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A BRITISH FORCE TRAPPED

BOERS CAPTURE SIX GUNS IN A DARING EXPLOIT.

Col. Broadwood Compelled to Retreat from Thaba N'Chu Before Superior Numbers—In Falling Back Part of His Force Falls into the Boers' Hands—The Reverse Occurs but Twenty Miles from Bloemfontein—Gen. Colville's Division Sent to the Rescue.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household cavalry, two Horse batteries and a force of Mounted Infantry under Colonel Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba N'Chu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night.

Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein waterworks south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning. At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns. The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired. General Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon and he is now shelling the Boers.

WAR OFFICE SILENT.

The Exact Extent of the Misfortune Not Yet Known.

London, April 2, 4:30 a. m.—General Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to-day on receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns has walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about twenty miles of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the war office, has not been published and no account of the affair is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba N'Chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently, followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied. Six of the twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons and, it is feared, many men fell into the hands of the wily Boers, whose daring displayed so near Bloemfontein shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their reverse.

The hope is expressed here that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country and it is probable that the next news will be that, after a stiff fight, General Colville has extricated Colonel Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Severe criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of under-rating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander-in-chief, General Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer force variously from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener last Thursday unopposed.

Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley: "I have received instructions that if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal river my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

MANY BOER PRISONERS DYING.

Danger for St. Helena Again Delayed—Low Vitality of Cronje's Men.

Cape Town, April 1.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the increased sickness among the prisoners. Three thousand and twelve have died during the week. Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronje's men when captured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone, and little strength was left them to fight disease. Moreover, the conditions on the shipboard are very irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

To Pass Through Here. London, April 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Portuguese government has wired orders to Biera that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia. The minister of foreign affairs, Senhor Volga Beirão, has announced in the chamber of deputies that the government is in possession of

railway bonds with which to pay the award of the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration tribunal."

Steyn Stirring Up Burghers.

Maseru, Basutoland, March 31.—Mr. Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladybrand to stir up the burghers there to renewed resistance. The Boers have removed from the immediate vicinity of Plattsberg and taken up a commanding position adjacent. The Dutch, who surrendered their arms at Ladybrand are now suffering seizures of their livestock.

To Be Known as Military Roads.

Cape Town, April 1.—Army orders were issued to-day declaring the abolition of the title "Free State Railways" and superseding this by the title "International Military Railways."

Wished Botha to Succeed Him.

Pretoria, April 1.—President Kruger said in public to-day that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as commandant-general by Louis Botha.

400,000 Marks Raised for the Boers.

Berlin, April 1.—Dr. Leyds informs the Berlin press that 400,000 marks have been collected in Germany for the Boer.

CHINA WILL SETTLE.

To Make Full Reparation for the Murder of the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Peking, April 1.—The Chinese government has "settled" the controversy arising out of the murder on December 3 last of the Rev. Mr. Brooks of the Church Missionary society on the following terms: "Two of the murderers will be beheaded, one imprisoned for life, one for ten years, another for two years, a memorial chapel will be erected upon the site of the murder and a tablet will be placed in Canterbury Cathedral, England, at the expense of the Chinese government."

Rev. Mr. Brooks at the time of his murder was stationed at Ping-Yin, in the province of Shan Tung. He was captured in that vicinity by members of the seditious society, known as "boxers," who had been very active in destroying villages and slaughtering native Christians. The governor of the province had despatched a force of cavalry to the scene of the disturbance, but the soldiers arrived too late to save the life of Mr. Brooks.

Chinese Reformers' Activity.

London, April 2.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Li Hung Chang, viceroy of Canton, recently wired the Chinese authorities here that Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, has ordered eight thousand uniforms in Hong Kong. The press dispatches were much alarmed by the news and Li Hung Chang has sent a formal protest to the British governor of Hong Kong against permitting Kang Yu Wei's propaganda."

GETTING READY FOR THE QUEEN.

British Channel Squadron Arrives—Dublin Rapidly Filling.

Dublin, April 1.—The British channel squadron has arrived off Kingstown for the queen's visit, which is awaited with intense and ever-growing enthusiasm. Dublin is rapidly filling. Already the hotels are crowded and train load after train load is arriving from the provinces. Grand stands have been erected in the streets, which are profusely decorated, and soon it will be difficult to find space for hanging another flag. A general holiday has been proclaimed for Wednesday throughout the county of Dublin. As a last attempt at a counter attraction, the extremists have placarded the city with an invitation to citizens to join a monster procession of nationalist societies, which, according to programme, is to start from the Transvaal committee rooms on the night of her majesty's arrival. It is probable that the demonstration will be forbidden.

TURKEY ANSWERS RUSSIA.

Will Make Railroad Concessions Only Under Certain Circumstances.

Constantinople, April 1.—The Ottoman government will address a note to the Russian embassy declaring that, in the event of the ports not constructing railway lines in the Black sea districts bounded by railways already conceded to others, no concessions will be granted to Russia. It is considered that the ports in this way settles the Russian demands in the premises.

DIED OF FOOTBALL INJURIES.

Bridgeport Player Who Was Injured in a Yale Freshman Game.

Bridgeport, April 1.—George Boland, aged twenty years, who was considered a most promising amateur football player, died to-night from tumor of the brain resulting from injuries sustained in a football game with the Yale freshman team last November. Boland was a member of the "Yanigans," who had more than a local reputation. He was six feet two inches tall and his athletic build was the occasion of frequent comments by sport-lovers.

Aged Baptist Minister Buried.

New London, Conn., April 1.—N. P. Allen, a retired Baptist minister, who had lived eighty-three years, was buried from the Groton Heights Baptist church this afternoon. There were nine ministers present, all of whom are now pastors of churches formerly presided over by "Biddy" Allen. The deceased was formerly chaplain of the C. N. G., and likewise a veteran of the civil war, and the G. A. R. services were conducted at the grave. Rev. Joseph P. Brown of this city, who is also a retired clergyman, but who was a schoolmate and a life long friend of the deceased, officiated at the funeral. Mr. Allen died from pneumonia contracted while officiating at the funeral of a G. A. R. comrade. He is survived by two daughters and one son.

Still Aflame This Morning.

William Sawyer at 1 o'clock this morning sent a still alarm of fire to No. 10's house. The chimney in Mr. Sawyer's house at 374 Grand avenue had caught and a hole had to be chopped through the roof to put it out. The damage was slight.

SOUTHERN MAGNETIC POLE

LOCATED BY EXPEDITION OF SIR GEORGE NEWNES.

Exploring Steamer Southern Cross Arrives at New Zealand—Bears the Survivors of the Newnes' Party—Borchgrevink Gives the Report of the Finding of the Pole.

Wellington, N. Z., April 1.—The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing C. E. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the South Polar expedition, fitted out in 1898, by Sir George Newnes of London, arrived at Campbelltown, near Bluff Harbor, New Zealand, to-day. Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located. Mr. Hansen, one of the zoologists who started with the expedition, died on the voyage.

PROMINENT BRISTOL MAN DEAD.

Attorney John J. Jennings, a Classmate of President Hadley.

Bristol, Conn., April 1.—John J. Jennings, one of the most prominent of Hartford county lawyers, died at his home on High street this morning after a week's illness with pneumonia, aged forty-five years. He was born in Bridgeport January 20, 1855. He entered Yale in 1872 and was a classmate of President Hadley and ex-Mayor Hyde of Hartford, and a personal friend of both gentlemen. He came to Bristol as the principal of the Federal Hill school, and he reorganized the school system of the town. The reorganized school system has been a model which has been copied by many other towns.

FORECAST OF CONGRESS.

The Puerto Rican Tariff Bill—Its Passing Fully Expected.

Washington, April 1.—The senate will vote upon the Puerto Rican bill Tuesday at 4 o'clock. The friends of the bill count upon its passage by a handsome majority, but it is now expected that seven republican votes will be cast against it, the seven comprising Senators Davis, Hoar, Mason, Nelson, Senator Simon and Wellington. Senator McHenry, dem., and some independent senators will vote for the measure, but until the exact number of such votes is known the majority for the bill cannot be predicted. The taking of the vote on the Puerto Rican bill on Tuesday will displace the Quay resolution, which was sent for that day, and Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on elections, has given notice that he will postpone calling it up until Wednesday.

The Hawaiian Bill.

Washington, April 1.—A programme in the house this week is fully mapped out. To-morrow is District of Columbia day. On Tuesday, under a special order adopted some time ago, the house will enter upon the consideration of the bill to provide a civil government for Hawaii. By the terms of the order the debate upon the bill will continue Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. Thursday the bill will be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. The final vote will be taken at 4 o'clock on Thursday. Friday will be devoted to private pension legislation and Saturday has been set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Richard P. Bland of Missouri.

DIED IN SUFFOLD.

Sidney A. Kent, a Prominent Chicago Speculator and Organizer.

Suffield, April 1.—Sidney A. Kent, who for years has been prominent in Chicago as a speculator and organizer, died at his summer residence here to-day, aged sixty-six years. Death was the result of a complication of diseases following an attack of influenza last January. He is survived by a brother, now residing in San Rafael, Cal., and a sister, Mrs. Caroline Crocker of Hartford; also two daughters, Mrs. Hugh Loring of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. A. F. Morris of Belvidere, N. J. The deceased was born in Suffield and removed to Illinois when but nineteen years of age. He was highly successful and developed many large enterprises, the greatest and one of his latest being the organization of the Chicago Gas trust, which was effected in 1897. Among his many benefactions was a gift of \$25,000 which was used to erect the building of the University of Chicago and the handsome library here, which was built as a memorial to his parents. He also established an endowment fund for the library's continuance.

Truth to Stand Trial.

Boston, April 1.—Francis Truth, the "divine healer," who is under bonds of \$5,000 to appear in the Federal court to-day, to answer a charge of fraudulent use of the mails, returned to Boston Saturday from Keene, N. H., where he has been for a few days. He was at his old home, 6A Bowdoin Square, last night. Through his counsel the information was given that Mr. Truth is here to answer the charge against him. He, himself, however, refused to discuss his case.

Little Hartford Girl Partially Poisoned.

Hartford, April 1.—Pauline, the two-year-old daughter of Wolff Meisselman, Pleasant street, died to-day from accidental poisoning. Mrs. Meisselman had removed a number of bottles from the pantry, as she was cleaning it, and placed them on the table. The little one managed to get hold of the bottle containing the poison and drank it while the mother's attention was otherwise occupied.

Guillotined Man Found Dead.

Gulfport, April 1.—Abner Bishop, aged sixty-three years, who had lived alone in the old Bishop homestead in the extreme west side of the town since the death of his mother about a year ago, was found dead in bed to-day by his brother Henry. Death was due to natural causes. The deceased during his active career was a confidential clerk and salesman for a prominent New York house and was a well known clubman.

Short Telegraphic Items.

London, April 2.—Dr. St. George Mirvet, former lecturer on zoology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical school, and professor of comparative anatomy, died to-day. He was recognized as the leading scientist within the Roman Catholic church in England, is dead.

WAITING CARTS OUT.

Twenty-two Began Running Yesterday—Director of Public Works Explains.

Street sprinkling with watering carts was begun yesterday for the first time this season. The order of the common council provided that sprinkling should begin March 15 and some curiosity has been expressed by citizens as to why sprinkling did not begin on that date. Director Troup when asked about the matter said that up to the last few days the weather had been so cold except for two or three hours during the middle of the day that water from sprinkling would freeze upon the streets, thus making the ice nuisance, worse than the dust nuisance. Mr. Troup said that he had several times directed Superintendent Harvey of the Car Sprinkling company to discontinue sprinkling when the weather became so cold that water from the streets would freeze upon the streets for horses.

Teams and men will be paid to run the carts at the rate of \$4 per day for man and team. This price will be paid for every day whether sprinkling is needed or not, but on wet days each driver will be instructed to report to the superintendent of streets with teams hitched to dump carts. If the services of the outfit is needed the \$5 per day so employed will be paid. If it is not needed \$4, the regular price, will be paid. Only one team will be hired from one man and Mr. Troup says that preference will be given to those owners of teams who are in the teaming business for a livelihood. He said that the \$4 per day contract would not begin until the first day of sprinkling and that the contracts did not begin on March 15. Twenty-two carts were set to work yesterday. The rest of the new carts just purchased by the city will be put on soon.

NOT ROBBED BY THE PRIESTS

BISHOP POTTER'S CHARGES ON PRACTICES IN PHILIPPINES.

Rev. Joseph M. Oigue Says They Are Wrong—Fees for Marriage Certificates Not Exorbitant—Archbishop Does Not Fix Charges Nor Does He Divide With the Clergy.

New York, April 1.—Rev. Joseph M. Oigue, director of the observatory at Manila, who is now in Washington engaged in official business of the government, has issued a statement in reply to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter and his secretary, Rev. Percy S. Grant, regarding affairs in the Philippines. Calling attention to the published interviews in which the bishop and his secretary are quoted as having declared that the taxes and fees for priestly administrations in the Philippines are excessive, the writer points out that the bishop and his secretary were then in the Philippines but a very short time, not over three or four days; that it was impossible on account of the war for them to get information outside of Manila, and that the more serious Filipinos ignored their presence.

The bishop was quoted as saying that the religious organizations, except perhaps the Jesuits, have robbed the people, the writer says the Jesuits have missions in only southern islands and General Bates in a report of the 27th of last December stated that the people there had declared that the missionaries had taken neither money nor property. The writer asks the bishop to explain his use of "perhaps." Further quoting his interview he calls upon Bishop Potter for facts to prove "such a grave and serious charge."

"Now, the bishop's main point," the statement continues, "is to prove that the religious orders have robbed the people. But if the people pay the necessary charges for these claims willingly, how can it be called robbery? It is not clear from the bishop's words whether the charge in each case be from \$5 to \$8 for all the certificates together or for each certificate for each party, which would make quite a difference, from \$40 to \$80; nor is it clear whether the \$5 to \$8 is estimated in Mexican money (the usual Manila standard) or our own. But it is worth while disputing the point, because the facts are not as high as he asserts. The fees for marriage among native Indians or of Indians without notice, amount to \$1.75; among mestizos, \$3.25; among white people about \$4. For poor people there is no tax at all as I can show by numerous instances."

The writer says it is not true that the archbishop fixes the charges and divides with the clergy. He declares the "true taxes are divided among the lay servants of the church, the sacristan, altar boys, man who rings bell, etc., and if anything is left it goes to the church which he declares he found in his experience as a priest in England and Ireland during the blockade here, as indeed, as the laymen in charge of the church had to be fed by the parish priest."

That "thousands of people live in practically concubinage" as charged by the bishop is denied, although the writer acknowledges that some do live that way, but asserts that it is true that there are everywhere are found a few instances of this.

That it was the church taxes which caused the people to revolt is emphatically denied. The writer says the cause of the revolt against the United States is like that against Spain, complicated, and "Bishop Potter has no right to state that the cause of the outbreak among the natives against Spain was the taxation of the religious orders and friars in the administration of the sacraments."

In proof of this it is stated that many of the most important parishes in the archipelago are administered by the natives themselves as priests including the cathedral at Manila, Natividad, San Roque, of Cavite and all the parishes on the western coast of the island were that in these parishes "the same ecclesiastical law as to taxes was enforced by these secular priests and it is a matter of history that nobody objected to it. Therefore nobody can honestly state that the cause of the rebellion of the natives against Spain was the requiring of the true taxes in the administration of the sacraments."

Referring to Bishop Potter's eulogy of Chaplain Pierce, whom he described as "the pastor and servant of all sorts and conditions of men, organizing a congregation for the citizens of the United States and another for the Philippines," the writer says Mr. Pierce was mistaken by many of the natives for a Roman Catholic priest as he used to carry a crucifix in his uniform, used candles and incense in his services and also that he asked for a fee in case of marriage. No ordinary people can scarcely distinguished refined differences of worship and religious doctrines.

The writer speaks of one Catholic young man who went to Mr. Pierce to get married. "Discouraged that he was a priest he excused himself on the pretext of the fee and went to his own parish priest. The writer says this instance was, he understood, many times repeated."

William Waldo Hyde Finally Accepts. Hartford, April 1.—William Waldo Hyde, who was nominated by the democrats for mayor Friday night after the declination of Mayor Preston, who received the nomination at the city convention, the night before, has reconsidered his announced refusal to accept the nomination and to-morrow the Courier will print his formal letter of acceptance. The city election occurs in Hartford Monday.

San Antonio, Tex., April 1.—The first electric tram car ever operated in this city went over the lines to-day successfully. Popular interest in the event was keen.

Pittsburg, April 1.—Fire to-night in the McClintock building, 518 Market street, caused a loss of \$15,000. The fire started in a pile of waste in the janitor's room and is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Santiago de Chile, Chile, Texas, April 1.—The first electric tram car ever operated in this city went over the lines to-day successfully. Popular interest in the event was keen.

Berlin, April 2.—Here Carl Oortof, a well known member of the Reichstag, has been assassinated.

SUNK IN TWO MINUTES.

Schooner Abraham Richardson After a Collision With a Barge.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., April 1.—The schooner Abraham Richardson of Bangor, Captain Pomeroy, from South Amboy, for Rockland, Me., was sunk by a collision with the barge Alaska off East Chop, Vineyard Sound, at 9 o'clock this morning. All hands were saved, but the schooner was a total loss. The Richardson sailed from Vineyard Haven shortly before 8 o'clock this morning and when off East Chop and sailing with a free wind and at a good rate of speed, she met the tug Swatara, towing the barges Phoenix, Alaska and Brookside, which left Boston on Friday morning for Philadelphia. The schooner and tug passed each other at a safe distance from each other, and in fact the tug and first barge had got past, when the Richardson's patent steering gear broke and unshipped, rendering it useless and Captain Pomeroy lost control of his vessel.

The latter swung to the wind and went across the bow of the barge Alaska, the middle one of the tow which struck the Richardson just aft the fore rigging on the starboard side, cutting into her so that she sank in two minutes. The schooner went down stern first some of her crew would undoubtedly have been drowned. They were all saved in their boat, except one seaman, who leaped aboard the Alaska. The tug Swatara picked them up and landed them here, where they are being cared for. The crew lost all their personal effects.

The tow hawser of the Alaska was parted, but she sustained no injury and the Swatara proceeded with the barges for her destination this afternoon. The Richardson was owned by E. W. Ayer & Co. of Bangor, Me., and was uninsured. She had a cargo of 213 tons of coal, consigned to the Rockland and Rockport Lime company, which was probably insured. The schooner lies in mid-channel, directly in the track of vessels in about nine fathoms of water, with the upper portion of her lower masts projecting above water, and is very dangerous to navigation.

ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

Annual Municipal and Town Contests—Some of the Questions Involved.

Cincinnati, April 1.—The annual municipal and township elections occur in Ohio to-morrow. The contests involve the control of party organizations as well as local officers. In Cincinnati it is the old fight against George B. Cox as the local republican leader. The regular republican ticket is headed by Colonel Julius Fleischmann for mayor, and the fusion ticket is equally divided in the nominations between Democrats and anti-Cox republicans. Cox is a democrat. Both candidates for mayor are prominent Hebrews. The fusion ticket won easily three years ago, but the result will be so close to-morrow that parts of each ticket will likely be elected. In Cleveland and Toledo the factional fighting has made the situation peculiar. Senator Hanna is quite an issue in both those cities. In Cleveland there have been many meetings, but none in Cincinnati. In Toledo Mayor Samuel Jones is a factor for municipal ownership, especially of the natural gas pipe line. In Columbus only minor officers will be elected, but a fight over street railway franchises magnifies the city council into parliamentary dimensions. In Dayton Mayor Lindermuth, with a full ticket, stands for re-election, with a fight against Dr. J. B. Lovess as republican leader and an issue for cheaper city lighting. These local issues, factional fights and oppositions to alleged bosses indicate that party lines will not be drawn closely. The women are taking an active part in the contests for members of boards of education, for which offices they are electors and in many cases candidates.

POLICE RAIDS YESTERDAY.

Two Saloons Visited and Will Be Reported to Prosecuting Attorney.

Last evening Patrolmen Hugh McKee and Schump of the Grand avenue police precinct entered the restaurant and saloon of James J. Reynolds on Grand avenue, just above East street. The patrolmen suspected that the Sunday liquor law was being violated. They found several persons drinking in the kitchen back of the restaurant and will report the case to the prosecuting attorney to-day.

ILLNESS OF REV. G. W. PHILLIPS.

Meagritude With Pneumonia Makes His Condition Critical.

Rev. George W. Phillips, curate of St. Paul's church, is critically ill at his home, No. 679 State street. He was taken ill with pneumonia and was getting along nicely until yesterday, when symptoms of meningitis appeared. Meningitis with pneumonia is very dangerous and considerable apprehension is felt as to Mr. Phillips' condition. His attending physician is Dr. C. E. Skinner.

Transport Schooner Sailed.

Manila, April 1.—The United States transport Sherman sailed for San Francisco to-day with a battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, Captains Richard T. Yeatman, A. L. Lassigne and William S. Biddle, Lieutenants Robert Field and Oliver, 175 military prisoners and twenty-five insane.

Honore Johnson's Barn Destroyed.

Meriden, April 1.—A large barn belonging to Honore Johnson in Westfield was destroyed with all its contents to-night.

Death of a Danbury Man.

Danbury, April 1.—Chauncey Pierce, aged thirty-five years, a very well known better, died at the hospital to-day from a fractured skull sustained in a runaway accident yesterday.

LOOKING FOR INDEPENDENCE

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE IN CUBA.

All Classes Hoping for the Establishment of a Republic—Some Are Even Impatient and Wish Action Immediately—Importance of the Municipal Elections Which Take Place in May.

Washington, April 1.—The sub-committee of the senate, consisting of Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich and Teller, which went to Cuba for the purpose of personally investigating conditions on the island with a view to intelligent action by congress with respect to Cuba, has returned to Washington. Senator Platt, chairman of the sub-committee, to-night authorized the following statement concerning the sub-committee's observations: "We return with a much better understanding of the problem to be solved and the steps to be taken in its solution than we could possibly obtain otherwise than by a personal visit. It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon a sure and firm basis as to secure its success and permanence. All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government. These will depend upon the result of these elections. If they take place without disorder and good officials are chosen they will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government and steps can be taken without delay for further progress in that direction.

"We were very much impressed by the evidences of good administration of the affairs of the island under Governor General Wood. He has very difficult and complicated problem to deal with, conditions growing out of three hundred years of Spanish misrule and the consequent character of the people of Cuba make every step in its solution embarrassing, but we are convinced that he is the right man in the right place, and that his administration, though firm, is as good as possible and the people aid wisely to the establishment of an independent government, which shall have close relations with our own in which the interests of both of the people of Cuba and the United States, shall be surely observed. It is not too much to say that the people of Cuba in respect to the formation of a stable and beneficent government are both like children who have to be led or taught. They regard the United States as their friend and teacher, and as a whole are quite willing to be led.

"There are great possibilities in the island. It is fertile, has a great natural resource, and is capable of supporting a population four or five times larger than its numbers at present. English and German capital seems more confident and is being invested. Surely our own people ought to have as much confidence in the future of Cuba as do the foreign nations. On the whole we were much pleased and encouraged. The people of the United States and of Cuba should alike exercise patience, being assured that thereby progress will be more certain."

ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

Well Known Criminals Taken for the Robbery in Healy's Restaurant.

New York, April 1.—Henry Russell and Sid Yantis, alias Henry Ferguson, who claim to be speculator and salesman, respectively, have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the robbery of Healy's restaurant on Monday last. On that day a number of well dressed men, in couples, went to Healy's restaurant to dine. After the meal one of the men attracted the attention of the waiter while another crawled into where the safe stood and stole \$700. All the men had disappeared before the robbery was discovered. To-day the waiters in Healy's restaurant identified Russell as one of the men.

Although it may not be possible for the police to fasten this robbery on either of the prisoners the arrests were important for the two men caught are well known criminals, and Russell is wanted as being a fugitive from justice, being one of those who escaped from Ludlow street jail on the memorable night of July 4, 1895. After his escape from jail Russell and Joe Kiloran and Charles Allen, companions in his flight from Ludlow street, went to Europe together. There the party split up. Kiloran and Allen joining hands, while Russell united his fortunes with those of George Williams and Amelia Kill, two continental criminals. Not long afterward Russell was arrested in Belgium for robbing also, and was sent to prison for five years. He was liberated about three months ago and came to the United States.

Sid Yantis is scarcely a less important crook. He has just been released from the state prison at Columbus, O., after serving a five years' sentence for a robbery committed by him in company with George Carson, a noted burglar and sneak thief. Russell, who is a son-in-law of Bill Vosburg, is wanted by the United States authorities for postoffice robberies and a reward of \$1,000 was long ago offered for his apprehension. In case the police fail to connect Russell with the Healy robbery he will be turned over to the United States authorities.

Death of a Danbury Man.

Danbury, April 1.—Chauncey Pierce, aged thirty-five years, a very well known better, died at the hospital to-day from a fractured skull sustained in a runaway accident yesterday.

The Cracker

that has
"BROWNSVILLE"

on it is a cracker you never grow tired of,— a crisp old-fashioned Cracker made just as they were fifty years ago.

Wonderfully dainty for serving with soups and salads. Just come in and try one.

S. W. HURLBURT,
Chapel and High Streets.

LATEST FAIR HAVEN NEWS

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY REV. J. LEE MITCHELL.

Reviews His Ten Years' Pastorate at Grand Ave. Congregational Church—Six New Members Received Into Grand Avenue Baptist Church—Class of Nineteen Confirmed by Bishop Brewster at Grace P. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. J. Lee Mitchell preached at the Grand Avenue Congregational church to a large congregation yesterday morning on a review of his ten years' pastorate. During his discourse he said:

"It is well to put an occasional marker along the way, notwithstanding that we live 'not in years, but in aches, joys, deeds. A year may mark less than a day. A man may be more in a week than in ten years, but it is well to set up something to sight by, or you lose sense of proportion and forget that the soul's ten years, without annals, have in them that which makes its one day of history."

"I did not like to have this occasion pass without notice, and yet it seemed to me that there was nothing in the ten years that have been, or in the prospect

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Re-... I was mightily pleased that you remem-... I feel as I say that the occasion... ought not pass without notice, there is... no reason for sounding a trumpet in the... market place.

"I propose not this morning to spend much time on the retrospect. We are all ten years older except those of us who have passed through the veil and become forever young and those who were not here ten years ago. I know whereof I speak when I say of many of you that your manhood has grown in power, your womanhood deepened in sweetness wonderfully in these ten years. You are ten years older and have a right to be.

"Fortunate, born of God indeed, is that soul which ten years older throws out the heat and glow of a fire which has been burning ten years. Some of you are ten years older and have a right to be.

"The church is ten years older. Churches, like houses and nations, are built and pulled down. They have no immortality. They live only when men and women live in them. Five hundred and thirty-seven members have been added to the church in the decade. Of those who began the decade with me 290 remain unto this present hour, constituting about one-third of our active membership. Three women now living have been members of this church for sixty years and sixteen men and women for fifty years. This old group of two hundred odd, with its decorated ranks, still constitutes the largest element of strength in the church, a strength out of proportion to their numbers. It is true that there are not a dozen members of the Ladies' Missionary society that were not here ten years ago. One-half of the Ecclesiastical society were here ten years ago. On the other hand, of forty-five officers and teachers of the Sunday school only eight were there in the previous decade. Of our deacons only two, and that would represent about the proportion of the prayer meeting. Of our present pew-holders eighty-nine hold over from the previous decade, which is not quite as many as might be expected. The Ladies' Aid society was organized within the decade and contains twenty-eight members who are of the previous decade, which is just about the proportion to expect. The cause of this somewhat prevalent idea that numerically twice what we were ten years ago, we are not really any stronger, seems to be due to the loss of some conspicuously able men, who had long filled a large place in the community, and to the breaking up and down of large families, which in a community where so many people have lived all their lives, is noticed as it is not in more shifting populations. Families decline and break up, the leadership of communities changes and sometimes communities decline, too, irredeemably also, but it has not taken place here yet.

We grow older ourselves, assume burdens our fathers carried and do not realize that we take their places. The years of these pews were occupied when I came here by venerable figures. My heart went out to them, goes out to them still. I never stand here without seeing their faces as I saw them those first impressionable years, and shall see them, I hope, again. Their places are occupied by men of about my own age. I respect and love them, but naturally I do not venerate them.

"I realize well enough that no man in America has enjoyed ten years of more glorious liberty than I have had here, and after all that is the end of all man's striving, to be free. Partly it is doubtless due to the fact that we have naturally agreed pretty well, but mostly it has been due to a very genuine tolerance in you, which has carried this ship through atrocious weather without starting seams which afterward would have let in the sea. There has never been a single disagreement in the standing committee, never been a time when we all could not enjoy each other, and in the church at large I have learned. I have begged you to learn, to think about the pleasant people, the generous, the devoted, the loyal, not the lazy, the selfish, the untrue, whose only victory in this world is when they make another like themselves.

"Of many occupations, of varying degrees of educational attainment, this our fellowship contains many of the bravest and tenderest of the children of men; think on these, to have been comrade with such is life's greatest blessing. Who knows but that glorious ship has been the past, the greater glory is before us and that within these walls Christ will yet come as He never came before."

Rev. E. W. Stone of the Grand Avenue Baptist church gave the right hand of fellowship to six new members at the communion service yesterday morning. Bolton Hill, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York, preached at the Second Congregational church yesterday morning.

Bishop Brewster confirmed a class of nineteen at Grace P. E. church last evening. The confirmation service was added to the regular service, which was of a festive character, with a special musical programme.

BIG BOATS FOR LAKE PASSENGER SERVICE.

The Great Lakes Navigation company, made up of Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Milwaukee capitalists, will be incorporated in the state of Delaware before the end of this month for the purpose of operating a line of passenger and freight boats between Buffalo and Chicago.

Two new boats, the largest ever built for passenger service on the lakes, will be turned out at the American Shipbuilding company's yards at South Chicago by May 1, 1901, in time for use during the Pan-American Exposition. These boats will be unlike any others on the lakes. They will be a combination freight and passenger boat, but will be used exclusively for passenger service during the passenger season.

These steamers will each be four hundred and seventy feet over all, four hundred and fifty feet keel, fifty feet beam and twenty feet moulded depth. They will be equipped with triple-expansion engines of four thousand horsepower each, and will be capable of making a speed continuously during the season of eighteen knots. Each boat will have a capacity of five thousand tons, or about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of wheat, and will have accommodations for over nine hundred passengers. There will be two hundred and forty-one rooms with six hundred and fifty-four berths. One of the features of these steamers will be the unusual

WALNUT WOOD IS DEAR.

A Good Grove of Trees Will Bring a... Snug Fortune, Any Day. Indiana timber land, which was considered the best in the country, is being so rapidly denuded of the once splendid forests of hardwood timber that speculators are seeing the advantage of gobbling up everything that may be got in the way of timber tracts.

The walnut and hickory of Indiana and Ohio are considered the best that can be had, and the monster poplars which once formed the nucleus for the log-heap fires are now worth individually more as they stand than the acres they occupy when cleared will bring, and many a poplar tree selling for \$100 before an axe touched it.

The walnut that was once so plentiful that bar timbers, house sills, fence rails, etc., were made from it, is becoming exceedingly scarce, and curled walnut stumps have brought almost fabulous prices, while hickory of the shell back variety can scarcely be found in some of the best sections. Last year's purchase by a Goshen (Ind.) firm of fifty-five standing trees near the northern Indiana line for \$10,000 and the handsome sum they make out of the handling of this rare clump of trees have proved an incentive in the search for timber in other directions. Grant county furnished a noticeable instance in the sale of the 1,039 acres of virgin forest on the Wood tract, the last large forest in Indiana, for \$60,000. A New York firm bought the walnut timber where it stood for \$35,000; 400 acres of land, the timber being reserved by the seller, sold for \$20,000, and there remain 630 acres of the best timber in Indiana, the walnut alone being sold from it. The buyers will clear \$50,000 by their deal in that timber.

Where years ago the lumbermen went for only large tracts they are now content with individual trees, and wherever there is a notably fine forest monarch of the desirable variety its whereabouts becomes widely known and the competition to secure it is very sharp. —Chicago Record.

WHAT COMES WITH MILITARISM.

The expansion of the army to the full limit allowed by law and the prospects of a permanent increase being authorized in the next year or two have resulted in an influx of military propositions and projects on congress and an enormous advance in the number of military bills introduced in both houses during the present session.

There is a large class of the army that has not several bills before congress intended to widen its influence and scope and to increase the cost of its maintenance. The clamor for army legislation brings from nearly every state a demand for a new army post, the purchase of sites for larger ones where garrisons are now stationed, or for improvements at cemeteries or other garrison reservations. Out of the two thousand measures now before the house military committee, there are hundreds due to the new military conditions imposed by the war in the Philippines.

A serious difficulty the army has to cope with now is the contracted space afforded the military reservations. The carrying power of the modern small arms reservation is not more than a hundred acres. The need of additional ground, and the impracticability at times of purchasing additional ground, add to the difficulties. At least eight thousand acres are required for space to drill troops in, for rifle-ranges and the necessary buildings.

The state of Tennessee is among the active aspirants for an army post. There is a large tract at Atlanta and another at Fort Thomas, not more than a hundred miles away. Knoxville is the site selected by those behind the plan. Indiana wishes a post also, and prefers that it be located at Jeffersonville. Other states are equally as insistent. A number of large towns are expecting to receive garrisons, are willing to have army arsenals, powder manufactories, or any new kind of a military station.

Bills to establish memorial parks at some of the great battlefields have long been before congress and are familiar to the people, but even the demand for action on these has been increased this session. —Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

MADNESS PRETENDED AND REAL. One of the Paris theatres has just produced a piece in six acts under the title "In Peace." The plot deals with a matter which has for some time sadly exercised both writers and legislators; one, moreover, which bears directly upon the role of the medical man in modern society. A commercial man returning home from a long journey finds his business ruined by his son-in-law and his children to whom he had confided his affairs during his absence. Naturally annoyed at this, he announces his intention of disinheriting them, so they arrange with a medical man to treat him as a lunatic and have him immured in an asylum. Four long scenes pass in the asylum, and naturally enough the author makes out that many of the inmates are not mad, but only there on account of family intrigues. Among them is a noble-minded priest who has recognized the impossibility of escape and has resigned himself to end his days there "in peace"—a peace which fore-shadows that of the grave. The hero of the piece when he comprehends the situation falls into paroxysms of rage which naturally strengthens the opinion that he is mad. One day, at the instance of some of his relations who are disinterested, a magistrate and a medico-legal expert arrives at the asylum to make inquiries of the patient himself. But the influence of his surroundings has proved too much for his brain, and he has become really mad; as that he flees at the magistrate and tries to strangle him. Henceforward he is an outcast from society and condemned to die in the prison-house. The medical man in charge of the asylum is depicted as an unscrupulous scoundrel who sticks at nothing as long as it pays him, and the attendants by his orders give morphia secretly to morphia-maniacs in order to prolong their stay in the asylum. The play has not taken the public fancy, for its real dramatic interest is all, but the production has served as a peg for discussions in the press as to the exaggerated powers of medical men in such positions and to demand the carrying out of the oft-mooted, but never realized, reform of French lunacy laws. —Paris Correspondence London Lancet.

COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISORS. Chairman Anton Staub of the special committee on school supervision, announces that he will call a meeting of the committee on next Thursday evening to decide upon a report on the recent investigation to be made to the common council.

Health for ten cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.



MONDAY. All depends upon what you want in a soap. If you require simply a dirt remover, almost any soap will do. But if you care at all about the thing which is to be washed, you must think twice before you act. Any soap will clean linens and muslins, but Ivory Soap leaves them as white as snow. Any soap will clean sheets and table cloths, but Ivory Soap leaves no coarse, strong odor. Try it once! IT FLOATS.

A BARBER ARRESTED. Charged With Violation of the Sunday Closing Law. Complaint was made to Sergeant Klüber yesterday that Henry L. Kennerle, the barber at the Hotel Garde, was violating the Sunday closing law by playing his trade in a room in the rear of the shop. Acting on the complaint Sergeant Klüber was obliged to investigate and on doing so found Mr. Kennerle shaving a customer in a room back of his shop. He was arrested.

PROVISIONS, &c. OPPORTUNITY. Opportunity knocks once at every man's door. This is your chance.

- Peruna, 69c
Bovine, 45c
Hull's Emulsion, 50c
Omega Oil, 39c
Pierce's Discovery, 71c
Kilmer's Swamp Root 39c
Stuart Dyspep. Tabl'ts 39c
Henri's Sarsaparilla, 50c
HULL'S CORNER DRUG STORE, CHAPEL AND STATE STS.

Fine Poultry. MARCH 30, 31. Full dressed TURKEYS 16 and 17c lb. Full dressed CHICKENS 17c lb. Full dressed FOWLS 15c lb.

COFFEES. We want you to buy of us, because we are big dealers. FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS sold last year.

OUR PRICES: Finest JAVA and MOCHA 30c lb. Finest PADANG JAVA 28c lb. Finest MARACAIBO 22c lb. Finest SANTOS 18c lb. Good MARACAIBO 12 1/2c lb. Above are fresh roasted and ground when ordered.

ORANGES. CALIFORNIA NAVELS at 10c, 15c, 22c, 28c and 32c dozen. Warranted FRESH EGGS 15c dozen. D. M. Welch & Son, Leading Cash Grocers, 28 and 30 Congress Avenue, Branches—8 Grand avenue, Fair Haven, and 175 Campbell avenue, West Haven.

Monday and Tuesday. Lamb Chops, 10c. Veal Cutlet, 20c. Porterhouse Steak, 16c. Round Steak, 14c. Rack Steak, 8c. Extra, Monday Evening from 6:30 to 8:30 only.

Fancy Print Butter, 25c lb. Telephone 1273. Goods Delivered. New Haven Public Market 390-392 State Street.

Friend E. Brooks, FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. A Special Purchase enables us to make the EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL OFFERING in Men's Fancy Shirts - AT - 79c. REGULAR VALUE \$1.00. Try our \$3.00 Hat. 791 and 795 Chapel St. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Grip Is a Very Demon! Its attacks are serious; it makes you feverish, weak, depressed; but to defeat its attacks take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Don't wait until the evil is done and past repair. 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 per bottle; the largest size cheapest. At all druggists. Take none but Hale's. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Women's Russia Calf Boots. Women's Russia Calf Lace Boots, heavy sole, hard box toe, extension edges, new last, widths AA, A, B, C, D, and E, sizes 2 1/2---7, made by the hand sewed process, price \$3.50. See Window Number 2. We should be pleased to have our lady customers call and have their boots polished free. ONLY GOOD SHOES. The NEW HAVEN SHOE COMPANY, 842 and 846 CHAPEL STREET.

SPRING, 1900. FLOOR COVERINGS. Our Spring selections in Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Linoleums and Mattings are now on exhibition. These selections comprise all the newest and latest effects in up to date patterns from the leading manufacturers. PAPER HANGINGS. Immense display from the lowest to the highest grades, new designs and colorings, artistic effects,—surpassing by far all previous efforts. Experienced and competent workmen at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully given. H. B. ARMSTRONG & CO. 89-97 Orange St. 780 Chapel St.

Cascarets. CANDY CATHARTIC. REGULATE THE LIVER. Tastes Differ. but there isn't a taste in town that we aren't able to please and satisfy. Our stock of reasonable groceries is large enough and varied enough to suit anybody. Don't forget us during the Spring months. We are making special preparations to please you. C. T. DOWNES & SON, Groceries and Meats, Telephone 257-4. Broadway and York St.

BEST COAL! THE Levi C. Gilbert Co., 114 CHURCH STREET DELIVERED IN BAGS. TELEPHONE 164-2.

Smoked Fish. Haddock, Salmon, Ciscoes, Buckling, Herrings, Kiekkos, Haddock. Sait Fish. Boneless Cod, Shredded Cod, Native Mackerel, Norway Mackerel. Canned Fish. Salmon, Lobster, Kippered Herring, Smoked Mackerel, Boneless Sardines. 373 State st. E. E. NICHOLS Telephone 404-2.

Washburn-Crosby's



Boiled, steamed or baked, there's nothing half so good as the New Wheat Food, Washburn-Crosby's YUCO, the product of the finest wheat grown in the greatest wheat fields of the world. It forms the perfect

Breakfast

Having a decided flavor of its own, a positive, satisfying stimulus in every spoonful—good for the children and the home stayers, better for the worker who needs body-building food. It is adapted to many dainty desserts, rich puddings, delicate meringues, inviting cakes, for

Washburn-Crosby's



Dinner

It is in every way a food, a perfect food made of the entire wheat, containing everything good in the grain. In muffins, gems, griddle cakes, shortcakes, dozens of new dainties, Washburn-Crosby's YUCO is also the ideal food for

Washburn-Crosby's



Supper

refreshing the tired body, and permitting perfect sleep and rest.

YUCO is made by Washburn-Crosby Co., manufacturers of Gold Medal Flour. Its great reputation will guarantee the standard. Washburn-Crosby's YUCO is made of the same grain. Sold everywhere, in 2 lb. packages. WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

up of rice, sugar, hemp and building material, and the rates on all classes of traffic are considerable.—Cassier's Magazine.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Hyperion Theater.
"Moki Land, a Glimpse of Barbic Arizona," will be shown by Burton Holmes to his audiences. This will be the closing lecture of his series in New Haven. One of the most interesting as it is one of the most characteristically American of this year's lectures, "Moki Land" cannot fail to prove a popular topic. Comparatively little is known of these American citizens, dwelling far from the railroad on the lofty mesas which rise from the barren waste of the Arizona desert. This lecture has many new motion pictures and is entirely new and is a worthy sequel to the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Tickets now on sale. Prices, 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.

Chauncey O'Leary, the clever Irish comedian, and sweet singer, will present his new play at the Hyperion next Friday night. It is entitled "A Romance of Athlone," and was written by Augustus Pilo, his manager, and also the author of "Sweet Musiciana," which has just closed at a successful run of over three months in New York. It is an Irish comedy, with tender sentiments and catchy songs. Seats on sale Tuesday. Prices, \$1, 75 and 50 cents.

Paroxysms of laughter will be in fashion at the Hyperion on Saturday night, April 7, when the Jeff De Angelis Opera company makes its appearance in "The Jolly Musketier," which is said to be comely and of graceful outline, and the stage settings of spectacular splendor. Seat sale opens Wednesday. Prices, \$1.50, \$1 and 75 cents.

Grand Opera House.
"Man's Enemy," the successful melodrama which was such a great success when seen here earlier in the season, has been secured for a return date and will be presented at the Grand Opera house to-night and Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with matinee Wednesday. From the day the play was first produced it has been indorsed by the press everywhere, and it never fails to prove a strong attraction. The author has told a thrilling story, admirably adapted to stage purposes, on account of the strength of its dramatic incidents, and bright sparkling comedy elements. Widely known players present the play, notably Theodore Babcock, one of our best juvenile men; he has been popular as an actor in "The Nominee," "A Gold Mine," "A Gilded Fool," "Lost, Twenty-four Hours," and many other plays. The rest of the cast is composed of Duncan Preston, T. C. Hamilton, Thad Shibe, Matthew Morry, H. H. Hirschberg, Osborne Searle, Dorothy Rossmore, Pauline Willard, Agnes Oariton and Cella Clay. Every lady attending the matinee will be presented with a colored souvenir photo of Theodore Babcock. Seats now on sale. Regular prices.

There will be another high priced attraction which has been seen at the Hyperion coming to the Grand Opera house on Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week, with matinee on Saturday, and will be presented at popular prices. It is George H. Broadhurst's successful play, "What Happened to Jones," the legitimate successor of "Charley's

Aunt." It is described by a well known metropolitan writer as an "eighteen karat comedy without a flaw." The company includes George Larsen, Walter Lennox, sr., Barney McDonough, Harry Levian, Gilbert Gardner, J. W. Cope, Robert Brower, Viviant Townsend, Juliet Sager, Dorothy Hammack, Emily Stowe, Josephine Sheppard, and Ada Craven. George Larsen handles the lines and actions of Jones with a humor and finesse that makes the part a delight. Anita Bridges, who is a big favorite everywhere, is one of the hits of the female members of the company. Seats now on sale. Regular prices.

Polk's Wonderland Theater.

The thrilling adventures of D'Artagnan, the picturesque Gascon of Dumas' great story, "The Three Musketeers," will be depicted in an act, that for vaudeville will be a decided novelty, and which will begin a week's engagement at Polk's this afternoon. Paul Gilmore, the handsome young romantic actor, will play the title role, and he will be supported by a company of fourteen people. The original drama has been condensed by taking out all the "slow" talk and leaving the kernel of spirited action that is performed in about thirty minutes. It is staged with great magnificence and special scenery, and the costumes are gorgeous. Supporting this special attraction is an excellent bill of vaudeville, in which Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy will have a leading act, the new comedy by "Con" Murphy entitled "The Seventh Son." This is one of the brightest Irish comedy hits of the season. Moreland, Thompson and Roberts in comedy and singing sketch, Senor Sansone, the modern Hercules, and Delilah will perform a great balancing act; the Curtis sisters will give an excellent musical act, and there will be specialties by the Aveyrs, the Glocksers in pictures in the vintograph. Prices: Matinee, 10c and 20c; evening, 10c, 20c and 30c. Ladies at matinee, 10c.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

Frederick M. Dann, son of John A. Dann of 280 Ferry street, is home for a short visit from Bethlehem, Pa., where he is employed as a draughtsman in the Bethlehem Steel company's works. State Attorney Williams of Derby, who has been ill with grip for about a week and whose illness was aggravated by the shock of the death of his wife Saturday, was reported yesterday afternoon to be getting along nicely and no serious results are apprehended.

William McCarthy of this city, now a student at Yale, but formerly of Holy Cross, has a letter in the March edition of the Holy Cross Purple, giving a brief sketch of Yale college and its law school, among whose members are Edward McGrath and Edward Reily, of this city, and also former Holy Cross boys—Waterbury Democrat.

Dr. Harry L. Welch, who has been studying surgery in Vienna, Paris and Berlin for the past year, expects to return to New Haven this fall and practice with his father, Dr. W. C. Welch, of College street.

Porter Darrow, ex-selectman of Thomaston, was calling upon friends in Waterbury to-day. Mr. Darrow has sold his property in Thomaston and will remove to New Haven about May 1.

ANNUAL SPRING OPENING.

HAMILTON & CO

253 CHAPEL ST

OUR UNRIVALLED BREAKFAST COFFEE

at 25 cents per pound

is far superior to any package or can Coffee sold in this city.

Finest grades of Teas, Coffees and Spices imported can always be found in our stock. Coffees fresh roasted daily and ground to order.

Headquarters for Sir Thomas Lipton's celebrated Ceylon Teas.

GOODWIN'S TEA AND COFFEE STORE,

344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building.

No Microscope Necessary.

You will need no microscope to discover the superior merit of our KOAL. Its merits are very plain indeed.

W. F. GILBERT
65 Church Street,
Opposite Postoffice.

Coast While Others Pedal.

The nearest approach to an Automobile is a CLEVELAND CHAINLESS, fitted with a coaster brake. The sensation of riding this gear-protected, free-running vehicle is peculiarly fascinating and immediately appeals to those who are "up" in bicycles. Step in at any time and make a practical test by a short ride on the road. The price complete is \$30.

The MacGowan Cycle Co.

155 ORANGE STREET.

Hats New Styles.

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases.

The BURGESS Fur & Hat Co.,
751 Chapel Street.

New patterns in CAPS
25 and 50c.

MAJOR GEORGE W. CORLISS.

The friends who are legion of Major George W. Corliss, editor of The Insurance Critic and member of the Old Guard, New York, will be pleased to learn that he has recovered from a most severe attack of pneumonia. Members of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, this city, who were at the last Old Guard's ball, as well as former ones, will not forget the attention and courtesies they received from him and his charming wife on those occasions. Major Corliss went to the front in the civil war and retired from the service as major of the Fifth Connecticut regiment and is now editor of The Insurance Critic, No. 66 Maiden Lane, New York.

REV. MR. DICKERMAN ILL.

Rev. Mr. Dickerman, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, is confined to his home, being ill with the grip. Rev. Dr. Levy of the Orange street temple preached for him at the forenoon service yesterday and in the evening the Women's Christian Temperance union held the evening service.

Hotels

HOTEL GARDE,

Opposite Union Depot,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Connecticut's Largest Hotel.
American Plan. Strictly Transient.
2614

The Turkish Bath,

188 York Street.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Russian Bath 50c
Turkish Bath 75c
Sulphur Bath \$1.00

ERNEST FECHNER,
Proprietor.

Plumbing and Gasfitting

J. M. Buckley, 179 Church St.

YALE WINS FIRST GAME.

New York University Defeated by Score of 20 to 8.

Yale won the first game of the season Saturday by defeating New York university at Yale field by the score of 20 to 8. The contest was witnessed by a large number of students and baseball enthusiasts. Captain Camp tried nearly the whole squad of candidates in the positions for which they are trying, and the result may be said to have been very satisfactory. In the box Garvan opened up the game. He allowed but three safe hits and one base on balls. He was succeeded in the fourth inning by Russell, who lacked control and was very wild. He pitched for one inning, and McKelvey followed, and Westcott pitched the last two innings.

The following players were tried in the game: Guernsey, lf; Baranwell, rf; Rumsey, cf; Camp, ss; H. Westcott, ss; Sullivan, c; Cunha, c; Sharpe, 1b; Brown, 2b; Lyon, cf; Wear, cf; Irwin, 3b; Garvan, p; Russell, p; McKelvey, p; E. Westcott, p.

The score by innings was—
Yale 2 0 2 8 2 4 1 1 *—20
N. Y. Univ. 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 2 0—8

OTHER GAMES.

At Washington—Georgetown, 11; Lafayette, 3.
At Atlanta, Ga.—Cornell, 14; Georgia, 7.
At Princeton—Princeton, 5; Fordham, 2.

LEAGUE MEETING TO-MORROW.

The adjourned State league meeting will take place, it is thought, in the Hotel Garde to-morrow. The outcome is eagerly awaited by all patrons of baseball. There is little expectation now that Hartford will be admitted to the circuit. The State league managers are not satisfied with the situation in that town, and it is said that prominent residents of that city are making desperate efforts to retain their Eastern league membership.

PRICE OF ICE GOES UP.

Local Consumers Notified of a Considerable Increase.

The local ice dealers have notified their customers of a considerable raise in the price of ice for the ensuing season. The increase is said to be due to the recent combine formed by the ice men. It is being discussed with much vehemence by housekeepers who object strongly to the raise, hoping that some dealers not in the combination will sell at old prices.

WESTVILLE CEMETERY.

Monuments Dedicated Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon at the Westville cemetery of the Mishkan Israel congregation was dedicated the monuments to the memory of the late Abraham Ullman and to the late Mr. Nussbaum. A large gathering of friends of both deceased members was present, and after a eulogy by Rabbi Levy, a short prayer was said in memory of the departed members of the congregation.

UNITED IN DEATH.

Brother and Sister at Middletown—Clergyman and Wife.

Middletown, March 31.—Mrs. Maria Haskell, widow of John Haskell, died Friday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon at her home on Court street, after a long illness with paralysis. Frederick Wilcox of Cromwell, her brother, aged seventy, was present when her death occurred. He appeared apparently as well as usual, and assisted his brother George arranging for the funeral of Mrs. Haskell. He remarked that he thought it would be a good idea to have the nephews of the deceased act as pallbearers, and a moment later he sat down and almost immediately expired. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was a farmer in Cromwell until within a few years, when he located in Middletown and made his home with his sister.

CLERGYMAN AND WIFE.

Bridgeport, March 31.—The Rev. William Cogswell of Easton died on Wednesday, March 21. His wife died the Sunday before and was buried on Wednesday, the day he died. Both had grip and were ill less than a week.

WIFE OF STATES ATTORNEY WILLIAMS DIES OF APPENDICITIS.

Mrs. W. H. Williams, wife of State's Attorney Williams, died at her home in Derby Saturday at 5:30 p. m. She was very ill with appendicitis one year ago, but after several weeks' illness it was thought she had recovered, but she had never been as strong since. On Wednesday last she was again attacked with appendicitis and the disease progressed rapidly. Dr. B. Austin Cheney of this city was called in consultation. The physicians decided to resort to an operation. This was begun, but from the patient's condition it was apparent that she could not live and so it was not completed. It is said that an operation one year ago would undoubtedly have resulted in a perfect cure.

Mrs. Williams retained consciousness to the last. The deceased was Mr. Williams' second wife. His first wife was a daughter of the late Judge Munson of Seymour.

Mrs. Williams was formerly a Miss Johnson of Seymour. Her aged mother is still living, and for some time has made her home with her daughter in Derby. A brother of the deceased is Albert Johnson of Seymour. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had been married over twenty years. The deceased was a member of St. James' P. E. church, Derby. She was a lady of fine traits of heart and mind, and death comes to her family as a very sore bereavement.

FUNERAL OF JAMES RYAN.

The funeral of James Ryan, the former turnkey at the jail, was held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from his late residence, 137 Olive street, and at 4 o'clock from St. Patrick's church. A solemn requiem mass will be sung at the church this morning. Before his death Mr. Ryan requested that the Emmett club, of which he was a member, take charge of the funeral. In accordance with this request the Emmett club made the necessary arrangements at a meeting held Saturday evening, and attended the services, and in response to their invitation the Second Division, A. O. H., the St. Patrick's Y. M. T. A. and B. society and the Young Men's Catholic Institute, in all of which the deceased was a member, were well represented at the funeral, assembling at the Emmett club's room for the purpose.

AS THE DEVIL WOULD EDIT.

An editor who has been stirred in his wickedest depths by the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's experiment proposes to edit his paper as the "devil would have it." We doubt if he will be more successful, though he may be less blasphemous, than Mr. Sheldon.

How would the devil edit a paper? It is a difficult question, but we fancy that he would probably conceal the wickedness going on in the world, with great care and diligence. He would mask the dives and profligate his children, the keepers and frequenters of dives. He would assist the police to avoid official knowledge of the gamblers and other law-breakers, and might even consent to pay out the hush-money over the counter of his business office. So far as he permitted his news or editorial columns to touch upon vice he would gild and refine it. His paper would avoid the gross and forbidden subjects whose exploitation leads to reform. It would be a polite pandar and bunco-steerer. It would favor war on professed moral grounds, but really from pure blood-thirstiness and delight in killing. It would be the defender and beneficiary of the corrupt rich, and it would doubtless win a false reputation for gentility that would make its influence for evil all the more insidious and dangerous. Between the lines of all its pages the experienced would be able to read the editor's bad purpose, while the inexperienced would be unconsciously tainted by insinuated depravity.

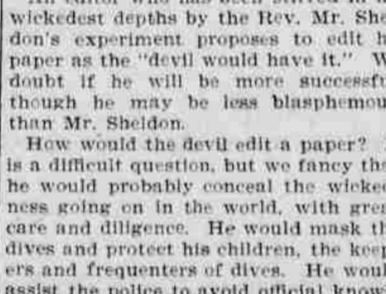
Above all, the paper would be very intelligent in its sinister way. It would captivate unguarded imaginations and cast a spell over youth. Even men of mature intellect would admire the cleverness of its lack of principle, for maturity of intellect often accompanies degeneracy of conscience. Are the editors of the Bloomingdale Star capable of reaching and sustaining the intellectual heights where Mephistopheles walks, and are they possessed of his polite accomplishments? If they are they can edit a paper for the "devil would have it," for it is Mephistopheles, doubtless whom Lucifer would appoint editor-in-chief of any earthly organ he might establish.—New York World.

RAILWAY WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The fact that the entire railway system of the Philippine Islands at present consists of a single line of antiquated pattern, having a length of less than 125 miles, gives some idea of the neglect of this economic form of travel and transportation under the long Spanish regime. The road intersects the rich peninsula northwest of Manila and connects that city with Dagupan, a town on the east coast of the Island of Luzon, which will eventually become an important one. To be exact, the length of the line is 122 miles. The gauge is three feet six inches, and the ties are of the finest hard wood, obtained from the forests along the line. On the entire length there is sixty iron bridges. As compared with the fairly substantial character of the roadbed, the rolling stock is very light, in speed and capacity the locomotives are very insignificant, being of less than ten tons burden.

The usual speed varied from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and when the American troops took possession their railroad astonished the natives, the speed being frequently doubled. Compartment coaches are used, and these are divided into three classes or apartments, each apartment seating eight passengers. The few first class coaches are provided with comfortable cane chairs, while the second class apartments have rough wooden benches, and the third class are bare and are usually crowded with natives carrying baskets and bundles of all descriptions. An ordinary train is made up of eight or ten coaches, most of the third class, and the fare ranges from two to five cents, Mexican, per mile. The bulk of the freight now carried is made

WASHBURN, CROSBY'S



The Love of Good Bread

Begins with babyhood and lingers long after childhood has passed. A nice slice from a light, moist loaf of bread with its sweet, crisp crust tempts the taste when richer food fails to find favor.

The flour milled to meet the needs of old and young housewives who want good bread is GOLD MEDAL FLOUR. It can always be relied upon to make the best bread obtainable.

All that science can suggest goes into its making. Hundreds of huge elevators garner the grain from the best wheat fields of the North-West. Chemical experts see that none but the finest materials enters the great mills where

WASHBURN, CROSBY'S Gold Medal FLOUR

is made. Skilled workmen see to it that none but the most perfect product leaves them.

The result is a flour that is richer in nutritive value than any other made, more economical in the using, more tasteful in the eating. It is the highest achievement in flour making—the best and always the best.

A bag or barrel will test our claims. Order from your grocer. Sold every where.

WASHBURN, CROSBY'S Gold Medal FLOUR

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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 460 STATE STREET.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 15 CENTS A WEEK, 50 CENTS A MONTH, \$5 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$8 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

ADVERTISING RATES. Situations, Wants, Rentals, and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five Cents a Word for a full week (seven times).

A Kansas paper says: "Judge Myers pronounced Styracstraw Baczynski a citizen last week." Bet he said "you" when he did the pronouncing.

The editor of the Clearwater (Kansas) Jayhawker left his paper for a week in charge of his wife to let his readers see how an angel would run it.

One of the novel businesses of London is that of a dealer in second-hand plate-glass. The large plates of this kind of glass are insured when put in a window, and when any of them is broken the owner of the injured glass usually prefers that the insurance company should replace the broken plate rather than he should be paid its price.

The Georgia Technological School will in a short time establish scholarships for the purpose of training Georgia boys to take charge of the new cotton mills that are being built at such a rapid rate throughout the South.

Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist, talked thus in Nashville the other day: "The churches of God were never dead, and the world, the flesh and the devil were never livelier than they are to-day."

Our consul at Reichenberg, Bohemia, gives American manufacturers sensible advice. Aroused by a statement in one of the American trade publications, to the effect that in marking goods for export "English is sufficient," he has written to the State department that any such idea is erroneous.

Two American women have charge of a mission school on the Yukon river 1,600 miles from the mouth of that stream. They began a year ago to experiment in gardening, and the results of their effort are somewhat surprising.

A specially prepared pasteboard is used for lining houses in Norway, and is noteworthy on account of its being damp-proof and a non-conductor of heat, while it also deadens and keeps away vermin.

central boards and bind them closely together. The outer layers are heavily compressed, waterproof paper. This material is made in large sheets, which can be polished or painted, and can be used for lining houses or ships, or for trunks, tables, desks, bottoms of drawers, signs, etc.

SLOW COMING. Spring comes slowly up this way, and so do the watering-carts that were due to come on the 15th of March.

It has also been irritating and poisonous enough. Down with the dust! Too long has it abused our patience, damaged our goods and injured our health.

IRVING. We hope that in the great audience at the Hyperion Saturday evening there were no murderers heavy-laden with undetected and unconfessed guilt.

NOT YET OVER. The war in South Africa isn't over and the Boers haven't lost all their resolution and cunning.

INDEPENDENCE NEEDED. This country is going to have one cable of its own and perhaps more. It is interesting to notice that M. Desjardins, of the French Academy of Moral Sciences, contends, in view of the obstruction of cable messages during the war in South Africa, that the nations will need to lay submarine cables of their own so as to escape interference in future.

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England has certainly been smart in the submarine cable line, as she has in many other matters. It will take the rest of the world some time to catch up with her.

Don't Look For Flaws. Don't look for flaws as you go through life.

THE MINISTERIAL DEAD LINE. There comes a time when a man can neither stay in the ministry nor get out of it.

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one hundred years ago. Any one can observe the fact.

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ed in the garb of monks, of gentlemen at court, or mayhap wound about with gorgeous ribbons and laces.

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soothing, lashing and swirling of still higher billows succeeded—the most sinister sound of water ever heard—irregularly, rushing, whirling madly, irresistibly on.

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OUR FAMILIARITY with the markets of the World and our established reputation as Diamond Merchants is a guarantee that the faulty and imperfect stones frequently offered as bargains by small dealers are not found in the stock of THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY.

Connecticut's Greatest Furniture Store. The hustle and bustle of the last few days means that the Spring Furniture is arriving.

The Chamberlain Furniture Mantel Co. A Two Weeks' Sacrifice Sale to dispose of \$6,000 to \$7,000 of surplus Winter Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

That's What We'll Do. We know the prices will have to be low to sell it in two weeks.

This Sale Opens Saturday, March 24th. M. E. Cosgrove, 45 Church Street.

WALL PAPER BARGAINS. We are offering startling prices in Wall Paper. Must have our large stock cleared in ten days so we can move.

"The Shop," CHAS. P. THOMPSON, 60 Orange Street.

"CLEOPATRA" Medicated Complexion Soaps. Cure All Skin Troubles PREPARED FROM Ancient Egyptian Formulae by John Mayher & Co., New York.



body—is very pretty for house wear now, and later will be just so much toward the summer wardrobe. For neither purpose is there need of great elaboration, white serge being at its best in comparatively simple treatment.

Such "war panics" are mysterious; even the most experienced military officer cannot satisfactorily explain them.

THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ. The fire of the French was frightfully accurate and concentrated.

Cheap Horseless Carriages. Those we sell are commonly called wheelbarrows and are cheap only on price.

Garle 748 CHAPEL ST. DON'T FORGET OUR REMOVAL.

Cheap Horseless Carriages. Those we sell are commonly called wheelbarrows and are cheap only on price.

The John E. Bassett & Co. 754 CHAPEL ST. - 320 STATE ST.

The New Corset. Straight Front. Low Bust. Made to Measure. HENRY H. TODD, 282-284 York Street.

Abdominal Supporters and Elastic Stockings.

All the Home Comforts Here. Worth buying, least to pay, ON EASY TERMS.

Sheahan & Groark. Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting. Tin Sheet Iron and Copper Work 285 and 287 State St.

Lumber. Rough and dressed, of every description.

Also, COAL. LOUIS A. MANSFIELD, Successor to Austin Mansfield & Son, 505 GRAND AVENUE.

Major's Cement. To Repair Broken Articles use Major's Cement.

The Chas. Monson Co. Dress Goods Values Broken.

The famous French manufacturer, J. Caussade, through his agents, sells us a big line of

French Novelty Dress Goods

At a Great Sacrifice. Dress fabrics that are worth from \$1.50 to \$4.00 a yard. We put them on sale Monday at one price

98 cents a yard.

Boston Grocery.

Fancy Dried and Evaporated Fruits. Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Apples, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Raspberries, Mince Meat and Pumpkin.

CEREALS.

Quaker Oats, Wheatine, Farina, Malt Food, Vitos, Pettijohns, Grano and Grano Biscuit, Granola, Wheat Germ Meal, Cream of Wheat, Hominy, Samp, Farina Meal, Pearl Meal Cracked Wheat and Oats.

FRUITS.

Headquarters for Fancy Oranges, Bananas, Apples Dates and Figs.

N. A. FULLERTON, Proprietor, LEADING GROCER, 926 Chapel Street.

\$25,000

To Loan on Real Estate in Sums to Suit, at 4 1/2, 5 and 6 per cent, according to location and value of security.

JOHN E. LOMAS, INVESTMENTS AND INSURANCE, 850 Chapel Street. Telephone 402 5.

Lenten Specials. We have a large variety of goods adapted to this season but especially call attention to those small kits of mackerel so popular last Lent. Fancy Mess Mackerel, fat and juicy with heads and tails off. In 1/2 lb. kits, per kit, 90c. Kipper Herring make a delicious Lenten breakfast; simply require warming. 18 & 14 a tin. Soused Mackerel are fine for lunch or supper. All ready to serve. Large tin, .25; small, .15. Salmon, .20, .15 and .13. Lobster, .35, .30 and .25. Shrimp, .18. Brook Trout, .15. Chromarty Bloaters, dz. .25. Finest Imported Sardines, .35, .25, .20, .15. JOHNSON & BROTHER, 411 & 413 STATE STREET.

You Save Money

if you purchase your Spring Supplies in the CARPET, RUG and DRAPERY line before we move.

THE Removal Sale Has Started In

with a rush. Perhaps you have been in—if not, do so. It will be to your advantage.



68-70-72 ORANGE ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The New Hettrick Vapor Bath Cabinet.

Is the simplest in construction. And the most convenient to use. It has a door which is a door. It has no woodwork to warp and get out of shape. It has a light but firm and substantial steel frame. It folds into an inch space when not in use. It is so easily handled that a child can manage it. It is made of the very best materials. It needs no attendant in using it. It has no buckles, buttons or hooks to be fastened. It has a real top, not curtains buttoned together. It has all the very latest improvements. It has none of the defects of all other cabinets. It is, therefore, superior to them all. It is the most compact and handiest in form. It has the best heating lamp yet devised, avoiding every discomfort and annoyance. It can be taken completely apart and thoroughly cleaned. It is, therefore, cleaner and consequently healthier than others. It more than fills every requirement. It is as absolutely perfect as possible. It immediately relieves Rheumatism and all Skin, Blood, Liver, Kidney and Nerve Diseases. It cures Insomnia. It will relieve Female Irregularities. It will at once cure the Worst Cold. PRICE \$5 EACH. Sold by E. L. WASHBURN & CO. Dealers in Physicians' and Invalids' Supplies, 84 Church and 61 Center Streets.

EDWARD G. MANSFIELD and EMMA R. MANSFIELD of Orange, Conn., vs. CHARLES B. BATES of New Haven, MAJ. R. STICKER of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. SAMUEL A. YORK, Administrator; THE REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY and MARY E. BATES, all of New Haven. Superior Court, New Haven County. NOTICE OF SALE OF MORTGAGED PREMISES. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Commissioner appointed by said Superior Court in and by said judgment to make said sale, will sell by Edward C. Beecher, auctioneer, at public auction, at No. 437 Orange street, New Haven, Connecticut, (being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment) on the first Monday of April, to wit, April 20, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned in said judgment and herein described as follows:— A lot of land in New Haven, with all the buildings thereon, bounded West by Orange street, fifty (50) feet; South by land now or formerly of Henry A. Warner, one hundred ninety-six (196) feet; East by land now or formerly of said Henry A. Warner, fifty (50) feet; North by land now or formerly of Isaac Ellman, one hundred ninety-eight (198) feet. The terms of sale to be as follows: Ten (10) per cent, in cash to be paid at the time of sale, and balance on delivery of deed by the Committee as soon as the same can be drawn up and executed, after said day of sale. JAMES E. WHEELER, Commissioner of the Superior Court, White Brothers, 45 Church street, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE DOCTOR DEPENDS on his prescriptions being correctly filled. We gained the confidence of the physicians of this vicinity by the exact and careful methods of our prescription department. ACCURACY. Is the watchword. Fair prices always prevail, and we never substitute.

Apothecaries Hall. 62 CHAPEL ST. W. H. VAN BUREN

BONDS FOR STREET PAVING. Issue Recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. The common council committee on appropriations held a meeting Saturday night in City hall to hold hearings on the resolution for bond issues to pay for the proposed pavements on Temple street, Grand avenue and Commerce street. City Engineer Kelly appeared before the committee and stated that there was \$298,000 available for permanent pavements. That thus far \$44,000 had been appropriated for the Chapel street pavement, which has already been ordered, leaving \$254,000 yet to be appropriated. When the appropriation for Temple street paving came up for discussion, Councilman Rice, a member of the committee, asked Mr. Kelly if he did not think that it would be feasible to lay asphalt on Temple street, through the green, over the present block asphalt pavement there. Mr. Kelly said that if the street had been asphalted three years ago, new pavement could have been laid over the old pavement, but as the street had been worn through to the sand bottom in many places, he did not believe that it would be advisable. It was shown that it would cost \$3,000 to asphalt that part of Temple street which is located in the green, and upon a motion the matter was tabled. The committee decided to recommend a bond issue of \$12,000 for brick paving on Commerce street and \$50,000 for brick paving on Grand avenue.

DEATH OF MRS. CAROLINE H. FOSTER. Miss Caroline H. Foster died Saturday morning at the old Foster homestead, No. 78 Elm street. Miss Foster was in the eighty-third year of her age, and for some time past had been in failing health. Her death marks the passing of one branch of the Foster family in this city. Her father was at one time a very prominent lawyer and citizen of this city, who died many years ago. There were seven children of the family, four daughters and three sons. Miss Harriet Foster, a sister of the deceased, was for many years president of the New Haven Orphan asylum, and is still well remembered for her interest in charitable objects. Caroline was the last surviving member of the family. She died in the home where she was born and which had been her home for all the years of her life and which has been in the Pierpont-Foster families for 250 years, the land being an original grant from the town to Rev. James Pierpont, who came from England and settled here. Miss Foster was of a gentle, quiet, reserved and kindly nature and like her sister, the late Miss Harriet Foster, was very charitably disposed. There are many relatives left who reside in this city. The late Judge E. K. Foster was a brother of the deceased, as was the late Pierpont B. Foster, who resided for many years on Orange street in what is now the Anketell residence. Dr. J. P. C. Foster is a nephew of the deceased. The funeral of Miss Foster will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FRACTURED HIS RIGHT LEG. Morris Quinlan, a man about fifty-five years of age, was found apparently in great distress on Wooster street last evening by Patrolman E. J. Reilly. On being questioned by the patrolman Quinlan, who had evidently been drinking some, said that he had fallen off a building and hurt himself. The police ambulance was called and Patrolmen Reilly, McCallin and Higgins loaded Quinlan into it and he was taken to New Haven hospital, where it was found that he had received a fracture of the tibia of the right leg, just above the ankle. It is thought that he received the injury by falling on the street. Quinlan came from this city a few days ago and has been working here for Toomey Brothers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Concert in Aid of the Fund to be Given by the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs on Friday Night. Under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church a grand concert will be given by the members of the Yale Glee and Banjo clubs at the chapel of the church on Elm street Friday evening. First a splendid programme has been arranged for the occasion, and as the object is a worthy one, that of helping the members to augment their fund to meet the current expenses of the church there will doubtless be a large attendance of the members and the many friends of the church present. Tickets can be had at Munro, the florist's, on Chapel street; Menzle & Menzle, the plumbers on Pitkin street; George Munro, and almost any member of the church.

ASLEEP FOR NINE WEEKS. Pauline Fitzgerald Still in a Cataleptic State. Pauline Fitzgerald, the young woman who lapsed into a cataleptic sleep nearly nine weeks ago, still remains in very nearly the same condition. Except at the time when he is aroused to receive nourishment she lies almost wholly in an apparently unconscious state. The girl is at Springdale home, and her case is being watched with much interest by physicians. Hope is expressed of her ultimate recovery, although it is stated that she is physically very weak as a result of her long confinement.

TO VISIT EUROPE. The Rev. Joseph Irons, formerly of New Haven, will occupy his old pulpit in the North Methodist church, Hartford, Sunday, April 8, being there with the Rev. D. N. Griffin, late of this city, is at the New York East Conference. Mr. Irons will accompany an ex-Representative William H. Watrous on his trip to Europe. Mr. Watrous and his father, James McFadyen, will also be in the party. Mr. McFadyen will visit Scotland and Mr. Irons will spend the time at his old home in England. Mr. Irons at one time preached at English hall, New Haven.

TEACHERS' COURSE LECTURES. President Hadley Will Speak This Evening. President Hadley of Yale University will deliver a lecture in the teachers' course at College street Hall this evening. The subject of the lecture will be "Ideals in University Education." This will be the last lecture in the course.

ROW OVER A GAME OF CARDS. Police Just in Time to Stop a Game With Revolver and Knife. The police of station 2 Saturday night stopped a row at No. 536 Grand avenue which for a short time threatened to end up seriously. Peter Ruzio and Michael Doherty were having a game of cards at Carmine Martino's place at No. 536 when they became involved in a dispute over a game. Peter pulled a revolver and Mike fished out a big murderous looking knife. Someone yelled for the police and before either weapon was used an officer rushed in to see what the trouble was. The belligerents seeing the policeman ran out a back door. Both were arrested soon after by Detective Ward.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM DEFEATED. The basket ball game between the Hillhouse and Bridgeport high school teams, which took place in Bridgeport Saturday evening, resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 41-16.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Petter.

Enlargement Sale. More room, more goods, better facilities for showing, better values for buyers than ever before. Better and prettier carpets this Spring and a larger stock to select from. Do not miss our sale of Children's Carriages and Go-Carts. WE THINK the patterns will please you. We KNOW the quality and price will be all that you want.

Brown & Durham. Complete House Furnishers. ORANGE AND CENTER STREET.



After the "CLEAN-UP" this Spring, you will need some new furniture. CHAMBER SUITS: They are more attractive than ever, a large assortment in all the different woods. PARLOR SUITS: Beautiful two, three and five piece suits, in all the latest fabrics. METAL BEDS: Our white and brass, and all brass beds are all of the finest quality and finish.

THE BOWDITCH FURNITURE CO.

The new short smoke called HALL'S Havana Cigarros. lately introduced, is apparently just what appreciative smokers needed. The first lot offered went quickly, notwithstanding a call for light colors that it was difficult to fill. Even that demand we can now remedy as a lot of freshly made goods, averaging just right as to color, came in to-day. Hall's Havana Cigarros are the highest class short smoke ever made. Every particle of tobacco in them was grown in Cuba. They smoke exactly like and have all the flavor of a high cost Havana Cigar. Cheroot shaped, good handsome, but good. 10 in a bundle, \$.25 100 in a box, 2.35

Edw. Hall & Son. 31 State Street. BENEDETT & CO. COAL 80 CHURCH ST.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. APRIL 2. Sun Rises, 5:33; Moon Sets, 10:03; High Water, Sun Sets, 6:17; 10:03; 12:28. DEATHS. DIBBLE-In this city April 1st, Jane A. widow of the late John A. Dibble, aged 77 years. Notice of funeral later. FOSTER-In this city, March 31st, Caroline H. Foster, in the 83rd year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 78 Elm street, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. RICHARDS-In this city, March 31st, Louisa M. Coaffe, wife of Henry Richards, aged 62 years, 7 months, 14 days. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 9 Bristol street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. MARINE LIST. ARRIVED. Sch Howard A. Hunt, Hawkins, Scotland, Va. Sch Ellen Maria, Melien, N. Y. S. CLEARED. Sch James Parker, Bell, N. Y. Sch Alice McDonald, McDonald, N. Y. Sch Wm. Marshall, Marshall, Phila.

FOR RENT. UPPER tenement in a family house, seven pleasant rooms with all improvements; adults only. \$42 7/10. 64 ASYLEM STREET. FOR SALE. TEN thousand tickets for Sassano Fair, to be held in Old Union Army April 6 to 15. \$2 7/10. FOR RENT. A FLAT with set range and all modern improvements, with one room rented without board if agreeable to parties. 114 CENTER STREET. A QUIET SUMMER PLACE. BOARDERS wanted—Anyone desiring a quiet place for a summer outing can obtain one at "Brookdale," a large comfortable farm-house, with shady lawn, 1 1/2 miles from Wested and within easy reach of two lakes. Plenty of milk, cream, fruit and vegetables. If desired, Address M. E. MURRAY, 42 Imp. Winsted, Conn., Station A.

FOR RENT. ONE nice new house on Cannon street, 14 rooms, one bath, near center of city, with tenement for driver if desired. Nice barn on Edwards street, 4 stalls, and carriage room. One store on Grand avenue. W. J. ATWATER, 362 Grand Avenue. mh31 3p. THREE large commodious front rooms, all modern conveniences, \$12 per month. Apply at No. 35 STILVAN AVE. corner Ward street. mh31 4p. FOR SALE OR RENT. MODERN house in North Ward; nine rooms, finished in natural woods, hardwood floors, hot water heat, electrically lighted gas, burglar alarm, etc. Address W. JONES, 309-308, 442 State street. mh30 3p.

FOR RENT. MODERN house, 431 George street, ten rooms, all improvements; location unsurpassed; will be thoroughly renovated to suit tenant. Apply at law office of JACOB H. ELLMAN, 418 Exchange Building. mh30 4p. ON Humphrey street, lower flat, seven rooms, all improvements; barn, if wanted. Call at 298 HUMPHREY. mh29 4p. FIVE rooms, \$16.00, for adults. 10 DICKERMAN ST. FOR RENT. A VERY pleasant rent, 7 rooms, first floor, \$25. mh27 4p. FOR RENT. 62 ELM street, near Sherman avenue, second floor six room flat, two rooms in attic. Apply to J. A. CHURCH, cor. Sherman avenue and Elm street. mh27 4p. FOR RENT. ON Howe street, one-half house, 11 rooms, improvements; Edgewood avenue, first floor and basement. Inquire mh26 4p. TO RENT. VERY favorable terms, two desirable office rooms in office, with steam heat and water supply, in the Connecticut Savings Bank Building, corner of Church and Center streets. Apply at the Bank. mh28 14p.

FOR RENT. WHOLE house, 15 Osborn street, seven rooms, \$14.00. Lower floor, 106 Bradley street, seven rooms, \$14.00. Flat house, 106 1/2 Bradley street, seven rooms, \$12.00. Lower floor 94 James street, seven rooms, \$12.00. Front street, 47 State street, 8 1/2 brick factory, 521-525 Grand avenue, 60 by 100, \$75.00. JOHN E. HEALY, mh28 4p. 747 State street.

Real Estate. FOR RENT. A FLAT of six rooms on Howard Avenue, twenty minutes walk from the Depot, and on car line. The house has hot water heat; all improvements; unusually good sized rooms, closets and halls; is well built and pleasantly situated. Either the first or second floor may be rented. For permit apply to FREDERICK M. WARD, 865 CHAPEL ST.

FOR RENT. 118 FRONT street, near Grand ave, eight rooms, for one or two families; \$12. 1/2 per week at THIS OFFICE. TO RENT FROM MAY 1st. Store and Basement, 402 State St., IN COURIER BUILDING. Used over 25 years as a SALOON. S. B. OVIATT, ap2 3p. 87 CHURCH STREET.

For Rent. Flats of 5 rooms each, near center of city, with all modern improvements, and two baths, built for general housework. For particulars, call at Merwin's Real Estate Office, 740 CHAPEL STREET.

FOR SALE. A fine new one-family house, corner lot in the Edgewood Park section of the city. \$7,000. An artistically decorated house, on corner of Whalley avenue. \$9,000.00. GEORGE E. NEWCOMB, Room 222, Exchange Building, corner Chapel and Church streets.

FOR RENT. No. 316 Crown Street, \$600. No. 254 Orchard Street, 700. No. 356 Humphrey Street, 720. All Modern Improvements. CHARLES H. WEBB, 850 Chapel Street.

HIGH CLASS RENTS in All Parts of the City. MONEY TO LOAN. W. D. JUDDSON, 808 Chapel Street.

FOR SALE. A two-family house, situated on George street between College and Park streets. For Rent, Adjacent to Yale University, No. 60 Howe street, containing 24 rooms and all modern improvements. A fine location, and surroundings the best. Adapted for School or boarding house. Money to Loan in Sums to Suit. L. G. HOADLEY, ROOM 27 BENEDETT BUILDING, 82 Church Street. Real Estate Broker.

WANTED. One cent a word for each insertion, five cents a word for a full week, seven times. THE EDW. MALLEY CO. wish to engage a man to sew carpets by machine. Permanent position. ap2 1t. WANTED. WASHINGTON or house cleaning. Address M. 30 Madison street. mh2 1p. SITUATION by capable girl to do general housework in private family. References. mh2 1p. 329 WEST PORTSEA ST.

WANTED. BY lady of eight years' experience, position as bookkeeper and typewriter. ADVERTISE. mh31 7p. Journal and Courier. WANTED. A COMPETENT girl with good references for general housework in a family of two. mh31 3p. 10 LYNNWOOD ST.

WANTED. BY experienced brass foundryman, position as foreman; experienced in handling help and mixing metals; can furnish first-class reference as to ability and character. Green or dry sand, light or heavy. Address mh28 7p. B. B. THIS OFFICE. HOUSEWORK girls and cooks for good situations. MRS. E. B. B. 120 Court street. mh22 1t. WANTED. BEST help for any kind of work can always be secured here, with our long established and largest agency in the State. We guarantee satisfaction. We have more and better help than can be found elsewhere. We supply the best help. We most all the useless class; everybody knows that the State is the most reliable place to get help. N. SLEEMAN, Employment Agency, 715 CHAPEL ST. mh29 4p.

WANTED. BEST Swedish and German servants are all secured here. Employment Agency. N. SLEEMAN, 715 Chapel St. MRS. S. A. GLADWIN'S Employment Agency, 102 ORANGE STREET, Church Building, room 45. Headquarters for the best situation; 10 years' experience. Cooks, farm hands, porters, girls for general housework, waitresses, gardeners, coachmen, etc. Germans, Swedes, and others needing situation should apply here, and those requiring prior help can be furnished at the above office. German and English spoken. mh2 1t.

MISCELLANEOUS. Patent Store Brick laid longest. R. B. MALLORY, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 141 Orange. Household sales a specialty. mh3 1t. Patent Store Brick are Cheapest. PIANOS TO TUNE AND REPAIR. CLINTON, mh20 1p. Center street. Patent Store Brick Bake Best. FOR SALE. A PIANO box and spring rubber lined Carriage, nearly new. No. 114 CENTER ST. mh26 7c. WEST HAVEN. FOR SALE—1000 set Patent Store Brick; every set warranted. Orders received 703 STATE STREET. FOR SALE. ELEVEN Golden Polish hives and three cockerels, thoroughbreds, four prize winners, about 100 eggs, 100 chickens. mh31 7c. W. C. FOOTE, 113 Park street.

AUCTION SALE. CONTENTS of one room flat, 37 Boers street, s. h. Parlor pieces, Couch, Draperys, Bookshelves, Dining Table, Chairs, Chamber Furniture, etc. In Mattress, new, and other articles. For particulars on health and business never fail. See treats all Chronic and Acute Diseases, with or without medicine. Consultation by letter. Send age and location of hair. Hours 9 to 5 and evenings. CLAIRVOYANT. MARY J. WRIGHT, M.D. and business clairvoyant has returned to 27 High St. Dr. Wright is the best known Clairvoyant in the State. For twenty years in New Haven. For predictions on health and business never fail. See treats all Chronic and Acute Diseases, with or without medicine. Consultation by letter. Send age and location of hair. Hours 9 to 5 and evenings. mh28 4p.

REPORTS. Headquarters Department of Police Service, No. 1 Police Building, New Haven, Conn., March 31, 1900. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Police Commissioners up to 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, April 3, 1900, at Room No. 1 Police Building for putting up election booths in the fifteen wards of the City for the election to be held April 17, 1900. Said bids should include the number of sets of booths from the City Hall, the cartage to and from the fifteen wards of the City, the putting up and taking down and return of said booths in good condition to the City Hall, the furnishing of same and the putting in proper repair of same. The above proposals must be addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners and endorsed "Bids for Election." The Board of Police Commissioners reserve the right to either accept or reject any and all bids. By order of Board of Police Commissioners. mh31 3t. F. A. SOUTHWORTH, Clerk.

FOR RENT. STORE 60 ORANGE STREET. Thirty by hundred, with or without cell, or second-third story. Commission allowed for procuring satisfactory tenant. Enquire after eleven o'clock. mh20. JAMES M. TOWNSEND, Elm, corner Orange street.

25 Whitney Avenue Lots, 50x200 FEET. Heart of the City Within Walking Distance of University. EDWARD M. CLARK, ROOM 205, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. FOR SALE. The Following Real Estate, BELONGING TO THE Estate of the late Minott A. Osborn. The brick building, known as the Register Building, 80-90 CROWN STREET, with lot about 45 feet front by 37 feet deep. The frame house, 154 OLIVE STREET, with lot about 37 feet front by about 140 feet deep. The frame house, 69 LYON STREET, containing two tenements, with lot about 35 feet front by 100 feet deep. For further particulars inquire of BURTON MANSFIELD, Administrator, mh8 1m. 179 CHURCH STREET.

ACBINET AND HARDWOOD WORK, ALSO SAWING, TURNING, AND JOINING IN WOOD of all kinds. EDWARD P. BRETZ, Builder, 76 A. BERTAN STREET. Telephone 203-12.

Overwork and Worry bring on Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, and an endless train of Painful Disorders. Dr. Miles' Nervine.

When the nerves and organs of the body are well and strong, and the worn-out tissues and waste products are quickly removed from the system...

EFFECT OF THE CURRENCY LAW ON VOLUME OF CIRCULATION.

In considering the effects of the new currency law a point that is decidedly the greatest immediate public interest in regard to the influence of the volume of circulation.

Should the entire \$840,000,000 of bonds to which the refunding provision applies be paid out of the treasury \$86,000,000 in premiums.

The largest increase might come from the additional incentive which the law offers to banks to take out circulation.

The high premium that has been immediately realized in the market for the new 2 per cent. bonds, however, will certainly check to a large degree any movement in the direction of additional circulation.

As the situation now stands there will be an increase in the national bank circulation; that increase may be considerable, but as the country develops, our needs will soon grow up to that increased supply.

"I was suffering from sleeplessness and painful nervous sensations, brought on from overwork and anxiety; and although I tried a number of different remedies for this disorder, I obtained little or no benefit from any of them."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

When these facts will be brought to the attention of the commercial world in an unpleasant way; but whoever thinks that the currency problem has been wholly settled by this recent legislation will be undeceived as the years go on.

EARLY INDIAN ATHLETICS. Their Favorite Games Were Bowling, Ball, Running, Wrestling, Etc.

The Indians were great bowlers. Alleys of greater length than any in use to-day were built in the open fields.

The Indians were inveterate ball players and excellent "rooters." Their game lasted usually from 9 o'clock in the morning till sundown.

Prior to the game each Indian was provided with two instruments which resembled our tennis rackets of to-day. The judges threw the ball in the air, and immediately hundreds of Indians started after it.

would count one point toward the game, and the side getting 10 points first won. Often in the terrible struggle for the ball difficulties would arise between two slightly injured contestants...

Among the popular amusements dear to the lighter side of the American, a parallel for which has been found among the Indians, are the following: Bowling, ball playing, horse racing, foot racing, dancing, wrestling, checkers, dominoes, quills, sham fights.

BLOEMFONTEIN. The capital of the Free State is one of those happy idyllic little towns where it is always afternoon.

The four-sided appearance of Bloemfontein is owing to the fact that in common with nearly all Dutch towns, it is laid out in rectangular spaces, with street equidistant from one another, and bordered with the inevitable eucalyptus, or "gum tree," which flourishes here as almost everywhere in the uplands of South Africa.

The public buildings of Bloemfontein are quite imposing in that way, as the Raadsaal or house of parliament is an important edifice with some architectural pretensions.

TRIFLES THAT CAUSE PANIC. Some Queer Circumstances That Have Turned the Tide of Battles.

It is a peculiar circumstance that hardened and trained troops will go through a long fight surrounded by all the horrors that are inseparable from war without flinching, and with the utmost apparent calmness.

Dr. Carl Peters on His Expedition to the Ophi of King Solomon. There was an exceptionally large attendance at the Society of Arts, where Dr. Carl Peters lectured on "Macomb's Country: Its Ancient Goldfields and Industrial Resources."

Lea & Perrins' Sauce The Original Worcestershire BEWARE OF IMITATIONS "Is adapted for every variety of dish—from Turtle to Beef, from Salmon to Steaks, to all of which it gives a famous relish."

into the third desperate charge by a cannon ball, which took off another officer's hand and cut the bugler in two.

It is remarkable and singular that at the battle of Forbach, which took place the same day as Worth, a very similar incident occurred and did more to shake the nerves of the Germans than hours of roaring cannon and fighting had done.

So moved were the hardened men of battle at the horrible sight that no one would touch the horse, and the animal was allowed to gallop off, to be killed a few minutes later in crossing before some Prussian guns.

WINNING AN OLYMPIAN RACE. Though Phaedo has flashed past the laboring leaders, right at his heels comes the redoubtable Galatias.

TO CURE A COLD QUICKLY. Take Crown La Grippe Tablets, the great cold cure, George D. Farvid, 644 Chapel street, City Drug store.

SOME MORE WATCHES GIVEN AWAY. New lot just received to be given away with Loomis' Musical and Masonic Journal, for only \$1.00 a year.

It pays the consumer to purchase only the best quality of SPICES. Like a great many other cheap articles, cheap Spices are very dear.

Security Insurance Co. of New Haven. OFFICE, 37 CENTER STREET. Cash Assets January 1, 1900, \$994,190.90.

THE SEVENTH ANGELUS RECITAL

Monday Afternoon, April 2d, 3 to 4:30.

Mr. C. W. Worcester, Basso, will sing, also Miss Ruth Lichtenstein, accompanied by Miss Lillie Lichtenstein, who will give two Piano Solos, and Prof. H. G. Nichols, Pianist, will take part.

It is with great pleasure that Mr. W. L. Barker announces the fact that the Misses Lichtenstein will take part in next Monday's Angelus Recital.

W. L. BARKER, Sole Agent for the Angelus and Angelus Orchestral, Insurance B'dg, Gamble-Desmond Music Dep't.

NERVITA PILLS Will Restore Strength, Energy. AND THE AMBITION THAT NATURE INTENDED ALL TO HAVE. A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder.

NERVITA TABLETS EXTRA STRENGTH (YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results. Positively guaranteed cure for Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or any other habit.

NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Sold in NEW HAVEN, Conn., by WILLIS L. MIX, corner Chapel and Church sts.; A. B. HALL, 1225 Chapel street; G. D. FARVID, 644 Chapel street. cod arm

word "Ophi," or "Afer," as it was called in South Arabia. At the same time he had located "Fura," or "Mount Fura," as it was generally known, on the principles of geographical criticism.

MACOMBE'S COUNTRY. Macomb's country was then already identical with the dynasty of Macombs. In Macomb's country a man did not exactly pay for the girl whom he wished to wed, but he gave the father of the bride a present of goats.

Strictly Pure Full Weight. THOMAS, 861 CHAPEL STREET. Almost Everybody Knows That At Beers' Photo Studio, 760 Chapel St the finest and latest styles of Photos are made, and for the next 30 days it is proposed to give our patrons the benefit of EXTRA LOW PRICES.

Security Insurance Co. of New Haven. OFFICE, 37 CENTER STREET. Cash Assets January 1, 1900, \$994,190.90. DIRECTORS: Charles S. Lee, Coradus Pierpont, James D. Dewell, E. G. Stoddard, Joel A. Sperry, E. R. Tyler, S. E. McVey, T. Atwater Barnea, John W. Ailing, Chas. E. Sheldon, CHARLES S. LEE, President, H. MASON, Secretary, J. D. DEWELL, Vice President, B. C. FULLER, Asst. Secretary.

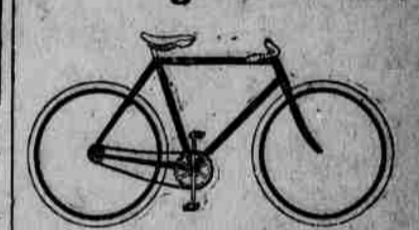
Entertainments. HYPERION Monday, April 2d, at 8:15. BURTON HOLMES LECTURE. Subject: MY KID LAND. Or, A GLIMPSE AT BARBARIC ARIZONA. Seats on sale Friday. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, April 2, 3, 4, MATINEE WEDNESDAY. Return Engagement of MAN'N' BEN'N'Y.

POLIS Paul Gilmore & Co. in a 30 minute Version of "The Musketeers."

MAY FESTIVAL, CONNECTICUT MUSIC ASSOCIATION. Hypparion Theater, May 7, 8, 9. Tickets now at music stores. \$1.50 for 12 events.

Bicycles. Speaking About Bicycles. A National Rider Never Changes His Mount. He gets 100 cents in value on every dollar when he buys it and feels more sure of its value every time he rides it. \$40.00, \$50.00 and \$55.00.



GRIGGS sells it at 7 Center Street. STORE OPEN EVENINGS. Mo We Sa Et

THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO. LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE. NEW HAVEN, CT.

Telephone Service... OFFERS * * * PER ANNUM, ACCORDING TO...

AMOUNT OF SERVICE AND OF DESIRED STYLE... FOR PARTICULARS, Write to or enquire of W. G. RIGGS, Local Manager, 116 Court Street, New Haven.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. Beers' Photo Studio, 760 Chapel St.

Beers' Photo Studio, 760 Chapel St. Almost Everybody Knows That At Beers' Photo Studio the finest and latest styles of Photos are made, and for the next 30 days it is proposed to give our patrons the benefit of EXTRA LOW PRICES.

A Statement.

We have pleasure in announcing that the Annual Spring Opening will take place Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Further announcement will be made on Tuesday afternoon next.

"King Cotton."

To mark the removal of Cottons from Daylight Square to their pretty setting in the Temple and Center Street corner—and to invite you there.

COTTON is king—here. It reigns supreme. And this—one of the crowning displays of the young year—is inaugurated in the heaped up and swaying presence of thousands upon thousands of yards of fabrics—the best—the finest—the prettiest that could be sent here to represent the looms across the seas and the looms right here at home.

The goods show, as never before has been possible to show, the blended perfection of the art of the old world and the ingenuity of the new that together make for an unparalleled combination of beauty and low prices.

The buds of spring, the leaves, the dancing sunshine seem to have been caught in the patterns and woven in with a matchless, mingling, clinging grace and prettiness. Please your fancy with these hints:

The Special Feature.

2500 yards of 1900 dimities, pretty, sheer fabrics that retail for 12½c. In the rear of the Wash Goods Store, Temple and Center Streets, Monday, 7½c.

Pique Madras.

A woven fabric, also, having a corded effect—very neat patterns in black and white—besides all the colors, 15c.

French Batistes.

Fabrics so sheer as to suggest the softest springs zephyrs enmeshed in cupid's wings. The fine cord gives strength, the satin stripe lends brightness.

Indian Madras Cloth.

A fine, substantial weave that shows its durability in every thread. Soft colors, and broad bars predominate. Famous for men's negligee shirts. 14c.

Cheviots.

Fine cheviot cloth, in plaids, checks and stripes. For negligee shirts, ladies' waists. Strong and washes superbly, coming out of the water soft with the colors always strong. 12½c.

Ginghams.

Gingham is a woven fabric as distinguished from those which are printed. A finer texture than madras and light in weight. Plaids, stripes and checks. Many hair line patterns, some showing satin stripes and checks. We are showing the very newest and freshest patterns, 25c.

Percales.

A percale is a white cotton fabric, the design of which is printed on a good body. Popular for waists, wrappers and in the finer, darker colors for street wear. Colors are fast. The best are made of Sea Island cotton—ours are that sort. Just half the price of ginghams—12½c.

The Process of Mercerizing.

This process of mercerizing, one of the notable achievements of the century, gives to cotton surfaces the appearance of silk. It has revolutionized the cotton fabric industry. We show every successful effort of the mills in using this process.

Mercerized satens, for full costumes, waists and skirts, trimmed with ribbons and lace, makes up very prettily. Mostly soft colors, such as heliotrope and white. French gray with white dresden pattern—a suggestion of the Watteau. Small figures.

These are the newest things from the mills. Dark colors, 37c; light colors, 39c; plain colors, 30c and 33c.

Spring Raiment.

EASTER is more than an ecclesiastical division of the year. It sets the time for changing from the sombre, heavy apparel of winter to the lighter, gayer attire of the sunshine days.

Our Cloak Rooms are now a very exposition in splendor of spring wear.

Women's jackets, made of fine court cloth, or, serges, lined with silk, natty and up-to-date in style. The regular \$8.00 value for \$5.99.

Women's cloth capes, dressy in style, made of good wool cloths and serges. Value is \$10.00, at 6.95.

Women's men tailored suits of extra fine cheviot serges, eton shapes, jackets lined with silk—new, perfect hanging skirts. \$12.00 value for \$9.75.

Piano Removal Sale.

IN ten days the piano department will be moved to the second floor, to gain more room on the first floor. Between now and then the special sale prices of the week before last will be continued. It is enough to say that the pianos are the famous toned Krell and Royal. These are the special prices:

	Dealer's Value.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Royal Studio Mahogany,	\$ 200	\$ 150	\$ 125
" " Oak,	200	150	125
" X Mahogany,	250	175	145
" X Walnut,	250	175	145
" O Mahogany,	300	200	150
" M Walnut,	350	225	160
<hr/>			
	Dealer's Value.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Krell B Mahogany,	\$ 500	\$ 300	\$ 225
" B Walnut,	500	300	225
" E Mahogany,	550	325	245
" J Mahogany,	600	400	300

Straw Mattings.

WE have on exhibition the largest and most extensive variety of standard high class Jointless China and Japanese Mattings to be found in the state. And as the witching season of spring is near when the furnishing of the sea-side or hillside villa becomes the prominent question of the hour, we offer an easy solution by inviting an inspection of our spring importations and naming prices for jointless heavy China mattings at 15c per yard, or in the finer grades at 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c per yard. A discount of \$1.00 a roll of 40 yards upon the grades above 15c.

Our selections embrace in these the following high class makes: Tobikomi, Hiraji, Niwasse, Double Dyed Chikugo, Mon Ayaoris. And in China: Amgrillis, Niphon, Ichiban, Netsuke, Yama, Sokoto, also all the Lin Tan and Ningpoo varieties.

Demonstration in the Basement of Pearl Soap—a white floating soap at 5c.

"Connecticut's
Greatest
Store."



"Connecticut's
Greatest
Store."

AT HOWE & STETSON'S.

NEW HAVEN, Monday, April 2, 1900

Another Ribbon Sale.

Nearly a Quarter Million yards of All Silk Ribbon at Half Prices and Less.



the standard, in offered such a grand lot, so desirable in every way. Buying these ribbons is, to use a time-worn expression "just like finding money."

The center bargain table—the place of honor—will be piled high, and a competent salesforce, will be here to serve you promptly and well.

Sale Starts This Morning at 8 o'clock.

At 3 cents the yard. Worth 5 to 10 cents.	No. 9 Black Gros Grain Ribbons, with draw string.	black, navy, white, red, cream, pink, mais, light blue and helio.	No. 30 Double Face Satin Ribbons, in yellow, emerald, sage, violet and cerise—a splendid quality; worth 45 cents.
No. 2 Black Gros Grain Ribbons " 2 " " " " " " 4 " " " " " " " 5 " " " " " " " 5 " " " " " " " 7 " " " " " "	No. 12 Black Gros Grain Ribbons.	Double Face Satin Ribbons. 2 and 2½ inches in width—broken color assortment.	At 25 cents the yard. Worth 39 to 50 cents.
At 7 cents the yard. Worth 15 to 20 cents.	At 12½ cents the yard. Worth 18 to 29 cents.	At 18 cents the yard. Worth 29 to 39 cents	Colored Taffeta Metalique Ribbons, 5½ inches wide, in white, light blue and black.
Double Face Satin Ribbons, in broken color assortment—only browns and greens; worth 35 cents.	Nos. 16, 22 and 30 Black Taffeta Ribbons.	No. 100 Colored Taffetas in Metalique effects—white, black, cream, light blue, new blue and pink.	Taffeta Ribbons, best quality, 4½ and 4¾ inches wide—in white, cream, light blue, pink and navy.
Corded Taffeta Ribbons, in black and brown; 3½ inches wide.	Nos. 15 and 22 Black Gros Grain Ribbons.	Nos. 12 and 16 Black Double Face Satin Ribbons.	Nos. 30, 50 and 60 Black Gros Grain Ribbons.
No. 9 Taffeta Ribbons, in light blue and white.	Nos. 12, 22 and 30 Black Satin Gros Grain Ribbons.	Nos. 22, 30 and 40 Black Gros Grain Ribbons.	No. 60 Black Taffeta Ribbons.
Nos. 7 and 9 Black Double Face Satin Ribbons.	No. 30 Black Taffeta Ribbons.	Nos. 30, 50 and 60 Black Satin Gros Grain Ribbons.	No. 60 Black Satin Gros Grain Ribbons.
No. 9 Black Gros Grain Ribbons.	No. 30 Black Moire Antique Ribbons.	Colored Taffetas in Nos. 22, 40 and 80, with the new Metalique finish—soft and lustrous. Colors are:	5½ inch Black Taffeta Ribbons.
Nos. 9 and 12 Black Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons.			4¾ inch Black Double Face Satin Ribbons.

Sale of Linens and Domestics.

Possibly one person in a hundred who buys Linens at retail is a judge of textures and relative prices; the other ninety-nine must accept the representations made by the seller. No doubt that is one reason why so many people of New Haven prefer to select their Linens at this store. It takes away all element of chance and assures a full equivalent for one's money. Recent heavy selling has left us with only a few thousand yards of several popular lines and these lots are now offered—while they last—at prices much below what we could get them for at wholesale, to-day.



TABLE CLOTHS— At \$1.29 —One lot more and positively the last we shall have this year, of those fine looking splendid wearing all linen damask Table Cloths, bleached, with border all around, in very pretty patterns. They're 2½ yards long, of good width, and are worth to-day \$1.75.	At 50 cents —All-linen Damask of Irish manufacture, half bleached—soon wash white; 68 inches wide—regularly 75 cents.	NAPKINS— Good quality all-linen Napkins, ½ size. 98 cents instead of \$1.37 the doz. \$1.09 " " \$1.59 " " \$1.29 " " \$1.75 " " \$1.59 " " \$2.00 " "	CRASHES— 9c yd., 3 yds. for 25c—All-linen, bleached Crash, twilled, 18 inches wide, with colored border. Regular price 12½c a yard.
TABLE DAMASKS— At 25 cents —German bleached, all-linen Damask, good width, in a variety of designs. Well worth 37½ cents.	At 79 cents —Only 120 yards left of the all-linen bleached Irish Damask, of the 984 yards that we bought recently. Customers tell us that it is the best wearing and most serviceable Damask of the kind made—Worth \$1.25. Our price for the balance, 79 cents a yard.	TRAY CLOTHS— At 20 cents ea. —All-linen Irish damask Tray Cloths, bleached, large size, in extremely pretty designs. These always sell for 25 cents each.	TOWELS— At 9c., 3 for 25c —All-linen Towels, white with colored borders, good size—the regular 12½ cent kind. At 21 cents —All-linen huck towels, soft and absorbent, all white, good weight, fine quality, hemmed ready for use; size 22x44. These usually sell for 33 cents.

In connection with the Linen Sale, we offer you the following bargains in Cottons and Domestics.

LEWISTON C. COTTONS— At 6½ cents —3 bales of the popular Lewiston C. brand, one yard wide, better grade than the Continental C. Worth 8 cents a yard.	DWIGHT ANCHOR— At 6½ cents —One case of one yard wide Dwight Anchor cotton, bleached—perfect with the exception of a little nick now and then, on the selvage. Worth no less than 9 cents a yard.	WAMSUTTA CAMBRIC— At 10 cents —One lot more of those splendid Wamsutta Cambrics, one yard wide, preferred by many to the Lonsdale; worth 15 cents.	PERCALES— At 3 cents —Fine quality Spring Percales, in a splendid variety of styles and colorings, the kind that usually sell at 10 to 12½ cents a yard.
ANTISEPTIC DIAPER— 10 yds. for 37 cents —300 pieces of the very best quality Antiseptic Cotton Diaper, 18 inches wide, 10 yards to the piece; regularly 50 cents the piece.	PILLOW CASES— At 12 cents ea. —Neatly made Pillow Cases, of Fruit of the Loom cotton; size 45x36. Sold elsewhere at 16 cents each.	DRESS GINGHAMS— At 6½ cents —The only case of Everett Classic Dress Gingham, we shall have this season, we'll offer during this sale at this low price. Regular price is 10 cents.	

TEA GROWING IN THE SOUTH

DR. SHEPARD OF SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Tells of the Present Condition of His Interesting Experiment.

Dr. Charles U. Shepard of Summerville, S. C., has the distinction of owning the only tea farm in the Western Hemisphere. For ten years he has been engaged in making experiments in growing tea in this latitude, and his success has been very flattering.

"The idea of cultivating tea in this country was not original with me," said Dr. Shepard in conversation. "The experiment has been made before, but with slight success. Efforts were made to introduce the culture of tea in South Carolina in the early part of the century and with some success, but was abandoned. Shortly before the war the United States government undertook to interest southern planters in tea growing, and a considerable quantity of seed and plants was distributed in this section. Some progress was made, but the civil war brought the work to a standstill. Some time after the war John Jackson, who had been engaged for a number of years with his brother in India in the tea industry, returned to this country for the purpose of restoring his health, which had broken down in that tropical climate. Learning of the experiments which had been made in South Carolina he decided to take up the work there. The agricultural department was interested, and in 1881 congress made an appropriation to aid in the experiment. Mr. Jackson's health had so completely broken down, however, that he was unable to give the work the supervision which it required, and the experiment was unfavorably reported upon by the government expert."

The best evidence that the climate of South Carolina is best suited to the tea plant is given by the fact that the plants which had been raised in Summerville and elsewhere in this section from seed furnished by the government during the various experiments continued to grow and thrive with but little attention, but Dr. Shepard found quite a flourishing growth of the plants at Pinehurst when he arranged to take up his work there. Dr. Shepard found no difficulty in propagating the tea plant from seed obtained from other countries, and he furthermore found the tea plant to be a very hardy one, withstanding degrees of cold which totally destroyed floral growth and tender vegetation generally.

"February 14 last," said Dr. Shepard, "there occurred the lowest temperature ever recorded in South Carolina during a period of 150 years, one half degree below zero. My camellias, clematis and many other plants were killed to the ground, but the tea plants were only slightly hurt. This was a very gratifying demonstration of the ability of the tea plant to withstand the variations in our climate."

"The English government has reduced the growing of tea in India and China to a science," said Dr. Shepard, "and being of a scientific turn, I naturally concluded that the best course I could pursue would be to follow their methods. I informed myself very thoroughly on this score, and obtaining plants and seeds from India, Ceylon, and China, set to work to cultivate tea after the English system. After three years I found that I had made a mistake. The climate and the conditions in India and Ceylon are so different from what they are in this country that the same system of culture was not applicable here. I found that different methods would have to be adopted, and that the plants were benefited by a certain manner of pruning and cutting."

"Nothing daunted, I continued the experiment, learning the best methods to obtain results by experience and observation. I think I can say that I have met with a fair success. My idea of undertaking this work was to establish an industry which would give profitable occupation to thousands of people throughout the south, especially in malarial districts, where it is difficult for white persons to labor during the hot months. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land along our South Atlantic and gulf coasts which are suitable for the production of tea, and which thousands of white persons could find agreeable employment."

Dr. Shepard has succeeded in producing a high grade green tea from plants grown from seed obtained from the famous Dragon Pool plantation, near Hangehow, China, which the Chinese esteem so highly that none of this tea is ever exported, as high as \$50 to \$150 a pound being obtained for the choice varieties. There is little demand in this country for these high grade green teas as yet, and as the cost of preparation is considerable, Dr. Shepard has directed his attention chiefly to producing a good grade of black tea.

"I have succeeded in establishing a fair demand for this tea," he said, "at prices which would be remunerative were the business conducted on a commercial basis. This black tea is stronger than the imported article and has a somewhat different flavor. Some people do not like it at first, but after becoming accustomed to it some will use no other. This would prove advantageous to the industry, as in the end a

demand will gradually be built up for this particular class of tea, whereas, if it were similar in all respects to the imported teas, the dealers could easily substitute other varieties, and there would be no special demand for the home grown article.

"The tea shrub is not only a very hardy plant," said Dr. Shepard, "but it is very long-lived. There are plantations in China where the same bushes have been picked from for over two hundred years. Once established, a tea plantation may be regarded as a permanent investment. It stands the climate well, being little susceptible to cold, and no insect or other enemies of the plant have destroyed as yet, as in the case with nearly every other marketable crop. One of the best features is that the harvesting season lasts six months, beginning in April and ending in October; so that even a prolonged spell of bad weather does not interfere with the crop. The work is light and for the most part can be done by women and children. The drying and curing is a somewhat difficult process, but small plants for doing this work could be established, just as cotton gins are found in almost every town in the South. Hedge rows and fence corners furnish desirable locations for the tea bushes, and with the industry once established, as I now believe it will be, the farmers' wives and daughters have a profitable source of income."

Dr. Shepard is not an enthusiast, though he is interested heart and soul in his work. He does not expect to make a fortune out of his tea plantation, nor even to get back the money which he has put into it. His purpose is to develop an industry which will benefit the entire South, and for which future generations will rise up and call him blessed.—Savannah News.

HIS HEROIC FIGHT FOR LIFE.

The Heroic Struggle of a Woodman Who Met With an Accident in the Adirondacks.

From the heart of the Adirondack wilderness comes the following pathetic story of a woodman's heroic struggle for life, after meeting with a terrible accident.

The accident occurred on the shores of Lake Massawepie in the town of Pierceland. A lumberman by the name of Jerry Dudy had contracted to furnish logs for the mill at Pierceland. He occupied, with his wife and week old baby, a solitary cabin on the shore of the lake. Dudy was at work some three miles in the forest felling spruce timber. One day last week he had cut through a tree about two and a half feet in diameter, and in felling it, it had become lodged in some nearby trees. This is a common occurrence, but the work of disengaging the tree involves great danger, and is the cause of many serious accidents.

Dudy proceeded to "butt off" the tree. The crash came at an unguarded moment, and he was knocked down, his right leg pinned to the earth under the great weight. He was unconscious for some time, but after regaining his senses, he was not slow to realize the exceeding peril of the situation in which he was placed. He knew that if he remained inactive for any length of time he would freeze to death. He could just reach the axe, which had fallen near him, and with his knife he cut off a portion of the helve that he might use blade to better advantage in his receding position.

The night advanced, the stars appeared one by one in the heavens and still the brave man toiled on. Oftentimes he dropped his axe in despair. But the thought of wife and baby at home always caused him to take up his task with renewed vigor. At last the tree was cut through, and with all his strength he rolled the short butt from off his limb. He was free. He tried to rise, but his strength was fast failing, and he sank to the ground. On examining his leg he found it to be broken in two places and frozen stiff.

Late the next day he reached the door of his cabin, almost dead from exposure and loss of blood. He had crawled three miles over the broken and almost undefined wood trail, dragging behind him his crushed and broken limb. The thought of loved ones at home had given him strength to accomplish the almost herculean task. His wife rendered such aid as was in her power, and then tramped through the deep snow a distance of over a mile to the nearest neighbor. Everything was done to relieve the man until a physician could arrive from the village of Pierceland, thirteen miles away.

Pneumonia set in. He had suffered more than human strength could endure, and with the wife and child beside him, for the love of whom he had suffered so much, he passed away.—Vtca Herald-Despatch.

THE REVOLUTION IN JOURNALISM.

The improving of the public taste by literature of the "snippets" era has been a constant subject of reproach for some years past, and the superior persons have now adopted an attitude of sublime resignation. The Academy has been prompted to inquire into the matter, and reminds us that the education act of 1870 after a few years' prosperity created a new reading public—a public with no traditions of self culture by means of books. It had the mechanical power to read, but had been taught neither the habit of reading nor the intellectual discipline necessary to render that mechanical power effective. Before a book it was helpless, but then arose the commercial instinct and hit upon that this great public wanted. A huge revolution was effected, and the publisher, from being an autocrat who dictated to the reading public what they ought to desire, was dethroned by the publisher who set to work to discover what as a matter of fact the unlettered public do want, and then assiduously ministered to its infirmities. The new tactics could not fail to prosper, and prosper they did beyond all expectations, so that the old fashioned publishers have had to give way and adopt them. But the Academy does not think the change is to be deplored. There is still, of course, a public for literature, perhaps bigger than ever there was, but it is all a question of degree. It is better that the man in the street, a creature scorned but nevertheless admirably unaffected, should read an English penny magazine than that he should read the Sunday edition of a New York paper. The bookstalls of to-day disclose the germ of a tremendous movement, a movement that, like everything else, must have a beginning.—London Globe.

CHANGING THEIR FACES

TRICKS OF ACTORS TO ALTER OR IMPROVE THEIR LOOKS.

Secrets of Increasing Nose—Ways in Which Defects Are Concealed.

It is not always a question with actors of merely enhancing their natural charms when they fix themselves up with paint and powder to appear on the stage. Sometimes they try to hide deficiencies and to avoid emphasizing the least advantageous qualities in their appearance. The average woman who prepares to face an audience in a theater with the fierce glare of the footlights between her and the public rarely does more than exaggerate the amount of cheek painting, lip reddening and eyebrow blackening that might be judged necessary for private life. Sometimes there are traits in the faces of players which require more elaborate treatment. Short noses sometimes have to be made long, and those that are pronouncedly stub must be put into a form more suited to romantic ideas of beauty. A Sun reporter asked an actor about some of the devices adopted in order to hide from the public such defects.

"Whenever I hear that question," the actor said, "I always think of a woman with whom I used to act in melodrama. She is a very popular actress and a good one, and in that play she was at her best work, which consists in depicting the stage adventures. I often wondered what in the world she must look like to the public sitting in the audience. She was a sight to us on the stage. Her nose was so flat that it was scarcely a nose at all, and a woman without a nose on the stage would lack one important qualification for her work. So something had to be done to create at least the impression of a nose if it was not there in reality. To do this she drew a long white mark down to the tip of her nose; it was very white and could be noticed from the back of the theater. On each side of it she used blue paint, not dark blue, but light blue-gray from the sides of her nose up to the white mark darkest at the cheeks, and lightest at the ridge. This covered each side of the nose, which was flat and spread over her face. I never saw her from the front, but persons who have seen her have told me that a few rows back from the stage her full face really looked as if she had a nose, although that illusion was scarcely maintained even by the paint when she turned her profile.

"Only a short time ago I went to see an actor who has the reputation of surrounding himself with rather poor companions. They are made up for the most part of young men who are just beginning on the stage. I saw him in 'Richard III.' and when one of the company delivered his lines with unusually good elocution and real feeling, I said to myself, 'Now, there is a dramatic school beginner evidently, but he speaks Shakespeare as nobody else on the stage.' I got that impression from his youthful appearance. I took up my programme to discover who such a promising beginner might be, and found that he had already been for about forty years on the stage and was very nearly sixty at that time. But the youthfulness of his appearance was astonishing. If I had been nearer the stage I might have detected that he really was not young, but he looked so forward that his look was created by the greatest amount of work. His cheeks, particularly the lower part, had grown very stout, and in a most unusual fashion he had managed to conceal that defect. The lower part of each cheek he carefully painted with blue and gray paints until to one only a short way from the stage this excessive fowl was scarcely noticeable and a person at the back of the theater would never have discovered it. He used to spend an hour or more every night in preparing his face. He was so careful about it that he used a large magnifying glass in place of the customary mirror. This of course made his face look three or four times its customary size, and in that way he was able to judge very accurately of the effects of the paints he used, and he was able, moreover, to apply his make-up in a very much more careful manner. He youthfulness, made up his face below had done another thing that night which always gives an appearance of youthfulness, made up his face with light or white paint. I am only thirty-seven years old and a man of that age is supposed to be able to look like a youth on the stage without the slightest difficulty. But I would not attempt to play Romeo, for instance, unless I had taken the precaution to make my face under the glare of the footlights gives immediately the look of freshness and youth to the face, and all actors who play youthful parts avail themselves of the trick. The long white mark down the nose has long been used as the best means of lengthening the nose. Nearly all men and women on the stage do that. If a person with an ordinarily long nose attempts it, he or she gets a look that would do for Cyrano.

"Some years ago I acted in a company with an Englishman who had spent most of a long career in playing the classic and Shakespearean parts. He was afflicted with as plebeian, unattractive and unmanageable a nose as any I ever saw. It went straight up in the air, and it did that in a most abrupt and uncompromising manner. But in every other way the fellow was admirably equipped physically and intellectually to pay the parts he undertook. So he merely conquered his nose and for years rose superior to it. He never appeared without a false nose. Every night he had to model this thing of wax. Of all the actors' preparations for the stage the false nose is the thing that is hardest to prepare. Often I've heard them, when they were arranging a nose, call out, 'I'm not ready yet; give me more time, for I cannot manage this nose.' The actor who wore it so regularly, of course, learned from experience to take less time, but it was an ordeal for him, too. He placed putty made for the purpose on his nose and then shaped that into a very aristocratic and imposing organ.

"One of the prima donnas up at the Metropolitan Opera house is a handsome, big woman with one grave defect on her face for the stage. She has very high cheek bones. The effect, of course, with the paint on is to call special attention to them when one looks at her face, as it is customary to put the paint there. Every time I see her I realize how easy it would be to remedy the defect by only a slightly different manner of applying the colors. If she would whiten the top of her cheek bones, for instance, and put the paint lower down on the cheek, then the high bones would not be so noticeable and she would look less like an American Indian. But a great many actors on the stage never learn the best lights. I saw a blonde actress the other night in a society play, supposed to represent scenes from New York life. She was very blonde, and the color of her eyes was also light. She had evidently heard that it was customary to blacken the eyes underneath by the use of a pencil in order to throw them into relief. That was all right, so far as it went, but evidently no one had told her that in the case of a blonde it usually gives a look of dissipation, so this young daughter of an aristocratic family appeared in the household looking very much like the sort of person that would never have been received there, and this was all due to the black mark under her eyes. This is a simple enough thing, done merely by the use of a dark pencil, and in ordinary circumstances would have been just the thing needed. But in the case of a blonde its effect is so different that the young lady seemed to have made a decided mistake. She should have used a light blue pencil instead of a dark one.

"There are other matters than the mere facial disguise in which the devices of actors to change their appearance are sometimes very elaborate. William H. Crane, who is to play Falstaff, was unable to impress himself with a sense of the bulk of the character without wearing heavy pads that made him seem twice or three times his ordinary size. To struggle under such a load was, of course, exhausting, and he was glad to give up the part as soon as possible. He will never be likely to take it up again, and principally for that reason. When Victor Maurens sings Falstaff he always wears an arrangement made of light wicker work hanging on his shoulders. It moves awkwardly, and in this way closely resembles the actions of a very fat man. Very frequently the appearance of great flesh is produced by the use of an outside rubber covering, which is fitted over the body and then blown up to the size desired. The disadvantage of this method is the inability to look, although in force or burlesque, in which such expedients are customarily employed, such an accident really makes very little difference. But it would not do to have that sort of thing happen very often. It would not serve, for instance, when one wanted to pad the legs. The way in which these additions to the personal charms are acquired is practically different, however, from the general idea of them. Pads are not applied as most persons think, to certain parts of the leg directly. They are made of lamb's wool stretched to the inside of a pair of cotton tights, which are worn under those visible to the public. The heat are obtained by having the measurements taken, and every peculiarity of the leg which requires improvement is examined by the maker. Then the defects are corrected in the cotton tights, and when they are slipped on with the pads inside them the legs are supposed to be as nearly perfect as artificial devices can make them.

"Sometimes the legs are different in certain respects even when there is no other fault to be found with them. These irregularities are also corrected by the customer. If the actors do not care to spend the money or take the time necessary to have the tights made to order, other devices are to be had which possess the advantage of being able to improve the outlines of any limb. The padding thereto is generally placed about the calves. Separate pads are made especially for the calves, and the danger with them is their likelihood to slip out of place at critical moments. These pads are made of small heart-shaped pieces of cloth of varying sizes. The smallest is at the top. These gradually increase in size until at the bottom the foundation is about the size of the bunch of muscles that make up the calf. These are all right until they begin to slip. That peculiarity has made the actor lose confidence in them, and has given the public some very misguided ideas on the general subject of pads."—New York Sun.

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DEMOCRATIC TOWN COMMITTEE.

It Meets To-Morrow Night for Organization.

The democratic town committee will meet to-morrow night at the Tonline hotel to organize. At the last primaries several new members of the committee were chosen. Chairman James B. Martin has signified his desire to retire from the chairmanship and has requested that some one be selected to take his place. His friends are, however, very desirous that he continue at the head of the town committee and it is probable that the committee to-morrow night will urge him to reconsider.

Miss May E. Gallagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick M. Gallagher of 18 Edwards street, and of Howe & Stratton's store, is quite ill at her home, Dr. B. L. Lambert is attending her.

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

Bicycles. We have a full line of celebrated CRESCENT Bicycles on our floor that are the most reliable that ever. 1900 CHAINLESS 800, one of the easy running and best of its kind made. CHAIN WHEELS, \$35 and \$25; JUVENILE WHEELS, \$17.50, \$22.50, and \$25; absolutely the best Bicycles made for little folk. Some excellent second-hand Bicycles are now in stock. If you desire a bargain, better not delay. Henry H. Guernsey, NO. 6 CHURCH ST. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Telephone 522-3.

Hotels. HOTEL GARDE, Opposite Union Depot, NEW HAVEN, CONN. Connecticut's Largest Hotel. American Plan. Strictly Transient. 7414

The Turkish Bath, 188 York Street. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Plunge, shampoo included..... 50c Russian Bath 75c Turkish Bath \$1.00 Sulphur Bath \$1.25 ERNEST FECHNER, Proprietor.

Education. MISS ANNA PETERSON, VIOLIN and Mandolin Soloist and Instructor. 122 COURT STREET. 10242 1up

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTWYK SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 743 Chapel Street, will begin work on THURSDAY, September 14th. Office hours daily from 12 to 1 and 4 to 5 p. m.

Alexander's Institutes for Languages NEW HAVEN, BRIDGEPORT. Classes for Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French. Terms moderate. Also, BUREAU FOR TRANSLATIONS. Apply for address, ALEXANDER'S INSTITUTE FOR LANGUAGES, NEW HAVEN, 121 ST. BRIDGEPORT, MIDDLETOWN, TEMPLE, ROOM 7. 104 14

Lumber. Rough and dressed, of every description. Also, COAL. LOUIS A. MANSFIELD, Successor to Austin Mansfield & Son, 505 GRAND AVENUE, Telephone No. 82. —(Bridgeville Bridge)—

Major's Cement. To Repair Broken Articles use Major's Cement. Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

LOCAL FINANCIAL NOTES.

FEATURES OF INTEREST FOR NEW HAVEN INVESTORS.

Consolidated Railroad Stock—Boston Electric Light Stock—Bank Dividends—N. E. T. Dividend—Clearings and Balances of New Haven Banks—The Dividend List.

New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad stock during the closing of the books has had a few small sales from 213 1/2 to 218. The semi-annual coupons from the convertible fours are payable to-day at the office of the company in this city.

Boston Electric Light company is quoted a little higher in Boston, closing on Saturday 175 bid 177 asked.

Yale National bank dividend checks are sent out to-day for a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.

The dividend checks of the New Haven County bank will be sent out on the 10th.

The transfer books of the Southern New England Telephone close this morning for the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 15.

Clearings and balances of the New Haven banks for the week ending March 31st, and for the corresponding week of last year, are furnished by the secretary of the New Haven clearing house by days, as follows:

Table with columns: Clearings, Balances, Mar. 29, Mar. 27, Mar. 25, Mar. 23, Mar. 21, Mar. 19, Mar. 17, Mar. 15. Rows include various banks and their respective figures.

American Sugar company, preferred, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 9.

American Sugar company, common, 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 9.

American Steel Wire, preferred, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 10.

American Pipe Manufacturing company, 3 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 15.

American Bell Telephone company, 3 per cent, payable April 15; books close March 31.

American Smelters company, preferred, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 10; books close March 26.

Anaconda Mining company, 2 per cent, payable April 30; books close April 15.

American Woolen company, preferred, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 16; books close April 3.

Baltimore and Ohio, preferred, 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 15.

Boston and Maine, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 2; books close February 28.

Berkshire railroad, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 20.

Boston and Albany, 2 per cent, payable March 31; books close March 10.

C. C. C. and St. Louis, preferred, 1 1/4 per cent, payable April 20; books close March 20.

Canadian Pacific, 3 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 9.

Continental Tobacco, preferred, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 15.

Commercial Cable, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 14; books close March 20.

Chicago Junction Railway, 2 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 2.

Chicago and East Illinois, preferred, 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 14.

Evansville and Terre Haute, preferred, 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 16; books close September 29.

payable April 2; books close February 27. Union Pacific, common, 2 per cent, payable April 2; books close February 28.

Union Bag, preferred, 1 3/4 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 20.

United States Oil company, 50 cents, payable April 2; books close March 17.

Western Union, 1 1/4 per cent, payable April 15; books close March 20.

Yale National bank, 3 1/2 per cent, payable April 2; books close March 24.

CYCLING SEASON BEGINS.

Systematic Movement to be Made Toward Better Roads. Now that spring is so near the wheelmen are ready to take advantage of every day of cycling weather and roads.

The cycle path has been damaged by teamsters, who have driven over it. This seems to be an added evidence that it is better to make the roadway first class and then it will be all right for either teams or cycling.

A meeting of the wheelmen of the associated towns was held last Friday evening at the Board of Trade rooms in Ansonia, and was largely attended.

A motion was made and carried for the organization of good roads clubs to comprise the five towns.

It would seem that such an organization might be very efficient, and as the dues do not exceed one dollar per year it is confidently expected that several hundred members will be secured.

STRANGE DISEASE.

Which Puzzles Physicians of South Coventry and Vicinity. Willimantic, March 30.—William Hartman of South Coventry has been suffering for the past two and a half years with a strange disease that has baffled the skill of several local physicians to diagnosis correctly.

His face is puffed and swollen to an extent that distorts his features almost beyond human resemblance. The puffiness and swelling extend to his body and limbs. The disease has affected his hearing and given his eyes a waxy appearance.

AN OBESITY CURE FROM EUROPE. A New Yorker named Milton Rathburn recently undertook a long fast for the second time to reduce his weight.

NEW HAVEN ORPHAN ASYLUM. Donations from March 1 to March 29, 1900. The Gamble-Desmond Co., discount on bill; William E. Ford, medicines for the month; friend of the Saturday Sewing class, thirteen tickets to art exhibit; Mrs. S. W. Furbur, large number of picture cards; friend of 24 quarts of milk. Ten pounds of ham; Mrs. Dr. Blske, knitting four pairs of mittens; Mrs. J. W. Champion, cut flowers; Mrs. F. H. Sperry, top piano, carpet sweeper, etc.; "One Society," pieces of patchwork.

SARSFIELD BALL. Captain Donovan of the Sarsfield Guard is daily in receipt of letters from prominent citizens, including military men in all parts of the state, accepting invitations to the ball to be given by the company at the Armory Monday evening, April 16.

The affair promises to be very brilliant and the attendance of prominent military officers will probably exceed that of previous years.

SNAKES COMING HIS WAY.

A Philadelphia Man Who Has Set Out to Corner the Market. Jacobus Hope of 29 North Ninth street, is the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer of a snake trust. Mr. Hope has cornered the snake market. Snakes labeled "Jacobus Hope, Philadelphia, Penn." are coming this way from all quarters of the globe by rail, by steamer, on horseback, and on foot.

Thousands of dollars' worth of boa constrictors will soon be in the city. Texas is rushing east "hog" snakes, "whip" snakes and thunder snakes.

A few barrels of blue racers, chicken snakes, bull snakes, and milk snakes are coming from New Mexico, while Arizona will be able to spake several crates of ribbon snakes, black snakes and adders, not to mention a Billa monster or so.

In answer to Mr. Hope's report for snakes Mexico will send tarantulas and scorpions. Philadelphia promises to be the great snake center of the world, herself having a supply of snakes, big and little, that has never been equalled.

As soon as the weather moderates the busy little Jerseyite, with his stout canvas bag, will go snaking. Pine snakes are the Jerseyite's specialties.

"Never," said Mr. Hope, "has there been such a demand for snakes. I have orders from Maine to California, and never, it seems to me, have they been so scarce. The Zoological Gardens and museums are wanting new snakes. The small tent shows, of which there are more than 250 in the United States, are getting ready to start out.

President C. E. Miley of the Springfield Rubber Tire company, who has been ill for about a month, at one time dangerously so, is nearly recovered and expects to be at his office again in a day or two.

HOME FROM FLORIDA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blakeslee and daughter have just returned from their winter resort at Rockledge, Fla., where they have been staying since December.

FINANCIAL.

Operating, Highest, Lowest Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, reported by Prince & Whitley, Brokers, 15 Center Street, New Haven.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last. Rows include various stocks like Am. Steel Wire, Am. Sugar Co., Am. Tin Plate, etc.

NEW HAVEN LOCAL QUOTATIONS. Furnished by Kimberly, Root & Day, Bankers and Brokers, 133 Orange Street.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Rows include New Haven National Bank, City Bank, etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Rows include Boston & Albany, Danbury & New York, etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Rows include Adams Express Co., Boston Electric Light, etc.

Table with columns: Due, Bid, Asked. Rows include B. & N. Y. A. L. 58, Cent. Ry. New Britain, etc.

Following are the closing prices reported by Prince & Whitley, Bankers and Brokers, 52 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center St., New Haven.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include Adams Express Co., Am. Express Co., etc.

Large table of stock quotations with columns: Name, Bid, Asked. Includes Consolidated Gas Co., Do. Tobacco Co., etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include U. S. ex. 28, U. S. new 28, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include At. Top, S. F. gen & 44, At. Top, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include New York Cotton Exchange, Reported over private wire by H. C. Friedman & Co., etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Rows include New Haven National Bank, City Bank, etc.

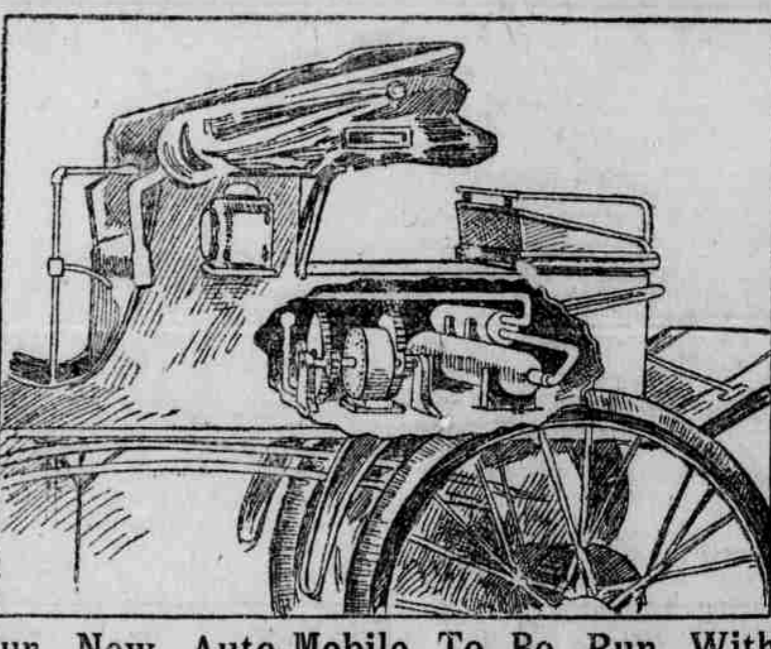
Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Rows include Boston & Albany, Danbury & New York, etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Rows include Adams Express Co., Boston Electric Light, etc.

Table with columns: Due, Bid, Asked. Rows include B. & N. Y. A. L. 58, Cent. Ry. New Britain, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include Adams Express Co., Am. Express Co., etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include Adams Express Co., Am. Express Co., etc.



Our New Auto-Mobile To Be Run With Liquid Air.

Liquid Air is compressed air cooled and in liquid form. For refrigeration purposes it is cheaper than ice and affords a dry, pure cold. Its expansive power is 100 times greater than steam.

CONNECTICUT LIQUID AIR CO.,

42 CHURCH STREET, First National Bank Building, New Haven, Conn.

Financial.

Table with columns: Name, Bid, Asked. Rows include Chicago Great Western, Do. Pfd., etc.

Table with columns: Name, Bid, Asked. Rows include Capital, Loans and Discounts, Bonds, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Bid, Asked. Rows include Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, Profit and Loss, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Bid, Asked. Rows include Capital Stock, Due Depositors, Bills Discounted, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Bid, Asked. Rows include Capital Stock, Due Depositors, Bills Discounted, etc.

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Table with columns: Name, Bid, Asked. Rows include Capital Stock, Due Depositors, Bills Discounted, etc.

Financial.

The New Haven Real Estate Title Company. 152 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn. INCORPORATED 1885.

National New Haven Bank.

Chartered as a State Bank A. D. 1792. Organized as a National Bank A. D. 1863. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 9th, 1900.

5 Per Cent Bonds

Norwich Street Railway 5 per cent. Bonds. Non-taxable. Mature 1923. Coupons April and October. Price to yield 4 3/8 per cent income.

Financial.

Securities For Sale. International Silver gold 5's. Conn. Light & Power Co. 1st 5's of 1900. Middlesex Banking Co. Deb. 6 per cent.

A TRUST COMPANY. PREVENT YOUR TAKING. It cannot ABSCOND. It never SICKS. It is never OUT OF TOWN. It never TAKES A VACATION. It cannot DIE. It is always ready to act in DISCHARGE of its OBLIGATIONS.

The New Haven Trust Co.,

42 Church Street. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

We Have a Good List

of choice bonds and guaranteed stocks for sale at prices to net from 4 to 6 per cent. Send for Special Circulars.

H. C. Warren & Co.,

Bankers, 108 Orange Street. ALL CLASSES OF RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS. Bought and Sold on COMMISSION.

H. C. Friedman & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 10 Wall Street, New York. INVESTMENT SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

Investment Securities.

BOSTON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.'S STOCK. NEW HAVEN GAS LIGHT STOCK. NEW HAVEN WATER CO. STOCK. WINCHESTER AVE. R. R. CO. STOCK. NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE STOCK. FAIR HAVEN & WESTVILLE R. R. STOCK. NORWICH ST. RAILWAY FIRST GOLD 5% DUE 1923. LORAIN & CLEVELAND ELECTRIC R.R. 1st MTG. 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. LYNN & BOSTON R. R. CO.'S FIRST MTG. 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF 1924. NORWALK TRAMWAY CO. FIRST GOLD 5% DUE 1923. INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.'S 6 PER CENT. BONDS. NEW YORK & NEW HAVEN 4 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES. M. B. Newton & Company, INVESTMENT BANKERS, 86 ORANGE STREET.

GETTING OUT OF PARLIAMENT

EXPLANATION OF HOW A COMMONER RESIGNS.

History and Meaning of Applying for the Chiltern Hundreds.

Some days ago I received two letters, one from New Brighton and the other from Exbridge, both asking for a full explanation of the expression "Chiltern Hundreds." One correspondent submits these questions:

(1) What is it? (2) Who are entitled to apply for it? (3) Can it be held by more than one person at a time? The other correspondent is content with saying, "Tell us all about it."

Now if you ask the man in the street he will probably say, "Chiltern Hundreds? Why, it's what a member of parliament goes in for when he wants to resign his seat." And that is in a rough-and-ready manner correct, but it is not very illuminating. Why does he not simply resign as he would from a club or a political association? You answer because he cannot, and that is true, but it only puts the inquiry back one stage, for the inevitable question "Why cannot he?" is sure to be asked.

The reason is because on March 2, 1623, the house of commons carried a resolution to the effect "that a man after he is duly chosen cannot relinquish his seat," and that resolution, agreed to at a time when men had to be compelled to serve in parliament, is still in force. But, according to the law of the constitution, a man who accepts an office of profit under the crown by that very act vacates his seat. He can stand again and be re-elected, but if he does not some one else is chosen—and, in any case, directly he accepts the office of profit he ceases to be a member.

And now about the Chiltern Hundreds. The office to which men are appointed is that of "Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds," the words "Hundreds" in an old Anglo-Saxon description of a subdivision of a shire, and in this case means much the same as a manor or lordship. There are 1,322 manors or lordships, belonging to the crown mentioned in Domesday Book, and there are still twenty-one in England and six in Wales. When a man is appointed Steward to the Chiltern Hundreds he is made for the time a steward of crown property. The steward of these "hundreds" (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckingham), was originally appointed to protect the inhabitants from bandits. Some writers say "Bodenham" instead of "Burnham."

But what to-day are his duties and what is his salary? I fancy the curious reader may ask. Nobody knows. In 1893 the house of commons issued a learned Blue Book on the question, and from its pages I take the following bewildering facts. In the eye of the law the stewardship is an office, but it has no official duties, functions or characteristics of any sort whatever. It is a post of profit, with no vestige of emolument attaching to it. It is granted by the sovereign, but her majesty has absolute votes in making the appointment. The steward is formally nominated as the crown's agent over an estate where the crown has no rights; he has to account for moneys which he cannot receive, and to hold courts which no suit or ever attends. In return he enjoys wages, fees and allowances which are non-existent, and privileges and pre-eminences are conferred upon him which are purely imaginary.

The reader may well ask how in the world such a post can be held as a post of profit. I can only refer him to the house of commons, which, like Habakkuk, is capable of anything. The learned Hatsell contends that it would be difficult to show that this stewardship is an office of profit under the crown—and seeing that it is not an office, it is not of profit, and is not under the crown, there is something to be said for the Hatsellian view. The custom of granting it for its present purpose dates only from 1750, but as it has been acquiesced in ever since, any attack on it would probably fail.

Until quite recent years the form of words used in making the appointment contained a statement that the monarch made it because of "his (or her) special trust and confidence in the care and fidelity" of the person appointed. But as the stewardship has been used as a convenient method of getting rid of some of the most notorious black sheep of the house of commons, Mr. Gladstone had these words struck out of the form used. In this connection I may say that the house has the power to expel a member with ignominy—but that has nothing to do with this particular subject.

And now as to whether two men can at the same time hold the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. This is impossible. Every new warrant expressly revokes the grant to the last holder, and the new Steward retains it in his turn, until another is appointed. There is something appalling in finding so great an authority as Sir Erskine May wrong on such a point, but he is. He says that the appointment is resigned as soon as its purpose is effected—that is, as soon as a new writ is issued for the seat vacated. But this is not so, and the Steward holds his office of profit—which means that he goes on doing nothing and receiving nothing—until his successor is appointed.

The present register of stewards dates back only to December, 1850, (possibly the previous registers were destroyed when the old house was burned, but I don't know), and in the register there are four instances of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds being granted twice on the same day, but the stewards did not hold it at the same time, for the second appointment revoked the first. As to the question, "Who are entitled to apply for it?" while the appointment is only made to men anxious to vacate a seat in the house of commons, I should think any one who likes can ask for it. That is, of course, with the usual interesting exceptions—minors, aliens, lunatics, women, peers, lords, and clergymen of the Church of England. I have many friends who would welcome it as a duty—but the emoluments are not good enough. I trust I have made the matter fairly clear, but really a long essay could be written on the subject without exhausting it. Let me add that there are three other stewardships answering the same purpose—the Stewardship of East Handed, of Northend and of Hemphome. Nor should it be supposed that the only way of getting out of the house is by

INDIAN NAMES IN POLITICS

DEMOCRATIC PARTIALITY FOR THEM

Stronger Now Than Ever Before in New York.

The use of Indian names in the designation of democratic clubs and organizations in New York county (for it is a form of partiality which does not extend to other sections of the Greater New York), has its origin, of course, in the name Tammany, but its continued popularity cannot be wholly explained on this ground, for other sections of New York territory to which the influence of Tammany Hall has been extended do not make use of Indian names, the Bedford club, the Bushwick club, the Columbia, the Andrew Jackson, the Constitution, the Empire, the Montauk, the Seymour, the Thomas Jefferson and the Washington in Brooklyn, and the Jefferson, the Shinnecock, the Whitestone, and the Sunswick in Queens.

In Manhattan, however, the original Indian names, the significance of which are still preserved, and Indian tribal names, localities, titles of chiefs or of battles mark nearly every Tammany Hall political organization in town, says the New York Sun. The fifth assembly district club is the Iroquois; the sixth, the Metamora; the seventh, the Cherokee; the eighth, the Pequod; the ninth, the Narragansett; the tenth, the Anawanda; the eleventh, the Pontias; the twelfth, the Nameoki; the thirteenth, the Mohican; the fourteenth, the Wyandotte; the fifteenth, the Seneca; the sixteenth, the Delaware; the seventeenth, the Chickasaw; the eighteenth, the Algonquian; the nineteenth, the Carondelet; the twentieth, the Pocahontas; the twenty-first, the Ojibwa; the twenty-second, the Delaware; the twenty-third, the Chickasaw; the twenty-fourth, the Algonquian; the twenty-fifth, the Carondelet; the twenty-sixth, the Pocahontas; the twenty-seventh, the Ojibwa; the twenty-eighth, the Delaware; the twenty-ninth, the Chickasaw; the thirtieth, the Algonquian; the thirty-first, the Carondelet; the thirty-second, the Pocahontas; the thirty-third, the Ojibwa; the thirty-fourth, the Delaware; the thirty-fifth, the Chickasaw; the thirty-sixth, the Algonquian; the thirty-seventh, the Carondelet; the thirty-eighth, the Pocahontas; the thirty-ninth, the Ojibwa; the fortieth, the Delaware; the forty-first, the Chickasaw; the forty-second, the Algonquian; the forty-third, the Carondelet; the forty-fourth, the Pocahontas; the forty-fifth, the Ojibwa; the forty-sixth, the Delaware; the forty-seventh, the Chickasaw; the forty-eighth, the Algonquian; the forty-ninth, the Carondelet; the fiftieth, the Pocahontas; the fifty-first, the Ojibwa; the fifty-second, the Delaware; the fifty-third, the Chickasaw; the fifty-fourth, the Algonquian; the fifty-fifth, the Carondelet; the fifty-sixth, the Pocahontas; the fifty-seventh, the Ojibwa; the fifty-eighth, the Delaware; the fifty-ninth, the Chickasaw; the sixtieth, the Algonquian; the sixty-first, the Carondelet; the sixty-second, the Pocahontas; the sixty-third, the Ojibwa; the sixty-fourth, the Delaware; the sixty-fifth, the Chickasaw; the sixty-sixth, the Algonquian; the sixty-seventh, the Carondelet; the sixty-eighth, the Pocahontas; the sixty-ninth, the Ojibwa; the seventieth, the Delaware; the seventy-first, the Chickasaw; the seventy-second, the Algonquian; the seventy-third, the Carondelet; the seventy-fourth, the Pocahontas; the seventy-fifth, the Ojibwa; the seventy-sixth, the Delaware; the seventy-seventh, the Chickasaw; the seventy-eighth, the Algonquian; the seventy-ninth, the Carondelet; the eightieth, the Pocahontas; the eighty-first, the Ojibwa; the eighty-second, the Delaware; the eighty-third, the Chickasaw; the eighty-fourth, the Algonquian; the eighty-fifth, the Carondelet; the eighty-sixth, the Pocahontas; the eighty-seventh, the Ojibwa; the eighty-eighth, the Delaware; the eighty-ninth, the Chickasaw; the ninetieth, the Algonquian; the ninety-first, the Carondelet; the ninety-second, the Pocahontas; the ninety-third, the Ojibwa; the ninety-fourth, the Delaware; the ninety-fifth, the Chickasaw; the ninety-sixth, the Algonquian; the ninety-seventh, the Carondelet; the ninety-eighth, the Pocahontas; the ninety-ninth, the Ojibwa; the one hundredth, the Delaware; the one hundred and first, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and second, the Algonquian; the one hundred and third, the Carondelet; the one hundred and fourth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and fifth, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and sixth, the Delaware; the one hundred and seventh, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and eighth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and ninth, the Carondelet; the one hundred and tenth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and eleventh, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and twelfth, the Delaware; the one hundred and thirteenth, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and fourteenth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and fifteenth, the Carondelet; the one hundred and sixteenth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and seventeenth, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and eighteenth, the Delaware; the one hundred and nineteenth, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and twentieth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and twenty-first, the Carondelet; the one hundred and twenty-second, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and twenty-third, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and twenty-fourth, the Delaware; the one hundred and twenty-fifth, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and twenty-sixth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and twenty-seventh, the Carondelet; the one hundred and twenty-eighth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and twenty-ninth, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and thirtieth, the Delaware; the one hundred and thirty-first, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and thirty-second, the Algonquian; the one hundred and thirty-third, the Carondelet; the one hundred and thirty-fourth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and thirty-fifth, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and thirty-sixth, the Delaware; the one hundred and thirty-seventh, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and thirty-eighth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and thirty-ninth, the Carondelet; the one hundred and fortieth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and forty-first, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and forty-second, the Delaware; the one hundred and forty-third, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and forty-fourth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and forty-fifth, the Carondelet; the one hundred and forty-sixth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and forty-seventh, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and forty-eighth, the Delaware; the one hundred and forty-ninth, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and fiftieth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and fifty-first, the Carondelet; the one hundred and fifty-second, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and fifty-third, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and fifty-fourth, the Delaware; the one hundred and fifty-fifth, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and fifty-sixth, the Algonquian; the one hundred and fifty-seventh, the Carondelet; the one hundred and fifty-eighth, the Pocahontas; the one hundred and fifty-ninth, the Ojibwa; the one hundred and sixtieth, the Delaware; the one hundred and sixty-first, the Chickasaw; the one hundred and sixty-second, the Algonquian; the one hundred and sixty-third, the Carondelet; the one hundred and sixty-fourth, the Pocahontas; 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the two hundredth, the Delaware; the two hundred and first, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and second, the Algonquian; the two hundred and third, the Carondelet; the two hundred and fourth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and fifth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and sixth, the Delaware; the two hundred and seventh, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and eighth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and ninth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and tenth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and eleventh, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and twelfth, the Delaware; the two hundred and thirteenth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and fourteenth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and fifteenth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and sixteenth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and seventeenth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and eighteenth, the Delaware; the two hundred and nineteenth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and twentieth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and twenty-first, the Carondelet; the two hundred and twenty-second, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and twenty-third, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and twenty-fourth, the Delaware; the two hundred and twenty-fifth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and twenty-sixth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and twenty-seventh, the Carondelet; the two hundred and twenty-eighth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and twenty-ninth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and thirtieth, the Delaware; the two hundred and thirty-first, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and thirty-second, the Algonquian; the two hundred and thirty-third, the Carondelet; the two hundred and thirty-fourth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and thirty-fifth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and thirty-sixth, the Delaware; the two hundred and thirty-seventh, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and thirty-eighth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and thirty-ninth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and fortieth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and forty-first, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and forty-second, the Delaware; the two hundred and forty-third, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and forty-fourth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and forty-fifth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and forty-sixth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and forty-seventh, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and forty-eighth, the Delaware; the two hundred and forty-ninth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and fiftieth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and fifty-first, the Carondelet; the two hundred and fifty-second, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and fifty-third, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and fifty-fourth, the Delaware; the two hundred and fifty-fifth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and fifty-sixth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and fifty-seventh, the Carondelet; the two hundred and fifty-eighth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and fifty-ninth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and sixtieth, the Delaware; the two hundred and sixty-first, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and sixty-second, the Algonquian; the two hundred and sixty-third, the Carondelet; the two hundred and sixty-fourth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and sixty-fifth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and sixty-sixth, the Delaware; the two hundred and sixty-seventh, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and sixty-eighth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and sixty-ninth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and seventieth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and seventy-first, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and seventy-second, the Delaware; the two hundred and seventy-third, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and seventy-fourth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and seventy-fifth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and seventy-sixth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and seventy-seventh, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and seventy-eighth, the Delaware; the two hundred and seventy-ninth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and eightieth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and eighty-first, the Carondelet; the two hundred and eighty-second, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and eighty-third, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and eighty-fourth, the Delaware; the two hundred and eighty-fifth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and eighty-sixth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and eighty-seventh, the Carondelet; the two hundred and eighty-eighth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and eighty-ninth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and ninetieth, the Delaware; the two hundred and ninety-first, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and ninety-second, the Algonquian; the two hundred and ninety-third, the Carondelet; the two hundred and ninety-fourth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and ninety-fifth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and ninety-sixth, the Delaware; the two hundred and ninety-seventh, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and ninety-eighth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and ninety-ninth, the Carondelet; the two hundredth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and first, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and second, the Delaware; the two hundred and third, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and fourth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and fifth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and sixth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and seventh, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and eighth, the Delaware; the two hundred and ninth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and tenth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and eleventh, the Carondelet; the two hundred and twelfth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and thirteenth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and fourteenth, the Delaware; the two hundred and fifteenth, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and sixteenth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and seventeenth, the Carondelet; the two hundred and eighteenth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and nineteenth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and twentieth, the Delaware; the two hundred and twenty-first, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and twenty-second, the Algonquian; the two hundred and twenty-third, the Carondelet; the two hundred and twenty-fourth, the Pocahontas; the two hundred and twenty-fifth, the Ojibwa; the two hundred and twenty-sixth, the Delaware; the two hundred and twenty-seventh, the Chickasaw; the two hundred and twenty-eighth, the Algonquian; the two hundred and twenty-ninth, the Caronde