks, Wills, Bullion, Estate, Jewelry, Precious Stones, and all evidences of value. Access to vaults through the banking room of the Mechanics Bank. 72 CHURCH CO. CENTER STREET. Coupon notes for convenience of patrons. All persons interested are cordially invited to inspect the company's premises; open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. TROMAS F. TROWBRIDGE, President. OLIVER S. WHITE, Vice President. CHARLES H. TROWBRIDGE, Sec. & Treas.

THE Union Trust Company. NEW HAVEN. CHARTERED by the State of Connecticut with authority to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee under will or deed. Is a legal depository of money paid into Court, all Public Trust Funds. Authorized trustee for Municipalities, Corporations and Individuals, and administrators trusts of all kinds. Empowered to act as registrar of stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness, manage sinking funds, and do all business of an estate as is usually done by Trust Companies. It also does a general Banking business, collecting, and receiving deposits, and receiving deposits. The principal of each Trust is invested by itself and kept separate and apart from the general assets of the Company. This Company is by law regularly examined by a Bank Examiner of the State of Connecticut. HENRY HOTCHKISS, President. RICHARD S. BISHOP, Treasurer.

\$25,000 To Loan on Real Estate in Sums to Suit. JOHN E. LOMAS, INVESTMENTS, FIRE INSURANCE AND SURETY BONDS. 817 Chapel Street. Telephone 256-2.

COSGROVE'S CORNER, Church and Crown Streets. is now a busy center of traffic for the SHOE TRADE. Warm lined Slippers and Shoes. Fleece lined Rubber Boots and Arctics. Trading Coupons. This Great River of Shoes rises at 126 Crown Street, flows westerly and empties into Church Street at No. 45. M. E. COSGROVE.

The Journal and Courier

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

Tuesday, January 11, 1898.

Have it sent to you. The Journal and Courier will be sent to any address by mail at the same terms as it is delivered in the city. 15 cents a week; 50 cents a month.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

- Auction Sale—B. B. Mallory. Application—Michele Torano. Application—Domenick Di Bella. Cylon Tea—Malley, Neely & Co. Dr. Greene's Nervura—At Druggists'. Princes—D. S. Cooper Co. Daily Doings—Malley, Neely & Co. Engineer Required—Malley, Neely & Co. Estate George Baldwin—Frobate Notice. Fine Watches—The H. Ford Co. Fish—A. Kelsey Jones. For Sale—Store—George A. Isbell. For Sale—Residence—J. W. Newcomb. Good Geese—Public Market. Help Furnished—At Bartolomew's. More Sales—Howe & Stetson. Mayor's Order—E. B. Farnsworth. Now the Time—Chas. Monson Co. Office Furniture—Chamberlain's. Postum—At Grocers'. Quinipiac Club—Polo Championship. Teas, Coffees, Spices—Thomas. To-morrow—E. M. Brown & Co. Witchwork—A. B. Greenwood. Wanted—Bookkeeper—Postoffice Box 153. Wanted—Situation—75 Carlisle Street. Wanted—Situation—7 Nicoll Street. Wanted—Situation—625 Grand Avenue. Wanted—Young Man—130 Sherman Avenue. Wanted—Situation—153 Washington Street.

WEATHER RECORD.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1898, 8 p. m. Weather forecast for Tuesday: For New England: Colder; northwesterly winds.

Local Weather Report.

Table with 2 columns: Time (7:40 A.M., 3:40 P.M.) and Weather (Barometer, Temperature, Rel. Humidity, Wind Direction, Wind Velocity, Clouds, Precipitation, etc.)

Brief Mention.

High water to-day, 12:37 a. m. Insurance & Loans, Chas. Wilson & Co. Two family house, \$2,600. R. E. Baldwin. Miss Rosella J. Welsh, postmistress at Highwood, who has been quite ill, is now improving.

Lawyer James H. Webb, who was reported as very ill at his home in Hamden, is improving rapidly. Thomas E. Newton, the West Haven newsdealer, who was critically ill with typhoid fever last week, is now improving.

The Working Girls' club of Center church will give a social and entertainment in the church chapel on Wednesday night of this week.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Center church will be held on Thursday evening of this week. A social supper will follow.

Prof. Herbert E. Smith of Yale has been reappointed state chemist by Governor Cooke for two years from November 29, 1897.

Mr. F. B. Shuster, proprietor of the John Adt & Son factory, who has been ill about ten weeks, continues to improve, and yesterday was able to be out riding for an hour or two.

The January meeting of the New Haven Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held in Center church chapel this Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. An address will be given by Mrs. Christie from Turkey.

The C. E. Longley company has been organized to do a general clothing business with a capital of \$50,000, with 1,000 shares of \$50 each, \$10,000 paid in. The subscribers are C. E. Longley, 997 shares; George D. Post, C. P. Goodspeed and Walter A. Scott, one share each.

Lawyer Tyner yesterday instituted suit against Luigi Sappiano of Putnam street. The complainant, James Riccioni, avers that he paid \$50 to the defendant, the latter in return to secure him employment at Sargent & Co.'s, which he failed to do. The defendant's body was attached in the suit by a deputy sheriff and the hearing will come before a justice of the peace.

The funeral services for Lillie Matthews, the child who was fatally injured by the trolley cars last week and died at the New Haven hospital on Sunday afternoon, will be held to-day at 2:30 p. m. at the City Mission hall, corner of Court and State streets. The little girl was a member of the Mission Sunday school, where her little brother also attends. Rev. Mr. Mossman will conduct the service, in which Judge Cleveland, the superintendent of the Sunday school, will also assist. The members of the Sunday school are especially invited to be present, with all others who in this way desire to express their sympathy for the bereaved family.

Negotiations are now pending and are very likely to be consummated before the beginning of February, whereby Mr. A. C. Traeger will become the manager of Temple Bar, corner of Temple and Center streets. The establishment is at present conducted by Edward Oakley, who succeeded the late Mrs. Moriarity. Mrs. Moriarity, with her husband, Frank Moriarity, made the place famous with Yale students years ago. Mr. Oakley has been connected with the establishment for twenty-one years, and has been proprietor for about eight years. Of course, only the business can be sold, as in the event of the deaths of the late Mrs. Moriarity's son and his wife, the property is to be divided between the New Haven and St. Francis' orphan asylums.

GOSPEL MEETING AT WINCHES-TER'S. A meeting under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. will be held this noon at the Winchester Arms company at 12:45. H. B. Gibbud of Springfield will address the men.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty cents a bottle. All M.W.F. & J.

ABOUT YALE DEMOCRACY

AN INTERESTING EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON THIS SUBJECT.

Yale Alumni Weekly Speaks Pointedly—The Advances in Prices of Dormitory Rooms in Recent Years Against Tradition of Yale—The Campus a Reproduction of the World Outside.

In an editorial on "How Much Do We Prize Yale Democracy?" published in the issue of January 6, the Yale Alumni Weekly has the following which will be of interest to all graduates of Yale and to those who are interested in the welfare of the old institution:

"The point is whether the student's environment and the effect upon his character is to be considered a cardinal point in the government of Yale—that is, not any less important than the method of instruction in the principal studies and the character of the men who instruct and influence the students. The regulation of instruction at Yale and the choice of men is not altogether governed by commercial considerations. Yale instruction must be of the first order and the men who give it must be the best men available. It is a part of the immemorial tradition of the place. It is an ideal, set up by the founders and perpetuated by generation after generation, from which no corporation would dare deviate, but which each set of trustees feels called upon rather to develop and raise still higher. Should the corporation of Yale say that the depreciation of certain securities would make it necessary to cut the salaries of the principal professors and to lop off certain branches of instruction, its members would undoubtedly be soon informed of how far short they fell, in the minds of their fellows, from the standard of what the governors of Yale should be. The men of Yale would ask them why they had not frankly come forward and said to the graduates and to the friends of Yale that the university was in need of money for carrying on its instruction."

"We confess to much surprise that the frequent advance in the price of rooms at Yale, with a scale set in certain buildings which is practically prohibitory to certain classes of students, has not raised in a more general way a similar protest. It is a tradition of the place that there should be no barrier to the most perfect association between men on the score of difference in their bank accounts; and this fact has counted greatly for the glory and benefit of Yale."

"But for several years the government of Yale, in regard to the student's environment, has gone on the same principle as govern the environment of men in the outside world. Such a plan leaves the campus far from the ideal place of which we grow eloquent at alumni meetings. It makes it simply a reproduction of the world outside. It allows no particularly favorable influences for the development of those traits, which must become very strongly implanted in youth, if they are not to be crushed out afterwards by the conventions of worldly wisdom."

"Do we really want to teach men here to gauge men by what they are, rather than by what they have or what position their family holds in the world? When a millionaire's son comes within these gates, do we principally desire for him that he may be pushed up against a farmer's sturdy son and receive from him such benefit as can come from association with a man of simple force and strong principle and inherent love of that which is good and true—these things alone, without the pleasing accessories of finish which wealth can give? Do we especially desire, when the boy comes to New Haven with only his own hands and head and spirit to carry him and having had little opportunity to know men and the ways of the world, that he be sure, as soon as possible, to meet one who has had the advantage of all the refining process which money and social situation can command? And do we wish these two, in as early and frequent association as possible, to altogether forget the dollars-and-cents difference in their condition and the distinction of lineage? Do we wish them, above all else, to find out, each what is in the other, and rate him accordingly, so that after four years together they may go out into the world, the one fearing nothing in the way of the advantage which others have from wealth or position, and the other rating nothing half as high as character?"

"Or do we think this thing will take care of itself, and we can do anything whatever, however unfavorable to ideal conditions, just because Yale students have generally been manly fellows and given a healthy tone to the life here, and because the traditions of Yale are all that way?"

"Or really don't we care? If we do, it is a good time to say so, when Yale has again shown the power of her better self after some years in which that better self was partially eclipsed. Or do we still wish to go on very blindly, and so invite a more complete eclipse? If not, why is it not well when we meet around the jovial alumni banquet board to take a few minutes from singing and from glorification to talk about these things?"

TUTTLE MAKES PROPOSITION. Committee Visits Him in Regard to Somers' Suit. Messrs. A. F. Howe, S. E. Gesner and N. J. Bailey, the committee appointed by the Derby board of aldermen to meet Attorney J. Birney Tuttle of this city, counsel for Henry Somers in his \$10,000 suit against the city of Derby, called upon Mr. Tuttle yesterday morning at his office in this city for the purpose of settling the case, if possible. The attorney made them a proposition, the particulars of which they are not at liberty to give to the press, but which they will lay before the board at a special meeting to be called for some night this week, possibly Wednesday night.

A TOTAL LOSS. Lewes, Del., Jan. 10.—Asatague station reports: Captain Gibbons, of the tug North America says the brig Mason, from Bermuda, bound for Philadelphia, ashore on Turners Lump, has rolled over and will be a total loss. The tug left the station with the crew at 11 a. m. to-day. The high tides now prevailing will be favorable for floating the schooner Virginia Rulon, before reported ashore.

WITH THE LODGES.

Several Installations and Elections Held Last Night—The Plumbers' Dance.

In the Masonic Temple on Church street last night the newly elected officers of Connecticut Rock lodge, No. 92, were installed by Past Master H. C. Fisher, assisted by Past Master Phil Parler. After the installation ceremonies a sumptuous banquet was enjoyed by those present and many speeches were made. The officers installed were: F. M., George P. Gundelshimer; S. W., Charles Rauchfus; J. W., E. Wadsworth; treasurer, H. Presentis; secretary, C. C. Wanner; chaplain, A. R. Speise; S. D., L. Streitlein; J. D., Max L. Rittner; S. S., Charles Arzberger; J. S., J. Christman; marshal, M. Hessler; Tyler, P. Haller.

ST. CECELIA T. A. B. St. Cecilia T. A. B. society will celebrate the second anniversary of their organization next Friday night, January 14, in Warner hall. An excellent musical and literary programme has been prepared for the occasion. Refreshments will also be served.

At a regular meeting of the society last night officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Miss Mary Sullivan; vice president, Miss Minnie Healy; recording secretary, Miss Mamie Noonan; financial secretary, Miss Hannah Driscoll; treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Miller.

TENTH ANNUAL RECEPTION. In Arion hall last night the tenth annual reception and soiree was given by the Journeymen Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' union, No. 21. There was a large, jolly crowd present and the evening was a very enjoyable one. Fitzgerald's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing.

PHOENIX LODGE, A. O. U. W. The officers of Phoenix lodge, No. 43, A. O. U. W., were last night installed by Deputy Grand Master Howard of the Putnam lodge. Two applications for membership were received and three candidates will be initiated at the regular meeting next Monday night.

The officers installed were Past Master H. B. Everett; master workman, George Oldershaw, Jr.; foreman, A. N. Ford; organizer, William C. Tammidge; guide, James Burnes; inside watch, Fred Rockwell; outside watch, Charles Buttricks; recording secretary, H. E. Marsh; receiver, J. L. Clark; financier, George E. Frisbie.

Among those present were Past Masters Howard, Couch, Russell, Hodgkirk and Mix of Israel Putnam lodge. MONTWESSE LODGE, I. O. O. F. Next Monday night in Red Men's hall District Deputy Grand Master Dr. Pitman will install the officers of Montwesse lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F. A social session and general good time will follow.

C. N. G. MAN DEAD. Middletown, Jan. 10.—William Pardee, for twenty-eight years a member of the Connecticut National Guard, died at his home in Portland, this afternoon, after a brief illness of pneumonia, aged thirty-seven. He leaves a wife and three children. The deceased formerly resided in New Britain and was first lieutenant in Company E, First regiment, New Britain. About a year ago he entered the employ of the Pickering Governor company and removed to Portland. He at once joined Company H, Second regiment, of Middletown, and was made sergeant, the only available office. Funeral services will be held from Trinity church, Portland, Wednesday at 3 p. m., and Company H will attend in a body and will conduct a military funeral.

WEEK OF PRAYER. The Central Young Men's Christian association is observing the week of prayer this week, holding gospel meetings every evening at the rooms, H. B. Gibbud of Springfield gives an address each evening. All men are invited.

POLO RESULT. At Wallingford—Harford, 12; Wallingford 5.

DEATHS. KLEIN—In this city, January 10th, Wilhelm I. Klein, aged 74. Notice of funeral hereafter.

IDEAS. If you want some Wall Papering done—something beyond the ordinary—something that requires taste and ability in the matter of coloring and design we are anxious to prove our ability. The Shop. Carpets and Rugs. CHAS. P. THOMPSON, 60 Orange St.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. FERRY'S BREAD, ROLLS, BISCUITS, ETC., CAN BE OBTAINED ONLY AT 50 Church Street. and there you can get more and better for your money than at any other store in the city. Ferry's Bakery and Cafe, 46 to 50 Church Street.

HAVLAND'S "SAINT LAZARE" PORCELAIN. Always readily matched. CHRISTMAS HAS GONE AND LEFT US WITH MORE Dinner Sets and Lamps than we want, and to reduce stock will give you a \$14.00 Dinner Set for \$10.00. \$10.00 Dinner Set for \$8.50. \$12.00 Gold Dinner Set for \$9.50. \$22.00 Dinner Set for \$15.00. From 20 to 40 per cent. off on LAMPS. ROBINSON & CO., 60 Church Street.

Daily Doings At the MALLEY*NEELY*AND*CO. Stores. Bargain high-tide at the January Housekeepers' Sale. A thousand and more pairs of Blanket Bargains to choose from. Really wonderful savings in Cottons, Linens, Sheetings, etc.

1000 YARDS OF DOUBLE WARP SURAH - 25¢ yd. Woodman! Spare that Tree! The lusty ringing strokes of the broad axe before-inventory-prices are heard in Dress Good Land. Chips of regular selling rates fly thick and fast. Not a stuff is safe from the loftiest monarch of high-priced Transatlantic Novelty to the lowest popular priced home-product. And you! You shall say, when it's all over, with a happy sigh: "Well! They didn't do a thing to Dress Goods Prices in January, did they?"

The Slaying of the Silks! A thousand yards of the best double warp Surah Silks that America can produce, in a full assortment of colors. Grade of goods never over a counter before at less than seventy-five cents.

25¢. 1000 YARDS, 31c. YD. Very rich, Fancy Novelty Silks, in a choicely assorted variety of small and large figures and two-toned effects. Regular price, 49c.

25¢. 1000 YDS., 59c. YD. These are choice Black Jacquard India Silks in twenty-five different designs of a very dainty character. Regular price, 75c.

The Rout of Rich Novelties! Three dollar and a half Imported Dress Goods Novelties for Two Dollars! TERRIBLE, ISN'T IT? Just ten patterns (in Dress lengths only.) High-art affairs, beautiful blendings of silk and wool, in exquisite Brocade effects. Only ten of em! Only \$2.00 a yard.

\$2.50 FOR \$1.50. Genuine Scotch Suitings. About a dozen of the greatest patterns of the season in dress lengths. Choice at \$1.50 yd.

50c FOR 39c. A handsome assortment of Silk and Wool Mixtures, Checks, Plaids and Brocades. Late arrivals or they'd have all been sold for fifty cents a yd. before now. Your choice, 39c.

39c. FOR 29c. Fifty different pieces of Fancy Wool Mixtures, Plaids and Checks—every one a choice sort. Also late-comers or every yard at 39c. Your choice, 29c.

The Battle of the Blacks. Just a hundred and fifty yards of Priestley's famous Black Silk-Warp Henriettas. These goods have never been sold before at less than a dollar a yd., (except here at special sale.) Now all to go at 79c a Yard.

BLACK GRANITE CLOTHS. 350 YARDS of Fine Black All-wool Serge, 52 inches wide. Regular selling value of 89c. All to go at 69c a Yd.

The War on Wash Goods. Better most any money loss than let Inventory see these full shelves, says the Wash Goods Man. And so you save to his sorrow. But it must be! There are others besides these:

12 1/2c FOR 6 1/2c. Two Thousand Yards of pretty Novelty Plaids, Brocades and Checks. Were 12 1/2c. Are 6 1/2c. 6 1/2c FOR 3 1/2c. Delphine Suitings. In rich blue and white and black and white all-over Persian Patterns. Were 6 1/2c. Now 3 1/2c. 12 1-2c. FOR 6 1/2c. Fifteen Hundred Yards of the famous "Tycoon Repps." in figures, stripes and Cashmere Patterns. Were 12 1-2c. Are 6 1/2c.

MALLEY*NEELY*AND*CO. COMPRESSED AIR Carpet Cleaning Works. 100, 106 Court Street. S. A. LEWIS' Storage Warehouses, 35 Olive Street and 262 Whalley Avenue. Largest and most complete facilities in the State. Private apartments securely locked. Packing and transferring.

HOWE & STETSON. More Sales in Progress now, than this store ever before held at one time. Sale of Muslin Underwear, stock of the insolvent Reliable Underwear Co. Sale of H. Heminway & Sons Co.'s stock of Stamped Goods—1897 designs. Mid-Winter Sale of Blankets, Linens, Cottons, Flannels, etc. Clearance Sale of Cloaks. Clearance Sale of Dress Goods and Silks. Sale of Fine Embroideries.

VALUES IN SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. 45 and 50 inch Silk and Wool mixtures, Scotch mixtures, Chevots, Camel's Hair effects, Caniches, Checks, etc. Were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. 59 cents a yard. 45-inch Black Mohairs, value 75c. 43 cents a yard. Black Silks—19-inch Louise, value \$1.00. 59c. yd. 27-inch Satin Duchess, value \$1.00. 85c. yd. 24-inch Taffeta, value \$1.00. 69c. yd. 24-inch Figured Indias, value \$1.00. 83c. yd. 22-inch Figured Gros Grain, value \$1.00. 89c. yd. 20-inch Armure Royal, value \$1.00. 67c. yd. These silk prices are just for this week.

EMPTY Packing Cases, Boxes and Liquor Barrels, AT APOTHECARIES' HALL. Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder, Pepper, China ware and Crockery of All Kinds. MOORHEAD'S Tea, Crockery and Lamp Store, 363 State Street.

DAVIS AND CO. 813-815 - CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN, CT. WOOD has nearly doubled in value—Clothing made from wool must be much higher in price another season. Clothing bought now—even for next winter—will prove a good investment.

MAKING A Room, The CLEAN SWEEP stock is melting away before irresistible prices. Women's and Misses' Coats—Were up to \$5.00, now \$2.98. " " \$7.98, " \$4.98. " " \$12.50, " \$6.98. " " \$18.50, " \$8.98. " " \$22.50, " \$12.50. SOME NEW Beauties, every one of them. 'Twas the maker's "before inventory time," and this little lot came to us at half-price.

Handsome plaid silk waists, blouse front, yoke back, linen collar, sizes, 32 to 38, \$7.50 value. \$3.98. Plain colored Satin Waists, in 4 colors, linen collar, \$10.00 value. \$5.50.

Good Advice for 1898 FROM BEERS' PHOTO PARLORS, 760 Chapel Street. If you can't find time to sit for Photos during the day, go any evening up to nine o'clock and we will make the finest work you ever had by our wonderful ELECTRO-LIGHT APPARATUS. Prices the Lowest. The only up-to-date Gallery in this city.

Dr. Ross' Sanitarium. For the Treatment and Cure of LIQUOR, MORPHINE and Heroin Habits. Trained male and female nurses. Special illustration of cases. Telephone, 4319. DR. ROSS' SANITARIUM, South Windsor, Conn.

WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50 BEST IN THE WORLD. WE MAKE AND SELL through our 32 exclusive stores more men's shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. It is sure to win. It is only a question of time when you will decide that W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES are the best ever offered at this price. Our Calf Shoe, shown herewith, is made on the grain of the best calf to be procured. Made with medium and heavy soles, leather lined, with fast color hooks and eyelets and Australian Kangaroo tops. It is an ideal street shoe, neat, dress and comfortable. The cut shows a full line of shoes made of different leathers especially adapted for this season of the year.

SPENCER MATTHEWS & CO. PAINTS OILS. GLASS Varnishes, Chemicals, &c. 241 and 243 State St. NEW HAVEN. OUR STORE IS LOCATED AT W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, MASS. OUR STORE IS LOCATED AT 814 CHAPEL STREET. W. E. S. HARTING, Manager.



NEW HAVEN CONN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.

TO WORK IN DEAD EARNEST

WHAT A LEADER OF POPULIST PARTY ADVISES.

George F. Washburn Says the Blighting Period of Inactivity Must Cease, Confidence Established and Hope Inspired—Reorganization Committee of the Party Meets To-morrow.

Boston, Jan. 10.—Interesting developments are expected at the meeting of the reorganization committee of the people's party, which is to be held in St. Louis January 12. Members of the national committee and other prominent leaders of the party will also be present. This meeting is an outgrowth of the Nashville conference held last February.

Shortly after the close of the national campaign Mr. George F. Washburn of Boston, a member of the national executive committee of the people's party, issued an appeal urging that the populists break away from the democrats and conduct their fight independently. He favored the national conference at Nashville, at which the present reorganization committee was created.

Last November the executive committee of this reorganization met and issued a call for the full committee to meet next Wednesday, recommending that they issue a call for a nominating convention, to be held next spring, for the purpose of adopting a platform and placing a presidential candidate in the field.

This has again aroused Mr. Washburn, who contends that if a nominating convention is called by any other authority than the national committee it would mean a national split and the organization of a separate party.

As a substitute for the proposed nominating convention Mr. Washburn urges that a joint meeting of the two committees referred to be held in the spring, the proposed nominating convention abandoned, and at this joint meeting a plan of action for the party outlined and adopted. He says:

"How shall we preserve our party, unite its factions and remedy the misfortunes that have resulted from confusion? These are the problems that are agitating our party to-day. It is evident that the blighting period of inactivity must cease at once. We must re-establish confidence, inspire hope, arouse enthusiasm—in short, we must go to work again in dead earnest. To accomplish this it is necessary that the party as a whole should move in one direction, and not by factions on diverging lines. There are thousands of men ready to take up the work which we dropped it, if they can be assured that henceforth our party shall march under its own banner, commanded by its own generals, ever loyal to its own principles, without inviting the disaster that befell us in '96.

"Colonel Norton of Chicago states that he is willing to go to the extent of entering into a sacred and solemn pledge that we will never, under any circumstances, at any time, for any purpose take part or sanction fusion with either of the old parties, except under the name, banner and leadership of the populist party."

"I say amen to this line of action; it is opportune. Let us make this vow our starting point; let us begin anew with this pledge and policy as our first step."

It should be as immutable as our principles, and, if officially adopted, any man who declines to accept it ought to retire from active participation in the movement.

"Obviously the first step towards reconciliation and unity of action is a joint meeting of the national and reorganization committees. These bodies could meet first separately and then confer together regarding the welfare and future policy of the party. What better day for such a meeting could be suggested than the anniversary of the birth of our party next May?"

"To accomplish this it would be necessary for the reorganization committee to abandon the idea of calling the proposed nominating convention in the spring. The national committee could be called by its officers or through the referendum to meet at such time and place as might be agreed upon by the two committees. To dispel any doubt as to our ability to secure such a meeting of the national committee, I quote from the letter of Senator Butler to Mr. Ferris as follows: 'I will urge a meeting at the earliest possible day, if there is the least prospect of harmony or chance to do any good.' You say that if I will work with you to get an early meeting of the national committee, you will try to get the meeting of the Nashville conference committee (called for January 12) postponed, so that a time and place may be agreed on to suit all.

"At this meeting a ringing, well-timed, emphatic declaration could be issued, giving the fullest assurance that our party shall remain loyal to the position above stated, and calling upon the state committees to meet and endorse the action of the national committee.

"In view of the fact that it is the prerogative of the national committee to name a date for the nominating convention, I believe our committee should give assurances to our people, by official vote, that the national nominating convention shall be held prior to the national convention of the two old parties. This would serve to allay suspicion, give confidence to and satisfy many who desire a spring convention because they fear a repetition of the experience of '96.

"There should be a congressional committee selected that we may enter the congressional campaign next fall with vigor and enthusiasm all along the line. The announcement could go forth that in every congressional district where it is possible to have a candidate a populist will be in the field. The silverites can trust our men when they cannot trust each other; therefore, if they wish to endorse our

PRESENTED A BOLD FRONT

REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

They Want Definite Assurances That the Bill Proposing Material Modification of Law Will Be Given a Hearing and Vote Before April 1.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The republican members of the house opposed to the civil service law presented a bold front when efforts were made to-day by members of the committee on rules to learn when the pending civil service debate could be brought to a close. The statement was made in reply to these inquiries that the debate could be closed at once if definite assurances were given by the committee on rules that the bill proposing material modification of the civil service law would be given a hearing and a vote at a reasonably early day, and certainly before April 1.

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Without this assurance it was asserted that any vote to close the debate would be voted down by over one hundred majority. Thirty names are on the list of those who desire to speak and each man is expected to speak about half an hour, leaving the end a long way off unless some agreement could be reached. Intimations were also made that an amendment might be offered to the pending appropriation bill adding the republican conference proposition as a "rider." The steering committee of republicans do not favor this course, but they say it may be proposed by individual members and will have a powerful support.

The canvass of republican members now in progress shows that by far the larger number of republicans favor a modification rather than a repeal of the law. But it also shows that thirty-eight republicans are ready to vote for absolute repeal and these thirty-eight, together with the democrats and populists favoring absolute repeal, are said to give a majority for repeal. The steering committee is desirous, however, of avoiding an issue on repeal, and of limiting the action to modifying the law. This they hope to accomplish without the aid of democratic or populist votes, although the thirty-eight republicans are available in case no modification of the law is secured, to carry through a bill for complete repeal.

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Several years ago he engaged in importing in New York city and resided in Brooklyn, but for some time past he had made his home in Yonkers. On February 23, 1897, he was married in Oberlin, Ohio, to Elizabeth Stamer, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Jewett of Norwich. She survives him.

Mr. Lee was a gentleman of great refinement and had a natural aptitude for study in which he distinguished himself both at the Free academy and at college. He was greatly interested in athletics and while at the academy was prominent as a baseball player. He won many friends in Norwich during his residence here, his fine character, and his genuine ability, making him a general favorite. He was a member of the Norwich Town Congregational church.

During his term of study at the academy Mr. Lee was a member of the family of Dr. Jewett, and became well known among the best people of Norwich town. Since Dr. Jewett's death Mrs. Jewett has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Lee on Park Hill, Yonkers. In letters from her, and from Mrs. Lee, received by Norwich friends just before Christmas, reference was made to the fact that Mr. Lee was very weak, yet was believed to be recovering from his attack of appendicitis. Sunday's telegram was therefore a sad surprise to his friends. Captain L. R. Jewett of Washington street received notification of the death from Mrs. Jewett's brother, Professor Frank Fanning Jewett of Oberlin college, Ohio.

The body will be brought to Norwich town for burial.—Norwich Bulletin.

REGULATION BOWLING PINS.

Those in This State Fixed by the American Union.

Connecticut bowlers are interested in the recent action of the board of managers of the Boston Bowling league, the managers of which have decided that, beginning with last evening, the pins corresponding to the measurements of the American Amateur Bowling union will be put on all of its alleys. The union requires: "A regulation pin shall be fifteen inches in height, two and one-quarter inches in diameter at the bottom, fifteen inches in circumference at the body or thickest part (four and one-half inches from the bottom), five inches in circumference at the neck (three inches from the bottom), and seven and three-quarters inches in circumference at the thickest part of the head (thirteen and one-half inches from the bottom).

In his career as a senator he established a great friendship with Senator O. H. Platt. He was a trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane and a director in the Middletown Savings bank. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The deceased was a brother of the late State Auditor Oscar M. Leach.

MRS. NACK SENTENCED.

Forty Years Imprisonment, Following a Plea of Guilty.

New York, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Augusta Nack, jointly indicted with Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the Queens county court at Long Island City to-day, and was sentenced by Judge Garretson to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. District Attorney Young in recommending that the court accept Mrs. Nack's plea said that the prosecution did not believe it could have proved the identity of Guldensuppe's body without Mrs. Nack's testimony.

When informed at Sing Sing prison to-day of the sentence of Mrs. Nack, Thorn did not care to express any opinion as to whether he was displeased or satisfied that Mrs. Nack should receive such a comparatively light sentence, caused by the death of vice president, but he did not expect a new trial or a commutation of the death sentence. He added that he would rather have been executed to-day, the day originally set, than to have any further delay.

NEW YORK DRY-DOCK REPAIR.

Naval Constructor Bowles in Consultation With Secretary Long.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Naval Constructor Bowles, attached to the New York navy yard, came to the navy department to-day to consult with Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, respecting the work upon the dry-dock at the yard now under repair. The constructor dwelt with such emphasis upon the need of speedy completion of the dock that Secretary Long was impelled to request Mr. Bowles to go with him immediately to the capitol, where he might make a statement of the facts to the members of the two naval committees, and present his reasons for asking that the money to be appropriated for the work may be made available at once.

The department is strongly disinclined to send another battleship to Canada to be docked, but the necessity will soon appear as to some of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, and the docking cannot be postponed long after the return of the ships from their winter rendezvous in Key West harbor.

Mr. Bowles also talked with Secretary Long as to the merits of the fireproof woodwork as used in the navy, the subject being before the secretary in the shape of an unfavorable report from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

FIRE DEPARTMENT WORK.

Reports of the Different Companies Submitted at Headquarters for 1897.

The annual reports of the different companies of the fire department have been submitted at headquarters. They cover the period from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898. Number of fires attended, engine 1, 75; engine 2, 55; engine 3, 88; engine 4, 36; engine 5, 23; engine 6, 18; engine 7, 36; engine 8, 41; total, 373. Truck 1, 49; truck 2, 88; truck 3, 27; total for trucks, 164. Chemical engine 1, 82.

Hours of service, engine 1, 65; engine 2, 61; engine 3, 60; engine 4, 55; engine 5, 22; engine 6, 23; engine 7, 44; engine 8, 51; total, 386. Truck 1, 51; truck 2, 69; truck 3, 21; total for trucks, 141. Chemical engine operated by truck 1, 63.

Miles traveled, engine 1, 98; engine 2, 65; engine 3, 52; engine 4, 39; engine 5, 40; engine 6, 23; engine 7, 32; engine 8, 47; total, 437. Truck 1, 49; truck 2, 137; truck 3, 47; total for trucks, 233. Chemical engine, 70. Number of feet of hose laid, total, 64,850 feet for engines; 4,250 for chemical engine. Number of gallons of chemical used, 1,977.

CANE CROP IN CUBA.

New York, Jan. 10.—Los Novedades, a Spanish newspaper published in this city, in reporting on the cane crop in Cuba says that last year at this season thirteen estates were grinding cane and that this year no less than fifty-eight are converting the cane into sugar. Reports from the sugar districts state that the cane crop is in excellent condition. During the first week of last month 855 tons were milled; in the second week 2,000 tons; in the third 4,200, and during the last week 5,500, or a total of 12,555 tons. If the standing cane can be utilized, Cuba will make about half a million tons or one-half her maximum crop in times of peace.

CORONER INVESTIGATING.

The Trolley Accident Which Caused Death of Lillian Matthews.

Coroner Mix is still investigating the trolley car accident which resulted in the death of Lillian Matthews, the six-year-old child, who died at the hospital yesterday. The coroner yesterday heard the testimony of Edward Nelson, the motorman, and Conductor Casey, who was in charge of car No. 28, which struck the little Matthews girl. He will to-day hear testimony from several bystanders who saw the accident. The funeral of the little girl will be held to-day at 2 p. m. from English hall, where she attended Sunday school.

GUILFORD NOTES.

J. Nelson Field will be the sexton for the ensuing year at the Third church. Dr. J. H. Hutchinson of Hartford and surgeon of the First Regiment, C. N. G., can now be found at the late residence of Dr. Reynolds, where he will have his office.

The Skinner residence is closed for the winter, Mrs. Skinner going to Scranton, Penn., to spend the season with her daughter, Mrs. Platt, and the Misses Skinner, residing in New Haven.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY THREATENED.

Her Alleged Opposition to the Amelioration of the Condition of the Armenians.

London, Jan. 10.—According to a despatch from Constantinople, the Russian embassy there has been threatened with bomb outrages "unless Russia withdraws her opposition to the amelioration of the condition of the Armenians."

FOOD SITUATION AT DAWSON.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—Richard Morgan, just from Dawson City, throws new light on the food situation there and also on the general conditions and present necessities of the camp. Meat, he says, is now worth but thirty to forty cents a pound, chiefly because large herds of moose and caribou have lately been slaughtered by the wholesale, one hunting party bringing in fifty-four.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN NEWTON.

Newton, Mass., Jan. 10.—The mayor, Henry E. Cobb, and the new city government of 1898 were inaugurated this afternoon. This is the first city government under the new charter, by which the executive board was changed from a two-board to a single one of twenty-one members.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

In the account of the annual meeting of Plymouth church, yesterday morning, it appeared that the Sunday school contributed \$18.60 during the year to benevolent ends. This was an error. The amount should have been \$1,860 contributed by the church.

New York, Jan. 10.—Julius Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, arrived here to-day on La Gascogne.

SOME COMING CONCERTS

THREE COMING LOCAL EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Wednesday Night's Concert at Trinity Parish House—Artists to Participate—Pianist Meehan's Concert on the 18th—The Rappaport Family Benefit Concert.

At present outlook this is a barren season for musical New Haven, outside of the Symphony concerts. Events of interest and importance are few and very far between. These three concerts noted here will be particularly welcome for this season:

On Wednesday night of this week there will be a concert at Trinity parish house on Temple street for the choir camping fund. The concert last year for the same purpose was a great success, and the sale of tickets for this year promises an equally large attendance. The choir will be assisted by Mrs. S. S. Thompson, Miss Madge Roberts, Miss Belle Manross Sigourney, the violinist; Mr. Harold Arnold, cellist; Miss Cadwell, a whistling soloist, and Mr. Brewster Eddy, Yale '98, who will recite. The programme that has been arranged promises both interest and variety. The Rev. Mr. Bischoff will sing Yule's song from "Philomena et Baucis." Mrs. Thompson will sing Mascagni's "Ave Maria," and Miss Sigourney will play Viouctemps' brilliant "Ballade and Polonaise." The admission for this affair is only twenty-five cents.

On the 18th of this month Mr. Charles Meehan, the famous soprano, will give a concert in Harmonie hall. Mr. Meehan will be assisted by Mr. William Lee, the baritone; Mr. Isadore Troostwyk, the violinist, and Mr. Lines, the pianist. Mr. Harry Treadwell will be the accompanist. There has been a great desire to hear Meehan here since his successful tour in Europe, and he will undoubtedly have a large audience.

The benefit concert on the 26th for the family of the late Rabbi Rappaport will enlist the services of a large number of people. Four well known New York singers have promised their services. The best known of these is the contralto, Mrs. Jacoby, who is said to possess the finest contralto voice in the country. She made a tremendous success recently at one of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan opera house. The other singers from New York will be Miss Sargent, soprano; Mr. Van York, tenor, and Mr. Bernstein, basso. Among the local talent will be the Dessauer-Troostwyk trio. The beautiful Jadasohn sextette will be performed by Mr. Troostwyk, Mrs. Shoninger, Mr. Dessauer, Mr. Rudolph Steiner, Mr. William Miller and Mr. Waud.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The President Likely Not to Appoint a Successor to Major Handy.

Washington, Jan. 10.—While the matter has not been definitely decided, it is said that the president probably will not nominate a successor to the late Moses P. Handy, as special commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The reason for this decision is that the work for which Mr. Handy was selected has been brought to well along that the subject may be turned over to the regular exposition commission, for which congress is expected to provide during the present session.

HOTEL INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK.

New York, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting to-night the stockholders of the Hoffman house corporation approved an increase of capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and decided to increase the number of directors from 3 to 5. These directors were chosen: James D. Leary, R. T. McDonald, Graham Polly, Daniel J. Leary and J. P. Caddagan. The directors organized by electing these officers: J. P. Caddagan, president and general manager; Graham Polly, treasurer; Daniel J. Leary, secretary.

NEW LONG-DISTANCE TROLLEY LINE.

The longest continuous trolley line in this state, seventeen miles long, between the cities of Hartford and Rockville, was opened on Saturday with an hourly service, the running time being an hour and a half, and the fare twenty cents. The road is in effect a parallel of the line of the New England Railroad company, which will probably meet the competition by a local service, for which a combined car and steam motor burning hard coal will be used.

AT ST. JOHN'S P. E. CHURCH.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the ladies' guild of St. John's P. E. church will meet in the guild room. Their work now is mission work and a full attendance is requested.

THE USUAL TUESDAY EVENING LECTURE.

"The Life of Christ" will be omitted to-night on account of the County Convocation service at St. Thomas' church. Next Thursday, from 2 until 6 o'clock p. m., the Daughters of the King will hold a cake sale.

COUNTY CONVOCATION.

The New Haven County Convocation opens in St. Thomas' church this morning at 10 o'clock with holy communion and sermon by Rev. Mr. Walker. The business meeting with essay and exegetical paper by Rev. Mr. Bispham will be at 2:30 p. m. Evening prayer with addresses by Bishop Coedutur Brewster and Mr. Burton Mansfield on missions will be held at 7:30 o'clock.

SILVER STILL GOING.

New York, Jan. 10.—The steamship Trave sailing for Europe to-morrow will take about 200,000 ounces of silver and 25,000 Mexican dollars.

MONTH'S MIND MASS.

There will be a month's mind mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Ralph Gilley this morning at St. John's R. C. church.

PERSONAL JOTTINGS.

Prof. Joseph Klein of Lehigh University arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, being called here from his home in Bethlehem, Pa., by the news of the dangerous illness of his aged mother, who was prostrated several days ago with a severe cold which has developed into pneumonia. Owing to her advanced age, seventy-five years, fears are entertained that she will not recover. Prof. Klein has been connected with Lehigh university for the past fifteen or sixteen years. Previous to that time he was for several years one of the corps of instructors in Yale's Sheffield Scientific school, which position he accepted a short time after graduation from Yale. He is professor of mechanical engineering and hold a high rank in his profession.

The many friends of Mrs. Stadtmiller of Whiteville, wife of Louis Stadtmiller, who was for many years connected with Sheffield Scientific school will be glad to learn that she is convalescent. She has been quite ill for some time. She is the mother of Henry Stadtmiller, contractor at Sargent & Co.

Mrs. Walters, wife of Adolph G. Walters, the tailor, 792 Chapel street, residing at 256 Bishop street, has been seriously ill, but is now considerably improved.

Prof. D. E. L. Munson, who has been the guest of her father-in-law, ex-Judge Lyman E. Munson, at his residence in Hamden for several days, left yesterday to join her husband in Newport, where he has been appointed post surgeon at Fort Adams, the leading military post in New England. Dr. Munson lived till a few years ago in this city. He has just been transferred from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Adams.

The Misses Mae and Frances Bartless of Olive street have returned from a two weeks' visit in New York and Brooklyn, while in Brooklyn they were the guests of their uncle, Rev. Curtis Graham of Decatur street.

Hon. John H. Leeds, one of the best known men in Connecticut and among the great travelers of New England, is home after an eighteen months' trip in the Orient. Mr. Leeds is looking well, being fully recovered from the attack of Syrian fever of the pernicious type, from which he suffered last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ullman, nee Steiner, received their friends Sunday afternoon quite informally at their home on Olive street. There were a large number of callers.

Judge Townsend of the United States court will be in New York for the next two weeks as judge of the southern district of that state.

Mrs. Joseph C. Clossey of 215 Orange street will entertain the whist club, of which she is a member, this evening.

Highway Commissioner James H. Macdonald started Saturday on a two weeks' vacation, which he will spend principally at his former home in New York state. He will also visit Washington and Richmond.

Mrs. S. Christie Mead of New York is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Silney of Henry street.

Mrs. Fanny Wetmore McMillan has returned to her home in Detroit, after a stay in town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis of Ward street.

Rev. George E. Cooley, of Hartford, son of Mr. George E. Cooley, is to be ordained Wednesday of this week as pastor of St. Paul's Universalist church in Rutland, Vt.

Mr. Joseph G. Beach, for some years with the Wilcox Silver Plate company of Meriden, has accepted a position with the Derby Silver company, and with his family will remove to New Haven.

The members of last year's graduating class in the Sheffield Scientific school are rejoicing over the birth of their class baby, who is an member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett W. Farnham of Westville. Mr. and Mrs. Farnham were married about two years ago. Mr. Farnham was left-handed of the Yale baseball team last season and was for three years captain of the Edgewoods.

Mrs. E. T. Kinney, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was the guest of Bridgeport's chapter, D. A. R., yesterday at the special meeting held at Bridgeport. Mrs. Kinney returned Saturday night from Washington, D. C., where she went to attend a board meeting of the National D. A. R., held chiefly to arrange for the coming annual congress, which opens in Washington, on February 21.

Susie Chamberlain, the fourteen-year-old girl residing with her relatives at 185 Olive street, disappeared from her home Saturday and led the police a merry chase until she was found. She returned home Sunday, much to the relief of her friends and others who had been greatly worried over her disappearance. The girl had gone to see her mother, who is a domestic in a private family, and had spent the night with her.

John Tobin, a brother-in-law of the late Charles H. Coyle, lies critically ill at his home on West Main street, Branford, with pneumonia.

NEW RECORD ESTABLISHED

IN THE VALUATION OF CHAPEL STREET MERCANTILE PROPERTY.

Land Below Orange Street Sells for \$2,500 a Front Foot—This Section of the City Being Sturdily Improved of Late.

The purchase by Mendel & Freedman of the land and the building thereon adjoining their store premises on the west, the same being the property occupied by E. E. Hall, marks a new record as to the value of Chapel street property below Orange street, and is another indication of the growth in value of Chapel street property and of the city, the price paid being about \$2,500 a front foot. This according to recollection is \$500 a foot more than was paid by the late ex-Governor James E. English for the land on which he erected the building where the Beecher & Leonard store is. The land bought by Mendel & Freedman has a frontage of twenty-one feet and as has already been stated, the firm proposes to tear down the Hall store building and erect a handsome building in its place, which shall be a marked improvement to that portion of Chapel street, the firm to occupy both their present building and the new one for their business. Chapel street below Orange street is therefore "looking up" further.

With the new Moses building across the way and its modern front, the coming addition of another story to the handsome Winchester building occupied by the Charles Monson Co., the marked improvement of the street building, the handsome new front to the John E. Bassett & Co. store, the improvement of the Howarth Brothers' building and store, the notable enlargement and improvement of the Ford building, and the "through lines" of electric cars at State street from the Consolidated road depot to the western part of the city, much has been and is to be soon accomplished in improving and modernizing this part of New Haven's great mercantile thoroughfare. Prominent citizens speaking yesterday of the tendency to improvement in this section said that a great improvement would be made if the Consolidated road should build, as it is said it proposes, stores over the railroad cut on both sides. This improvement would yield an income to the railroad company, while it would also be of great benefit in making the lines of stores at that point continuous and do away with the bad break in the line at the railroad cut. Such an improvement would, it was deemed, be of great utility for the reasons mentioned, and therefore a public improvement, which would result in a further enhancement of the value of property in that section and help bring forward the value of the stores for renting purposes "below the bridge." A further inevitable benefit to lower Chapel street property, especially the stores below Union street, will result from the new bridge over the Hartford railroad tracks at the crossing below East street. The doing away with the crossing, which was ever a menace to life and limb and a hindrance to travel, cannot fail to inure to the benefit of the street.

NEGRO MURDERER EXECUTED.

Hadley A. Sutherland, Who Shot a Woman in Brooklyn, Killed at Sing Sing.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Hadley A. Sutherland, the West Indian negro who murdered Mrs. Sarah Wrenn on March 29, was electrocuted to-day. Seventeen hundred and eighty volts were turned on at 11:19 and turned off at 12:23 a. m. Sutherland and the woman lived at 38 Gwinnett street, Brooklyn. They quarrelled on the night in question, and Mrs. Wrenn fled from their rooms. One of the bullets struck her as she reached the sidewalk and she fell dead.

Sutherland was tried in April, made no defense and was convicted and sentenced to be executed in the week beginning January 19.

WALLINGFORD CASE.

Before the County Commissioners. The New Haven county commissioners yesterday heard remonstrances of various Wallingford residents against the renewal of the license held by Mrs. Kate Ryan, wife of Andrew Ryan. She kept a saloon in Colony street in Wallingford and the remonstrants allege that the place was not conducted in an orderly manner and that the locality is not only unsuitable for a saloon, but that the person is also unsuitable. Lawyer C. A. Harrison appeared for the applicant and Lawyer Kleiner for the remonstrants. Colonel W. J. Leavenworth was a witness for the remonstrants.

UNITED MINISTERS' MEETING.

Paper by Prof. Blackman on "Israel as a Sociologist."

The United Ministers' meeting yesterday was addressed by Prof. W. P. Blackman on the subject, "Israel as a Sociologist." About twenty members of the association were present. The subject was discussed by nearly all present, and Prof. Blackman was accorded a vote of thanks.

At the next meeting Rev. W. T. Brown of Madison will read a paper on "The New Theosophy and Some of Its Inevitable Consequences for Faith and Life."

FUNERAL OF MRS. WALDRON.

At the funeral of Alice, wife of Frederick H. Waldron, to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at her late home, 105 Howe street, the bearers will be Eugene A. Beecher, Willis L. Mix, Frank G. Anthony, Edson S. Beach, Rollin J. Bunce and Robert Morgan. Rev. William A. Beardsley of St. Thomas' church will officiate.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

At Trinity Episcopal church Sunday \$59.25 was contributed for Grace hospital and \$241 for the New Haven hospital.

NATIVES OF NANTUCKET

CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIBED BY MR. HALLETT OF STAMFORD.

Reminiscences of Ben Franklin—Quality of Physical Health, Industry and Frugality Which Have Left Their Impress Upon Many Generations—An Interesting Article by a Well Known Architect.

With regard to the general belief that Benjamin Franklin was a production of Bostonian factors, inheriting his traits of character from that cultured and characteristic center, we are at this late day, we think, prepared to successfully disprove. It may be true in the abstract that he was finally born there, as by the skin of his teeth, so to speak; but that famous locality had anything to do with producing such a character as his we must utterly and flatly deny. The old story of poor Benjamin's exploits, of traveling by water from Boston to New York, of footing it thence to Philadelphia, where he arrived ragged and almost bare of foot, with but a dollar in his pocket and a loaf of bread under his arm—all this is familiar, but we now propose to unfold another tale, and get down to solid truth, and show whether Boston or Nantucket is entitled to the honor of originating such a character as that possessed by Benjamin Franklin.

The ancient inhabitants of the island of Nantucket were a peculiar people. Their peculiarities in our judgment were results of a number of known causes, of which the leading ones were as follows: The islanders, to begin with, were of English origin, and coming to this place their natural traits of character were, so to speak, caged up on the island by the surrounding seas, so that the contagion of touch with neighboring communities could not have an equalizing effect on their nature, as is the case with those living on the continent. Consequently, being left much to themselves, they would necessarily develop differently from the English people they had come out from, and also unlike their neighbors on the main land. They would of course exhibit such characteristics as present circumstances and time developed in them, combined with the natural proclivities implanted in their originality. Most of the men roamed the high seas in quest of leviathan, and in good sooth it must be said that for a century and more they led the world in this direction, not only in endeavor, but in results. This produced in them emulation, courage, daring and self-reliance, while the purity and strength and saltness of the ocean air gave them, as it will any of to-day, a constitution of iron; and it is not to be denied that thousands of the descendants of those hardy men now living are existing on the acquired capital of physical stamina gained on the briny deep by their great grandfathers.

The women, left much at home by themselves, were cultivating the virtues of industry, frugality, patience and hope, for they could make a more palatable meal out of next to nothing than most others could with their abundance; moreover, cut in squares and lined with burlaps, with applied work in color by way of ornamentation, and which to-day would rate as valuable antiques, while patience and hope were exemplified in them in waiting two, three and sometimes four years for return of spouse from the voyage. All these qualities existing in the parents would inevitably, in the process of time, be transmitted to the offspring, the peculiar climate of the place rendering the same extremely hardy. To-day you may roam over the island and breathe in the strong sweet wild odor of the commons which seems to go deep down into the lungs, and which odor no doubt is caused by the commingling somehow of the salty atmosphere and the peculiar vegetation of the place. This is no doubt what impelled that invalid resident here, the late Charles O'Connor, to declare the climate to be the most salubrious of any he knew.

Our subject, however, is not at all to boom Nantucket, but to show the effect of climate and environment on the producing character; and besides it is a fact that everyone is more than half what he or she was made previous to actual birth. And just here is a point. The old Nantucketers, in a word, were full genuine character. And what lies at the bottom of all character? The metaphysicians answer, "ones truth. And it was—that ancient and reliable folk could be pointed to as possessing the underlying qualities I am here stating, of integrity, industry, frugality, strength of mind, body, etc., which we may say were precisely the characteristics possessed by Benjamin Franklin.

In the year 1686 Josiah Franklin, the father of Benjamin, left England and came to settle in Nantucket. After a short time he married for his second wife "a daughter of Peter Folger, a leading citizen of Nantucket." Benjamin was the fifteenth child, there being seventeen in all. He was born January 17, 1706, and lived eighty-four years.

Of the original ten clans of Nantucket, as they have been termed, the Follgers were one, and to which a native poet some twenty-five years ago referred as "the knowing Follgers," implying, we suppose, superior intelligence, so that, putting together all the various facts and characteristics I have named, and with that other one recorded of Franklin, i. e., that he was five feet ten and a half inches tall and portly besides, it is fair to presume that he had his father's physique with the maternal Folger mentality; a combination all told that would go far toward making him what he was. We can also bear witness from our own observation of the elder Nantucket people in our youthful days, of similarity of look and expression between Franklin and themselves, as judged from pictorial representations of the doctor; except, perhaps, that he might be spoken of personally as a "pretty large edition."

What, then, is the point of all this argument? Just this: That when the events here recorded were transpiring, it came to pass that, a few weeks before the little Benjamin was born, it behooved the father to collect his numerous progeny together and with his spouse to remove to the city, or the town, or Boston, as the case might have been, there to dwell, to make soap and to wax rich, if perchance he might. Tell us, therefore, was the child in his characteristics a production of Bostonian or Nantucket factors? We should say emphatically he was of the latter.

WINTER SUNSHINE.

Amidst so much of cloudy, gloomy weather we are apt to get, in our average winter, it is very pleasant to have, here and there, in midwinter, a day or so of clear, full sunshine. The present winter has brought, perhaps, its accustomed number of these bright days, up to the present time. They are, at this rate, doubly appreciated after all the present gloom of weather of November and December. At no time is the sunshine more welcome than in our northern winter. Then, it is thoroughly enjoyable. No longer potent enough, as in summer and the first part of autumn, to drive pedestrians to the shady side of the street, it is now a genial, enlivening influence, which may be thoroughly enjoyed, whether in walking, riding, or even in the house, in some room which permits the flood of warmth and light to pour in through a south-facing window. This latter situation, indeed, is the most enjoyable of the three, on a singing cold, clear day. It is one of nature's beneficent arrangements best left in winter, that the sunshine may pass through such a solid substance as glass without parting with any perceptible portion of its light or heat. In these growing winter afternoons, when they happen to be clear, one best appreciates the genial quality of the sun. No longer the fierce, universal demon of July, he floors your lawn, or southward-looking room, with a comfortable, companionable, delightful warmth and illumination, that goes far to atone for the gloom and frost of more sullen winter days. John Burroughs, our best observer, naturalist and philosopher, writing, nearly a quarter of a century ago, of winter walks out of Washington, rightly said, "Sunlight is good any time, but a bright, evenly tempered day is certainly more engrossing to the attention in winter than in summer." Such days, he added, are the rule, rather than the exception, in the Washington winter. With us, they are more likely to be the exception—and so, we appreciate them all the more. True, they are apt to spoil the sleighing, and make dirty streets and sloppy walking, but one could not afford to give them up, for all that. What sight in town is more suggestive of coming spring, near by, than the rushing streams pouring through every sloping street, from the melting snow in early but sunny March days? Even though turbid and foul, their appearance is welcome. They suggest the untidy, maplesugar camp—and the coming tone of the bluebird.

Such days may be less suggestive, now in midwinter, of the coming breaking-up of the winter season—for we now have the most rigorous and worst and "biggest half" of it, like the troubles of a young bear, all ahead and to come; but the smiling blue of the winter sky, in these increasing afternoons, certainly does give us a foreboding of a more cheerful and rejuvenating life has not all died out of the world, and that her gladdest and best season, the awakening and joyous spring-time, though still afar, is coming. The afternoon is already nearly twenty minutes longer, counting merely from the time of sunset, while if we take account of the available duration of daylight, due to the longer practical twilight, the gain is already over half an hour. For, it is already the best available time, the time for which one may read a book or newspaper by daylight, it is found that at a fairly well lighted window, on a clear afternoon, one can now read comfortably until about 5 o'clock. In the middle of December (or earlier) the available daylight failed at about 4:15. Now, in a day or two, the morning, too, will begin to grow a little earlier. The laggard sun, which has been nearly a fortnight delaying to get up these cold winter mornings, till about half-past seven, will begin to reform his habit in that matter. It will be a very gradual process, but it is comfortable to feel sure that it is already fairly under way. By the end even of the present month there will be a very decidedly earlier sunrise; and as to sunset, that will be delayed at the end of January till 5 o'clock or later, while the available daylight will be much further prolonged. The light of the winter day now is no longer the decaying, dying beam, but the sunshine of a rising and hopeful new year!—Hartford Times.

RECENT DEATHS.

An Old Soldier and Old Merchant. Ephraim K. Taft died at Stamford Springs, Wednesday morning. He was born in Westbury, Mass., January 7, 1824. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-fifth regiment, Connecticut volunteers, at Hartford, August 27, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States for nine months. He was promoted to be first sergeant and left the state with the regiment November 14, 1862, for Camp Bushingham, L. I. The regiment soon after joined General Banks' command at New Orleans. Mr. Taft was seriously wounded at Brasher City, April 14. He remained in the hospital until the regiment was ordered home. The ball with which he was wounded struck the collar-bone, passing between two large veins, went through the left lung and out through the shoulder-blade. His regiment was repulsed and he fell into the hands of the confederates, who took away his arms and left him on the field. Afterward the enemy fell back and he was taken from the field and taken to New Orleans to the university hospital. He was sent home with his regiment and mustered out of service with the command at Hartford, August 26, 1863. Mr. Taft went to Stamford in 1845 and when he returned from the army he went into trade with Jim Meddery. He opened a drug store in 1868, which he had conducted until a few years ago, when his son, Ernest K. Taft, took charge of the business. Mr. Taft was one of the oldest members in Stamford. He was a member of the Methodist church and a director in the Stamford Springs Saving bank. He was also a member of Winter post of the Grand Army. He was married to Miss Augusta F. Field of Stamford in April, 1858. His wife and two children, Mrs. F. A. Bagnoll of St. Albans, Vt., and Ernest K. Taft, with a brother, Evanzer Taft of Norwich, and a sister, Mrs. S. O. Benton of Fall River, survive him.

END OF GREAT ENGINEERING STRIKE.

London, Jan. 10.—There are signs that the end of the great strike in the engineering trades of Great Britain is approaching. Large numbers of Glasgow engineers applied to-day for reinstatement, while a meeting of the engineers of Paisley decided to continue work in spite of their previous threats to leave work when the first 25 per cent. of their number were locked out.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Report of the Conference Just Edited by Isabel C. Barrows, the Official Reporter—The Indian Question Discussed by Authorities in Its Different Phases—Interesting Papers and Reports Read.

A most interesting report of the fifteenth Lake Mohonk Indian conference has just been compiled from a report of the conference by Isabel C. Barrows, who edits the report. The fifteenth conference assembled at Lak Mohonk October 13, 1897, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smiley. The report gives the address of welcome delivered by Mr. Smiley on the assembling of the conference. Mr. Smiley also introduced Mr. Philip Garrett of Philadelphia as the presiding officer of the conference. On motion of Mr. Herbert Welsh, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mr. Joshua W. Davis and Miss Martha D. Adams were elected secretaries.

On motion of Mr. C. F. Meserve, Mr. Frank Wood of Boston was elected treasurer. On motion of President Seelye, Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., of Boston, Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D., of New York, President William F. Slocum of Colorado, President C. F. Meserve of Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. A. S. Quinton of Philadelphia, were elected a business committee. The chair stated that the light is good any time, but a bright, evenly tempered day is certainly more engrossing to the attention in winter than in summer. Such days, he added, are the rule, rather than the exception, in the Washington winter. With us, they are more likely to be the exception—and so, we appreciate them all the more. True, they are apt to spoil the sleighing, and make dirty streets and sloppy walking, but one could not afford to give them up, for all that. What sight in town is more suggestive of coming spring, near by, than the rushing streams pouring through every sloping street, from the melting snow in early but sunny March days? Even though turbid and foul, their appearance is welcome. They suggest the untidy, maplesugar camp—and the coming tone of the bluebird.

Some things have occurred that have been disastrous to the Indian, such as an assault upon the Navajo Indians, attempting to drive them from their lands by oppressive taxation; such as the attempt to eject the Indians from the Warner ranch in Southern California—a case now before the courts. These indicate that vigilance and earnest and watchful care are still needed to protect the Indian from injustice, and that the time has not yet come for a relaxation of such effort, or for any laissez faire policy to be adopted. But I hope the time will come when justice shall be done to all Indians as well as to white men under the law in all our country, and when they shall stand by our side as fellow citizens, supporting themselves without any further help from us or from the government. We hope the time will come when we can dispense with the government Indian schools, and when the state shall take up the work of absorbing all our schools into their public school system. We hope the time will come when all the Indians shall be settled upon their homesteads; but this is looking forward many years, I fear. Much work remains yet to be done in allotting lands and giving homesteads to the Indians, and a vast amount remains to be done for their education. There is also a vast amount of work for our churches to do through their missionaries, and that is the thing in which I am most deeply interested. All our efforts, all the generosity of the government, and all the labors of superintendents, teachers and others to educate Indians in industrial pursuits and to give them intellectual training, will be a failure unless there is a deep foundation laid under this instruction of earnest, religious training.

Mrs. Francis E. Trupp spoke on "The Indian of the West." Speaking of needed reform she said: "Another reform which would be welcome is the abolition of what started in a very insignificant way, but has grown to large proportions—the Indian division of the secretary of the interior's office. I hope that no one will accuse me of casting any reflection upon the persons who have administered that division in the past, or who are administering it now. I am striking simply at the system. Years ago, in view of the responsibility of the department of the interior for the Indian administration, the secretary found it necessary to have a clerk at his elbow who could arrange his papers for him with details of matters treated in the correspondence of the Indian office. This clerk found his duties growing so large that he had to have an assistant; and the assistant had in time to have an amanuensis; and so the thing went on until there are now perhaps a dozen or fifteen persons in that division. From having been simply an office of suggestion, the division has generally assumed power to veto, or hang up, or pigeon hole anything that comes over from the Indian office. To give an illustration: Last spring, a simple question came up, which any one acquainted with business methods could have settled in short order, surveying the whole field and satisfying himself sufficiently. It was laid before the secretary of the interior by the Indian bureau, which had passed on it thoroughly. Every agent and inspector concerned had given his views upon it, and all to the same purpose. A majority of the board of Indian commissioners were thoroughly acquainted with it, and a unit in favor of the plan suggested. Outside experts, wholly without personal interest one way or the other, had considered it and given one verdict. It need not have taken four hours to settle that question. As a matter of fact, it took four months.

It seems to me that the Indian office, if it is going to stay under the secretary of the interior, could just as well perform all the functions now performed by his division. I do not think there is a person of experience who will not bear me out in saying that that division has been a stumbling block in the way of wise and successful administration, instead of being a real help."

Major A. E. Woodson spoke on "The Indians of Oklahoma." He said in part: "When I took charge of them they were what is commonly termed 'blanket Indians.' They depended entirely upon the government for support. They spent their time chiefly in going and returning from the agency to draw rations. Having no permanent homes, they were continually on the move. To this habit may be traced their great falling off in numbers; once powerful tribes, they have been decimated by disease and death. Since they have been localized in permanent homes they have increased in numbers; they no longer travel long distances for their rations, but are supplied in the farming districts in which their allotments are located. They go and come when necessary, but with the knowledge of the farmer of the districts, who exercises surveillance over them. It is their duty to report all violations of local laws, all depredations of whites, and all cases of trespass; to secure necessary evidence to convict timber thieves and whiskey peddlers; to adjust all matters of dispute between whites and Indians; to report all violations of the marriage law; to report all blooded Indians who refuse or neglect to labor for their own support, as well as those who obstinately refuse to live upon their allotments, or who counsel opposition to the government and the methods employed for their civilization. All such are deprived of rations and gratuitous issues until they change their habits for the better. District farmers make monthly reports of the progress of the Indians of their district; they report all births, deaths, marriages and divorces; they are required to keep a farm book, which constitutes a permanent record of the district. This record serves to exhibit the progress made by each family from year to year. The reading of the paper by Major Woodson was followed by a discussion which was engaged in by Hon. H. S. Daves, Miss Anna B. Scoville, Major Woodson, General Whittlesey, Mr. Welsh, Rev. A. E. Teed of Boston, President Meserve, Mr. Ryder, Miss Maria Jones of this city, who spoke of the work done under the auspices of the Connecticut branch; Dr. J. G. Merrill of Portland, Me., Dr. Shelton, J. W. Davis and President Seelye of Smith college. At the second session Dr. W. N. Hallmann spoke on "Current Achievements and Fresh Hopes in Indian Education." Hon. H. S. Daves spoke of "The Indian Territory." Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple spoke of "The Indians of Minnesota."

At the opening of the third session General Whittlesey, by invitation, spoke on the subject "Mission Indians." J. W. Davis reported for the committee having the interests of the mission Indians in charge. President C. F. Meserve of Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C., spoke on "Educational Work Among the Indians." Miss Sibyl Carter spoke on "Industrial Education Among the Indians," and she was followed by President William F. Slocum of Colorado college, who spoke on "State Care of the Indians." Other speakers, with their subjects, were as follows: Secretary C. J. Ryder, "The Indian Fields of Work of the American Missionary Association." Mr. E. M. Wiston of Philadelphia, "The Work of the Friends." Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton, a report on Moravian missions. Rev. A. B. Shelby, report of the Menominee Mission Board. Oscar E. Boyd, "The Indian Problem." Miss Myra H. Avery, "The Early New York Indians." Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., "Responsibility for the Indian." Herbert Welsh, "The Next Step in Civil Service Reform."

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, "The Abolition of Unnecessary Agencies." Hon. S. J. Barrows, "The Practical Difficulties." Rev. J. A. Lippincott, "The Education of Indian Children into Citizenship." Rev. H. B. Friswell spoke in continuation of the subject, as did also Miss Marie E. Ives of New Haven, Miss Scoville, Dr. Hallmann, Rev. George W. Smith, D. D., of Trinity college, Dr. Lippincott, Mr. Frank Wood, Mr. Robert M. Ferris of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Dr. W. A. Mory. At the sixth session the following subjects were discussed: "The Literature of the American Indian," by Dr. Joseph Anderson. "Our Attitude Towards the Indian," by Howard M. Jenkins. "Our Work and its Results," by Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, D. D. "Education, Association, Legislation, Salvation," by Rev. E. H. Rudd. "The Universal Brotherhood," by the Hon. W. M. Beardshar. "The Apostles of To-day," by William H. Lambert.

A LONG WAY ROUND. Necessary is the mother of invention and the hungry Frenchman told about in a biography recently published in England, illustrates the old adage anew. He was in an English restaurant, and wanted eggs for breakfast, but had forgotten the English word. So he got around the difficulty in the following way: "Valterre, vat is dat valking in de yard?" "A cock, sir." "Ah; And what you call de cock's wife?" "The hen, sir." "And vat you call de childrens of de cock and his wife?" "Chickens, sir." "But vat you call de chicken before dey are chicken?" "Eggs, sir." "Bring me two."—Youth's Companion.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—Wilton, Richard B. Fitch; Billet, James M. Taylor; Ellis Mound, L. S. Hall. Maine—Wilson Springs, George A. Tibbets.

A LACK OF WHALEBONE

THIS SEASON'S SUPPLY IS MUCH SMALLER THAN THAT OF 1896.

There are Two Grades of Bone, "Shell" and "Grain"—A Fire-proof Vault in Which Was Stored Bone Worth a Million Dollars.

This is the time of year when the men who prepare whalebone for the market are busiest. And, as it happens, whalebone is just now scarcer than ever before. "Whalebone was hard to get last year," said one of the largest dealers in the commodity, "but this season's supply will be a good deal smaller than that of 1896. A short time ago there were advices that eight whaling vessels were stuck in the ice away up north, and according to the latest news from that region there is danger that they will not be able to get out at all this season. If they do not, the shortage will continue, and that will mean hard times for us, since, although the price is high, we can make no sales if we have no bone. But if the ships should escape—it is hardly possible that they may even now have forced their way out of the ice—we shall have good trade at satisfactory figures."

"They have made a fair catch, but they will not bring south a large enough supply to break the market. Baling quotations now range from \$425 to \$450 a pound, but the \$5 mark will be reached soon, whether the imprisoned ships succeed in getting free or not. "Nearly all the bone used in the United States is brought from the Arctic by Yankee whalers, although a little comes from the south Seas and some from Japan. The supply from all quarters is much less than formerly. The demand, too, is nothing like what it used to be, despite the great increase of population, for all sorts of celluloid, "feather favor," cork, rubber, steel and other substances have been very generally adopted. "The high grade—shell bone—goes into first-class corsets, and is used for stays in costly gowns, the demand for these purposes being so great that this quality is put into nothing else, except certain surgical instruments. The grain, bone goes into the cheaper corsets, whips etc. The two qualities differ greatly, the shell bone being without grain and easily worked. While it is not one whit less elastic than the other, it can be pierced or bored without danger of splitting, but this is not true of the grain bone, which, as its trade name indicates, is made up of fibres that are prone to split apart. "Most of the 'cutting' of whalebone, as those in the business term its preparation, is done in Paris and Bremen. A little is done, too, in London, and there are seven cutting establishments in the United States—four in New-York, two in Boston and one in San Francisco. It seems strange that the industry should be so slightly represented in San Francisco, the great port for the reception of the raw bone, but in that regard this business does not differ from some others, notably sugar refining, which is chiefly carried on in New York for the entire United States, and cotton milling, which is carried on in England and New-England for the world's sugar and cotton crops are raised thousands of miles further south. Five years ago the supply of whalebone was as phenomenally large as the present supply is small. There had been an unusually heavy take after several lean years, and at least 250,000 pounds, worth \$4 a pound, or a cool \$1,000,000 altogether, was stored in little brick and stone structures on the Potrero shore of San Francisco Bay. This unprecedented and never since approached supply was as carefully guarded as if it had been made up of golden eagles. Not that there was much danger of its being stolen—for whalebone is stored in such heavy masses that it cannot easily be taken away—but it is a decidedly inflammable substance, and there was great fear of fire. The storehouse is a perfect vault, with walls of brick and stone and iron roof and iron doors. A perforated pipe, from which the whole place could be readily flooded in case of a sudden outbreak of fire, runs all around the top, and when the store of bone is large, trusted watchman guard the place night and day. There is always great danger to whalebone from rats—pests which are extremely numerous on the San Francisco water-front, especially in the fall, when the whaleships make their appearance. In order to make sure that these sharp-toothed destroyers shall be kept out, small iron doors, grated in little meshes, have been put in. When the big doors are opened for ventilation, and whalebone must be treated to plenty of fresh air—these grated screens are shut. As rats' teeth, though potent, are not quite hard enough to negotiate cold iron this precaution has always served its purpose admirably. Because of the possibility of fire, the men who receive the bone from the ships are always in a hurry to get through with it. As soon as a bone landing craft docks a big force of men is employed, and they pitch in and transfer the cargo with all possible haste, working night and day until the task is done. And as soon thereafter as it is feasible the whole batch is put aboard ships and railroad trains for the East, there to be distributed to the American and European "cutting" establishments.

From a thousand to three thousand pounds of bone are furnished by each whale, the latter amount, however, being decidedly exceptional. Before leaving San Francisco the bone is split, according to color and tied up in bundles. After splitting, the pieces are termed "stalks" or "slabs." They are from three to eight feet in length, when ready for shipment, and weigh from three pounds up to six or seven. When received by the manufacturer each slab is fringed with strong, glossy black hair. This has a separate value of its own, and is used in certain furniture manufactures; also, mixed with horsehair, in brushes. After it has been shaved off the slabs are scrubbed vigorously, and then put to soak in water for about a week. When sufficiently softened they are subjected to the action of hot steam in strong

RECEPTACLES OF SPECIAL DESIGN.

They are then ready to be split into "shell" and "grain" bone. After that they are cut into stays, whippstocks, etc.

The utmost pains has to be taken with the bone from the time it is removed from the head of the whale until it is safely through the manufacturing process in order to prevent "mucking." Although it has to be thoroughly softened before being regularly "cut" in the factories, it is exceptionally tender at all times, and the least carelessness will sometimes greatly reduce the value of a slab even when the resulting "nick" is so slight as hardly to be noticed on inspection. It is considered a great breach of commercial honor for a dealer in bone to offer a nicked bundle without making known the defect, and all such lots are carefully marked "cut" in San Francisco. Whalebone is often spoken of as the jaw, but this is really a misnomer—the bone of commerce being really cut from the teeth, of which there are 473 in the jaws of every whale. A fair-sized front tooth is worth quite \$50 at present prices, and the entire head of a big whale represents a good deal of money.—Philadelphia Press.

ITS CROWNING GLORY. Electrical Advance in the Last Two Years—The Nineteenth Century's Climax of Electrical Success—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Shares in the Honor. A paper in The Forum reviewing "Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years," by Elihu Thompson, concludes with the following words: "This material progress, coupled with the civilizing and educative influences naturally accompanying it, as well as the many other advances in the application of science to the needs of mankind, will ever remain the crowning glory of the latter half of the nineteenth century." We may examine briefly some of the heads under which the writer reaches and justifies this conclusion, starting from a datum furnished by the year 1887: At a convention of street railway men held in that year a discussion of electric traction as applied to horse railways was vigorously criticized as a waste of time, which, it was urged, might have been better applied to practical subjects instead of to such a fanciful or theoretical one. To appreciate the real progress of the past ten years we must consider branches of electrical work other than electric traction. First, of the change in electrical instruments. While a part of this work resembles in its delicacy that demanded by watch mechanism, on the other hand, the large station dynamos are examples of the heaviest machine construction. Some of them demand steel castings more than thirty thousand pounds in weight. A few years ago a dynamo was large if it demanded one or two hundred horse-power to drive, while now such machines are diminutive when compared with those of two thousand horse-power commonly constructed. The greatest part of this progress has been due to the introduction of the transformer. Illustrating the widely varied work now done by the electric energy, we are to note that our ordinary electric systems carry a large load in electric motors employed for such service as running elevators, driving ventilating fans, supplying power for pumping and driving machinery in shops of all kinds. In the modern warship the electric plant introduced to work its incandescent lights is extended to supply the searchlight, turn turrets and gun-training apparatus, drive an hoisting or forced-draft fans and work cranes and hoists. The production of carborundum, the new abrasive, of aluminum, of the basis of bleaching powder and of that of acetylene is now the fruit of applied electricity. Still no service has so taxed the resources of the electrician as railway work. It has, however, been shown that single cars may be propelled at high train speeds, and that electric locomotives can haul the heaviest train loads, and can more than equal in power locomotives worked by steam. Indeed, electricity now seems destined to play an important part in changing all the conditions of traffic between centres of population. The third-rail system in process of development by the Hartford & New Haven company seems to insure the growing substitution of either single motor cars or two or three coupled cars for long, heavy trains drawn by locomotives, and a more frequent service will result. There is an eventual possibility of higher average speeds, since stops will not consume much time, and the time required to recover the speed after a stop will be much less than at present.

The Harvedy armor plate is dealt with by electricity. To electricity is owed improved methods in the casting, forging and working of iron, brass, copper and other metals; also new alloys of special properties, special grades and kinds of steel. Improved methods of working such substances as glass, porcelain, rubber, asbestos, mica, etc. "No existing industry," writes Mr. Thompson, "employs a greater range of materials, from the rarest to the most common, than does electrical work. None requires or employs such a variety, in character, kind and quality of material, or of treatment of them, to supply daily needs. Nature has been ransacked to discover whatever may possess qualities desirable in electrical construction; and the resources of art and ingenuity have been called to supply whatever might be lacking." Will it be contended that the author of the article has failed to justify his language when pronouncing the progress in applied electricity the crowning glory of the latter half of the nineteenth century? Understood in the mechanical and industrial sense, he has made out his case.

COMPRESSED AIR Carpet Cleaning Works. No. 106 Court Street. Carpets cleaned for and delivered. Carpets cleaned and laid, also made over in fact, everything done in the Carpet line. Single and Double Duff Coats, Fur Wagon, Groceries, Milk and General Delivery Wagons, Harness, Blankets, Hoses, Cart Saddles, and Collars. JOHN DUNNAN'S BROS., ASSETS, NEW YORK.

How Are You Supplying Your Table With Water? We assume that you are using something besides the ordinary city or town water supply, as it is now generally recognized that water as it comes direct from the mains is too impure for drinking. Are you using spring water? If so, would you not be glad to reduce your water bill to a small fraction of what it now is, and save the annoyance of handling bottles of carboys, obtaining at the same time equally good (if fact frequently better) water? If you are using some system of filtration, are you satisfied with its results? Do you get an ample supply of water? Is it always white and pure, and does it not, will you permit us to show you how those results can be reached, by talking with you further, or by having our agent call on you? Call and see the FILTER now in operation.

THE ARNOLD CO., State and Crown Streets. Midwinter Carpets. Warm, rich colorings, new 1898 Spring designs, the lowest market prices, and a large line of patterns, enable us to make good our claim that our line leads all others. We quoted prices on Axminster last week 90c. per yd. upwards. They hold good now. Are you buying? Crash and runners for dances and receptions rented or sold outright.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean? HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but will often prevent it. A positive cure for coughs. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c. Teichsche Drops, in one ounce.

NEW HAVEN WINDOW SHADE CO. 68-70-72 ORANGE ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Bicycles.

SLEDGERS GIVEN FREE! FOR 50 OZONE SOAP WRAPPERS.

A First-Class Counter finished on natural wood, except top, which is tastily ornamented. Has round spring shoes for speed.

GIVEN AWAY AT G. A. WOOD'S BICYCLE EXCHANGE, 185 Orange Street, Two Doors from Court.

Miscellaneous.

Horses. Horses.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED. LARGE HEAVY DRAFT, GROCERY AND GENERAL WORK HORSES, SLEIGHS AND BOBS OF ALL KINDS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE DUFF COATS, FARM WAGONS, GROCERY, MILK AND GENERAL DELIVERY WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, HOSES, CART SADDLES, and COLLARS.

SMEDLEY BROS. & CO., 154 to 177 Brewery St.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. JOHN DUNNAN'S BROS., ASSETS, NEW YORK.

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OUR STATE HIGHWAYS

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD'S REPORT TO GOVERNOR COOKE.

Progress of Road Building—Interesting Data Showing the Work that Has Been Done—The Towns that Received Assistance From the State—The System of Road Building Discussed at Length.

Highway Commissioner James H. Macdonald's report to Governor Cooke is replete with valuable information in regard to the highways of the state. It contains a copy of the circulars which Mr. Macdonald issued to the selectmen of the towns during the past six months, which the report covers.

MONEY FOR GRADING.

The following is a list of the towns among which the amount set apart for grading was divided, with the amount given by the state to each: Hartford County—Berlin, \$413. New Haven County—Beacon Falls, \$413; Branford, \$413; Prospect, \$413. New London County—East Lyme, Stonington, \$413. Fairfield County—Bethel, \$413; Easton, \$413; Monroe, \$300; Stratford, \$413; Westport, \$413. Litchfield County—Bridgewater, \$300; Canaan, \$413; Goshen, \$413; Harwinton, \$300; New Milford, \$413; Norfolk, \$413; North Canaan, \$413; Winchester, \$413. Middlesex County—Chester, \$200; Westbrook, \$413. The total amount appropriated for grading purposes was \$8,947.

TOWNS DO THEIR OWN WORK.

The report states that a very gratifying feature of the award of the contracts is, that out of the twenty-three towns that advertised for bids fourteen towns of this number secured the contract to do the work themselves, leaving only nine towns for outside contractors to do the work. A situation of this kind meets with the approval of the citizens residing in the towns for the reason that it furnishes employment to the townspeople and secures all the money to the towns. This feature of the work this year is a new one and a strong evidence of the growing disposition on the part of the towns to do their own work and adds very much towards a friendly relationship on the part of the towns to the good roads movement. It has been the intent of the commissioner from the beginning of this good roads movement to have the towns do the work required to be done in their town by the towns themselves, and it will be his purpose to continue such a policy, and the commissioner has reason to believe that next year a greater number of towns will figure on the work to be done than have ever done so before, and secure, not only the betterment of their roads, but also all the money that may be appropriated for that purpose, thus keeping it within the limits of the town. The county securing to itself the most contracts town-wise is Litchfield, securing nine out of eleven contracts for the improvements of their roads under the law of 1897. Following in the list of the towns in the state in which the selectmen have taken contracts in behalf of the town under grading appropriations: Berlin, Prospect, Easton, Monroe, Westport, Bridgewater, Canaan, Goshen, Harwinton, New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Washington and Winchester.

ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATION.

The following table shows the amount voted by the towns, the appropriation by the state, and the amount actually paid for work done.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Bloomfield, Bristol, East Hartford, East Windsor, Hartford, Manchester, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, Southbury, Suffield, West Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Ansonia, Derby, Hamden, Meriden, Middletown, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, Orange, Seymour, Wallingford, Waterbury, Woodbridge.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Groton, New London, Norwich, Waterford.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Bridgeport, Danbury, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, New Canaan, Norwalk, Ridgefield, Stamford, Weston.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Killingly, Plainfield, Plainfield, Putnam, Thompson, Windham.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Litchfield, Plymouth, Waterbury.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Clinton, Cromwell, Durham, East Hamden, Middlefield, Middletown, Old Saybrook, Portland.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Table with columns: Town, Amount Allocated, Amount of State, Amount Paid. Includes entries for Stafford, Vernon.

In the recapitulation the report shows that the total amount paid by the state for work done was \$9,357.81, the commissioner keeping the balance of \$38,859.19 until the work on the contracts is completed. The amount allotted for road building and macadamizing was \$89,250, and for grading, \$8,947, making a total of \$98,197. The balance of the appropriation of \$100,000, amounting to \$1,802, remains in the treasury of the state.

MATERIAL FOR ROAD BUILDING.

The question of material with which to build roads is an important factor in summing up the conditions leading up to or away from the question of improvement of the highways. It is true and beyond contradiction that Connecticut, small as it is, has the finest trap rock quarries to be found in the United States. These are confined to certain localities, towns or districts, and do not extend over the entire state. In some towns we find granite, mica, brown stone and mica shist, while in other towns there are hardly any stones, and all the material for road construction in the way of macadam treatment has to be imported. This adds to the expense, and makes it practically impossible for some of the towns to have a macadam or telford road. In many towns we find banks and pits of gravel for road construction, with good bonding qualities, and little sand, just the material to make a first-class road. These towns are nicely conditioned, for the commissioner finds that gravel intelligently used and built under a proper specification, will make as fine a road for general purposes as any one may wish to ride over, besides requiring no special tools or appliances, very little, if any, skilled labor, and the commissioner has built quite a number of gravel roads, at a cost of not over \$1,000 per mile, and has one now under contract for less than \$500 a mile. A gravel road having such conditions surrounding it to build upon, cannot help but be popular. Other towns have very little, if any, gravel, few ledges of stone, and what ever gravel is to be found is washed gravel, with a preponderance of sand. The commissioner has treated several roads with gravel of this character, and by bonding artificially has succeeded in making some very good roads. These are only a few of the conditions which confront the towns to make the good roads movement somewhat unpopular. It has been and will continue to be the purpose of the commissioner, while he remains in office, to meet the conditions that prevail in every way that is possible, and help them to overcome the conditions in the state, so that every town might stand on the broad plane of equality and all meet on the common level. The attitude of the towns toward the good roads movement has undergone a wonderful change, because a better understanding is had to-day between the selectmen and the commissioner and there is a betterment of co-partnership and co-operation between the towns and the state relative to it. The commissioner believes that this sentiment will grow, and that, with the incoming legislature and the experience that the towns and the commissioner have had in following the workings of the laws in '95, '96 and '97, that a law will be drafted which shall more nearly meet the requirements of the hour, and many of the things which are to-day insurmountable obstacles to the law will be removed and the educational period which we have gone through during the past three years will be productive of great good to all concerned in this vital question.

THE NEED OF SELF-DEFENSE.

The New Milford Gazette, speaking of the frequency of murderous crime in the rural districts, says: "We believe it is in the country, at their own residences, not in the city, that respectable people run the most risk of being murdered or robbed. So much crime also adds to the already too great public expenses. Indeed, it may finally be necessary to bond the state to raise money to pay for murder trials instead of to build good roads."

There have been a number of crimes in this and some contiguous states of late which go to substantiate the view of the Gazette, as to the insecurity of human life in the country, and much discussion has been evoked about the best means of changing these unfavorable conditions. The matter of expense is a secondary one, although it would doubtless become a primary matter were the rural districts required to themselves pay for any effective policing, such as would be necessary to bring about a change in the conditions. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has noted the unusual prevalence of crime through the remote rural districts and has asked that some means should be taken by which it can be repressed. The Lowell (Mass.) Courier responds that crime in Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire counties and draws the following suggestive conclusions: "There is certainly (in the counties mentioned) an abnormal proportion of offenses in which women and children were the victims. Middlesex county, with all its cities and cosmopolitan urban population, seldom if ever shows such a docket as any of the counties named presents this season."

WIDE SCOPE IN ROAD BUILDING.

The commissioner is not wedded to any particular kind of road as the only road that must be laid by every town in the state. Such a course would be extremely foolish, unwise and unfair to the people, whose representatives in the house and senate have passed a law for the purpose of assisting all the towns in the state, so that every town might stand on the broad plane of equality and all meet on the common level. The attitude of the towns toward the good roads movement has undergone a wonderful change, because a better understanding is had to-day between the selectmen and the commissioner and there is a betterment of co-partnership and co-operation between the towns and the state relative to it. The commissioner believes that this sentiment will grow, and that, with the incoming legislature and the experience that the towns and the commissioner have had in following the workings of the laws in '95, '96 and '97, that a law will be drafted which shall more nearly meet the requirements of the hour, and many of the things which are to-day insurmountable obstacles to the law will be removed and the educational period which we have gone through during the past three years will be productive of great good to all concerned in this vital question.

FAITH IN GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

I have sufficient faith in the wisdom and intelligence of the gentlemen who shall be sent to represent the interests of the several towns in the state, that all the shortcomings of both these laws will be met, and that a law will be drafted and passed which will be eminently satisfactory to the whole state, and I believe that the good roads movement is something which has come to stay, because I believe that it is a thing that has not come up in the night, or in the past week, or during the past three years. I believe that the farmers of the state of Connecticut have been fully awake to the necessity for better roads many years, and I have traveled the state of Connecticut over and over in my travels I have never met a man who was not a firm believer in good roads.

SYMPATHY WITH THE FARMERS.

The commissioner is not surprised that the good roads movement did not immediately receive that hearty support that it deserved, when he remembers that during the last thirty-seven years the Connecticut farmer has had much to contend with. At the time of our civil war many farms were neglected or abandoned, Connecticut furnishing her quota of men to fight to preserve the Union. Many of Connecticut's sons came from the farms. Homes were broken up and the farming industry received a serious blow. After the war was over she had hardly begun to recover her lost ground, before the west, with all her natural advantages, wooded and won a great army of tillers of the soil. Then capital seconded their efforts, and the western wilderness became the granary of the world. Knowing these facts, no one can justly blame Connecticut farmers for being conservative. They have to be. The farmers of the state need all the encouragement they can receive from every source to help them into a better financial condition. I know of no factor any more helpful than good roads, and the state of Connecticut owes to the farmers all she can do to give them good roads, for which increased wealth of the farmer comes greater prosperity to the whole state. The law now in force is right in improving the main roads first. The financial state of the town treasuries is in such a condition in many cases that the towns cannot avail themselves of the state aid for improving their roads. So that unless some other system than the one now employed is found, the work will drag slowly along. Much money will be lost, the growth and

THRILLING TALE OF RESCUE

OF IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS ON THE WEST AUSTRALIAN COAST.

A Remembrance of Heroic Adventure and a Narrow Escape—A Critical Moment—A Memory of the Late Catalpa Jim of New Haven.

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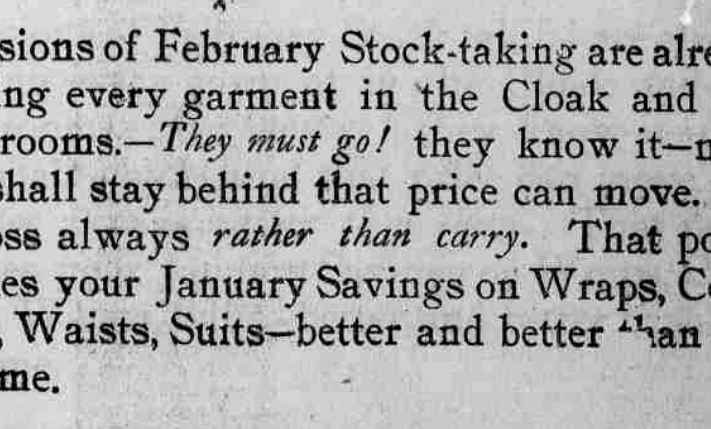
Daily Doings

at the MALLEY*NEELY*AND*CO Stores.

BEFORE THE BATTLE!

Every Coat to go before Inventory. Every Cape to go before Inventory. Every Suit to go before Inventory. Every Waist to go before Inventory. Every Separate Skirt to go before Inventory. Every piece of Fur to go before Inventory.

VISIONS OF FEBRUARY STOCK-TAKING ARE ALREADY HAUNTING EVERY GARMENT IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT SHOW-ROOMS.—THEY MUST GO! THEY KNOW IT—NOT A PIECE SHALL STAY BEHIND THAT PRICE CAN MOVE. SELL AT A LOSS ALWAYS RATHER THAN CARRY. THAT POLICY PROVIDES YOUR JANUARY SAVINGS ON WRAPS, COATS, SKIRTS, WAISTS, SUITS—BETTER AND BETTER THAN EVER THIS TIME.



THUS BEFORE INVENTORY:

- Tailor-made Coats. A fair picking in some of the prettiest of the winter styles—fly fronts, high necks and notch collars, excellent cloth, well cut and tailored. Now \$1.98 to \$12.50. Originally \$6.75 to \$29.00.
- A Hundred Pieces. The clearing up of the Fur Store—Fur Capes, Scarfs, Collarettes, Muffs and Children's Sets—all selected skins and correct styles. Under Their Cost.
- Few Separate Skirts. Rich Brocade Silks and Satins, all of them cambric lined, velvet-reen bound, gathered back. Very correct styles. \$2.98 to \$3.98. Originally \$5.98, \$6.98.
- Few Silk Waists. Just a scattering of some of the striking stuffs and fashionable styles of the season. Here and there a very rich affair. All excellently shaped and finished. \$3.75 to \$4.50. Originally \$6.00 to \$21.00.
- Few Tailor Costumes. Choice Serges, Meltonettes and Worsted, in two-piece costume of smart fly-front coat and correct skirt. Very swell affairs. \$9.75 to \$16.50. Originally \$11.50 to \$20.00.
- Few Rich Capes. Of fine Velours and handsome Plush, elegant trimmed with Jet and Fur, all made in latest correct fashions. Now \$2.98 to \$9.75. Originally \$6.75 to \$18.50.
- Handsome Cloth Capes. Some plain, some with dainty fur-trimmings. Not more than a couple of dozen. Very choice cloths and weaves. Now \$1.98 to \$12.50. Originally \$6.50 to \$25.00.
- Few Other Waists. A little sprinkling of pretty Cloth and Velvet Waists—some to plain, some fancy trimmings. 98c. to \$2.98. Originally \$1.50 to \$5.00.
- Few Odd Suits. Not two of style, all of them with fitted waists. In neat mixtures. \$4.00. Originally \$11.50.

Ladies: All this month the services of the acknowledged best "ladies' tailor" in the state are at your service at specially economical rates. You have the option of choosing materials here (from a great assortment of choice cloths) or bringing your own. Fit, style and finish as good as any New York gown—about half to pay.

MALLEY*NEELY*AND*CO

Anthony answered, "I have no prisoners here." "May I come on board?" was the next question from the Georgette. Anthony quickly sent back the answer, "No, sir." "I see the prisoners on the deck," came from the steamer. Captain Anthony ordered his men to stand up to show there were no prisoners there (the prisoners were at this time below). Colonel Harvest, who was in command of the troops, then spoke to the Catalpa: "You are amenable to British laws. Heave to or I'll blow your mast out." "I know no British laws," said the captain of the whaler. "I have telegraphed to your government, and I find you are amenable to me," said Harvest. Anthony replied, "I'm bound for sea; I cannot wait." Colonel Harvest then shouted: "I'll give you fifteen minutes to surrender. May I come on board, sir?" "No, sir!" said Anthony, so decidedly as not to be mistaken. During the altercation between the bark and the steamer "Collins" called the men and said: "What had we better do, men?" They replied resolutely, "Sink or swim; no surrender!" The mate, Mr. Smith, then deliberately said: "By —, we'll sink under that flag before we'll give it up." He got his rifles, whistled jances and harpoons ready, and also some heavy logs to sling any boat coming alongside; the whale guns were loaded, and every man had fifty rounds of rifle and pistol cartridges, and stood ready. After an interval Colonel Harvest again asked: "May I come on board?" Then Anthony's clear voice again rang out, but louder than before, "No, sir!" "Collins" observed by this time that the Georgette was following up the Catalpa and trying to hedge her in to the land. He communicated his suspicions to the captain, who cried out, "Bout ship, keep off to sea." The Catalpa's sails filled, and her bow was directed amidships of the Georgette. As she gathered way, the police boat, being in some danger of being cut in two, backed hastily out. Then, after following the Catalpa a short distance, she swung around slowly and went home to report the failure of a very vain attempt, that of beating an American in the national game of "bluff."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The following morning the Catalpa was overhauled by the Georgette, which fired a shot across her bows. The captain of the Georgette spoke through his trumpet, "Heave to." Captain Anthony answered, "What for?" The steamer replied, "You have six crown prisoners on board."

MAHONEY BOILERS, STEAM OR HOT WATER

ARE Self Contained, requiring no brick setting. Without Gaskets or Packing, and are thus always tight. Have Vertical Water Ways, giving free circulation. Large Direct Fire Surface, using the radiant heat of the fire. Thousands in use and all giving satisfaction. SHEAHAN & GROARK Steam Fitters and Plumbers. Telephone 401-3 285 and 287 State Street.