

PERSONAL MENTION.

Attorney Joseph Anderson, son of the Rev. Dr. Anderson of Waterbury, is in this city with Mrs. Anderson after an eight months' stay in San Juan and other places in Porto Rico.

Professor Fisher has gone to her home in Wrentham, Mass., for the summer. Miss Little of Brookline, Mass., has been entertained for several days by Mrs. Colin Macrae Ingersoll at her home on Whitney avenue.

CHANGE AT "ALL SAINTS"

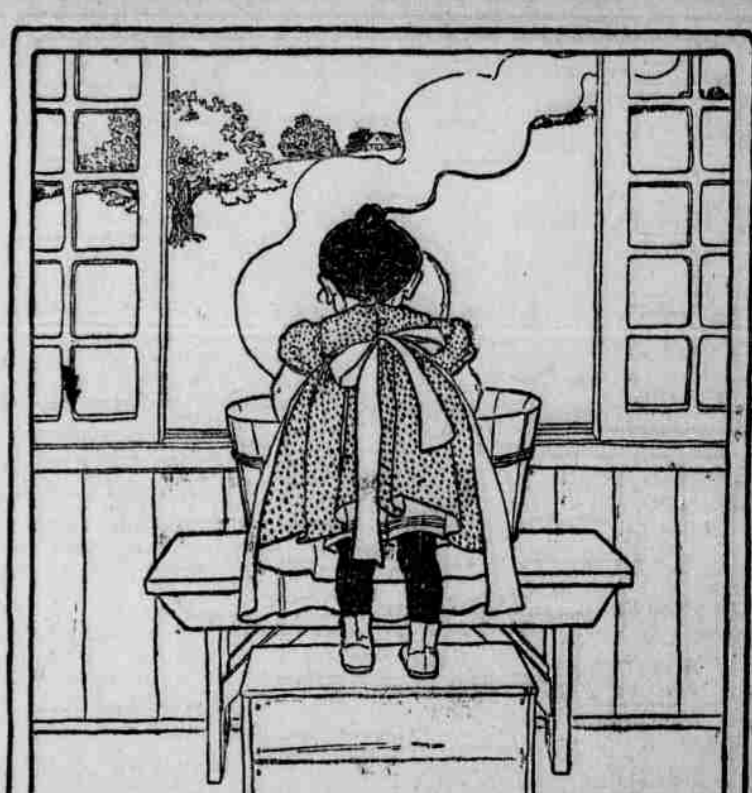
TRINITY'S CURATE TO CARRY ON THE WORK. Rev. Philip Downs to be in Charge—Plan Outlined by Dr. Baker—Sermon by New Curate Yesterday Morning.

CHAPEL STREET BRIDGE MUD- DLE.

Cannot be Crossed by Traffic—Draw Bridge Open—A Suit Probable. A 12 o'clock noon Saturday the draw of the new Chapel street bridge was opened and will remain open until some settlement is arrived at between the city and the Berlin Iron Bridge company.

AMERICAN ATHLETES VICTOR- IOUS.

Won Eight Out of Twelve Events From the Englishmen. London, July 8.—All England is talking about the remarkable speed and agility of the modern American athlete. At the athletic meeting at Stamford Bridge yesterday the American athletes captured eight of the eleven contests in which they competed against the picked athletes of England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia and India.



The blackness of Monday is forgotten when the housekeeper views on Tuesday the snow-drift of linen that has been washed white with Ivory Soap. It floats.

A PILL A DAY. One of Parson's Pills every day for a week will do more to cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Complaints than a whole box of irritating, drastic pills or remedies.

And Much Other Damage Done by Storm. Danbury, July 7.—A very heavy thunder storm prevailed here this afternoon accompanied by a high wind. Trees were uprooted, crops destroyed, and the heavy rain caused a few serious washouts.

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In the commercial warfare of to-day, the "Purest and Best" is a weapon every house needs. S. W. Hurlburt.

And Spent it All On a Pleasure Trip. Derby, July 8.—Albert and Sarah Freeman, both of Orange, pleaded guilty in the local court yesterday to stealing \$122 from a Mr. Baldwin.

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AMERICAN ATHLETES VICTOR- IOUS. Won Eight Out of Twelve Events From the Englishmen.

Services in July Will be Conducted by Rev. Mr. Marlett. The Rev. Mr. Marlett of the Church of the Ascension occupied the pulpit at St. Paul's church yesterday and will have charge of the services during the month of July.

HULL'S BROMIDE SELTZER, the 25c size, 15c. Hull's Corner Drug Store.

Deerfield Cream. We are the special agents for the celebrated Deerfield Cream, which has long been pronounced incomparably THE BEST.

Fresh Fruits. NATIVE BERRIES for Table use and preserving. Choice selection of the best fruit, fresh daily.

D. M. Welch & Son OFFER Fine Messina Lemons @ 16c dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

The C. E. Hart Co. Market Supplies in June are at their best. Do You Want CHOICE SPRING CHICKENS, SPRING DUCKLINGS, LEGS, LOINS, or CROWNS OF LAMB.

An Opportunity to Buy. Men's Russia Calf, Vici Kid Boots and Oxfords at \$2.79, reduced from \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Women's Dongola, Patent Leather Tip, Hand Sewed Oxfords, all sizes and widths, \$1.50. Misses' Russia Calf and Vici Kid Boots at \$1.45.

Misses' Dongola, Patent Leather and Bronze Oxfords, 98 cents. ONLY GOOD SHOES.

The NEW HAVEN SHOE COMPANY, 842 and 846 CHAPEL STREET.

SPECIAL SALE OF 100 REED ROCKERS. REGULAR VALUE \$3.50. This week, or while they last, \$1.98

Summer Goods of all kinds, Porch Rockers, Porch Screens, Porch Divans, Hammocks, Lawn Swings, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages, Mattresses, Cots, Iron Beds. China and Japanese Mattings, 75 patterns at less than cost of importation. Rugs, Mats, Cottage Draperies. H. B. ARMSTRONG & CO. 89-97 Orange St. 780 Chapel St.

GRATITUDE is a disposition of the heart. But more is really implied in that disposition than might at first be supposed. To be in an attitude of gratefulness of heart to God argues in fact a certain actual recognition of the religious character. It would, of course, be extravagant to say that only Christians are people of action; yet it is true that Christian character demands both—action both in the moral and in the religious sphere.

GREAT SALE AT THE MALLEY CO. Splendid Opportunity for the Public Now in Progress. At the store of the Edw. Malley Co. there is now being held a sale that is really a paradox of the times.

THE SAVIN ROCK THEATER. Great Attraction in the Alabama Troubadours Next Week. The Temple quartet, with Atwater's orchestra, entertained one of the largest crowds that has been at the Rock this season yesterday.

DR. KELLY, Specialist. 30 Years' Experience. In Blood, Skin, and Private Diseases of Men and Women. RHEUMATISM and PILES cured without cutting or confinement.

SHEAHAN & GROARK. Practical Heating Engineers. Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper Workers. Galvanized Iron Cornices. Manufacturers.

What Shall We Have for Dessert? This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No cooking. Simply add boiling water and set cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. Get a package at your grocer's to-day—10 cents.

HARTFORD IS HAPPY. Has Nearly 80,000 Inhabitants Now. Hartford is happy, as from the new census a population of 79,825 is indicated—a gain of 23,625 since the 1890 census.

THE NEW PASTOR PREACHED. The new pastor, Rev. D. P. Brown, preached at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Sperry street, yesterday.

City Hall Pharmacy. Listerine 69c. 159 Church Street.

DR. KELLY, Specialist. 30 Years' Experience. In Blood, Skin, and Private Diseases of Men and Women. RHEUMATISM and PILES cured without cutting or confinement.

Two Thousand People Present. Good Racing at Coliseum Track Saturday. Fully 2,000 people attended the opening races at the new Coliseum track on Howard avenue on Saturday evening.

Match Race—his race was one mile, eight times around the track; the finish to be counted by points—five for first, three for second, two for third, one for fourth. It was run in three heats and the man having the most number of points won the race.

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REV. MR. TORRENCE'S SERMON

INTERESTING TALK ON A WESTERN MISSION FIELD.

Michigan City, Where the Preacher is Located, and Its Diverse Religions Graphically Described.

The Rev. George B. Torrence, archdeacon of the diocese of Michigan City, occupied the pulpit in St. Thomas' church yesterday morning, and spoke very interestingly to a large congregation on the work that is being done in that section of the state of Indiana.

No time was given in spiritual interests and it was about time the missionaries of 200 years ago thought that something should be done to establish the Church of England here.

The preacher then went on to give an account of the missionary field in which he is working, and said that there is more truly a missionary field than that of part of the far western states.

Continuing, the speaker said that Michigan City comprised about a third of the state of Indiana and in it were more than one million people.

The territory occupied covers an area of that equal to the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and that the rate of the communicants to the population of the entire district is 1 to 47.

A collection was taken, especially for the worthy cause, and a large amount was collected. The Rev. Mr. Torrence is making a tour of the eastern states and last night preached in Meriden.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOLS OPENED.

The Catholic summer school of America opened its ninth annual session at Plattsburg, N. Y., July 1. It will run through the months of July and August.

The school opens at Cliff Haven, on the shores of Lake Champlain. General A. D. Shaw, national commander of the G. A. R., made the address July 4.

During the year many improvements have been made on the grounds. The Sisters of St. Joseph are building a house, with chapel, to cost fifty thousand dollars.

WINCHESTER AVENUE RAILROAD

Declaration of Dividend at Meeting on Saturday.

EXCHANGED PULPITS.

Rev. H. H. Morse of Milford preached in exchange with Rev. Mr. Luckey of the Humphrey street Congregational church yesterday morning.

TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

Clarence Deming and family have gone to Washington, Litchfield county, to spend the summer.

WILL BE REBUILT.

A new house will be built in Whiteville on the site of the one occupied by Mr. Shields, the going instructor at the New Haven Country club, which was burned to the ground last week.

WILL BE REBUILT.

A new house will be built at once, it is said, by Elias Diekmann, owner of the house which was burned. For the present Mr. Shields and his family are occupying the house directly across the street from the place which was burned.

HOT JULY DAYS.

Cranks Visit the Shore Resorts to Escape the Heat.

Yesterday and Saturday were the two hottest July 7 and 8 days of like date in the records of the weather bureau. The air seemed to be literally loaded with humidity, and the sun shone with a torrid glare that was most uncomfortable.

At Savin Rock the usual Sunday crowd was in evidence, and in spite of the high rain which fell the seats in the park were not vacated by their occupants during the sacred concert which was given by Atwater's orchestra.

FROM NEW YORK FIRM.

Offer for All of Bronze Company Stock.

Mortden, July 7.—H. Wales Lines, receiver for the Meriden Bronze company, has accepted an offer from New York jobbers for the entire stock of manufactured goods and raw material in the Bronze company's factory.

The goods will be shipped to New York and auctioned this fall. The stock contains many expensive articles of late designs and will be readily disposed of beyond a doubt.

DR. BARNARD'S FUNERAL.

Hartford, July 7.—The funeral of Dr. Henry Barnard, the noted educator, was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his late home, No. 118 Main street. The Rev. Francis Goodwin and the Rev. C. G. Bristol, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, conducted the services.

HOME FROM ABROAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Day End an Enjoyable Tour.

President Wilbur F. Day of the National New Haven bank and his wife, have returned from an extended tour abroad. Their trip included travels in Egypt, Italy, Greece, Sicily, Austria, Holland and England.

BURGLARY ON STATE STREET.

House of Mrs. Mary F. Richards Entered.

COLONEL WOOD'S BIG LOSS.

Box Plant Destroyed and Damage Will Reach \$150,000.

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WINCHESTER AVENUE RAILROAD

Declaration of Dividend at Meeting on Saturday.

At a regular meeting of the directors of the Winchester Avenue Railroad company held Saturday afternoon, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared. The books are closed from Saturday until the 16th inst.

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FRENCH CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE.

To Shrine of Ste. Anne Beaupre—Work of St. Louis French Church.

The French Canadian Catholics of New England will hold a pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste. Anne Beaupre in Canada from July 16 to August 15. The pilgrimage having been organized by a committee of members of the clergy and approved by the archbishop of Boston and by the bishops of Springfield, Providence and Hartford.

Rev. Father J. H. Chapeleigne of St. Louis French Catholic church of this city has charge of arrangements for the pilgrimage from this section and is the only person authorized to sell tickets which may be procured at his residence at the corner of Chapel and Chestnut streets.

While driving from their summer home at Short Beach to this city yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brown of No. 303 Whitney avenue had a most unenviable experience in East Haven. Their carriage was in collision with a trolley car and was wrecked, but they fortunately escaped practically uninjured.

CAMP TUXIS.

O, it's a snug little island, a right little, tight little island.

The second annual encampment for members and friends of the Young Men's Christian association will be held at Madison, Conn., July 26 to September 3, under the auspices of our association.

Camp Tuxis was discovered by Mr. Lotze in May, 1899, while searching the shore for a suitable place to hold a camp for the juniors.

The island is a beautiful little gem, situated in the waters of Long Island sound. It is only 1.100 feet from the shore. It contains two acres and is shaded by fine old pines and other trees.

DEATH OF DR. ROBINSON

Follows That of Three Other Well Known Physicians.

Hartford, July 7.—During the past two months four well known and eminent doctors have died in this state under somewhat unusual circumstances.

Dr. Robinson was thirty-two years of age and a graduate of Chicago Veterinary college. At one time he was an assistant to the late Dr. Heath, while administering to an animal in America, N. Y., five months ago, the animal kicked and fractured a small bone in Robinson's wrist.

BICYCLIST'S NARROW ESCAPE.

From Being Ground Under a Car on Meadow Street Yesterday.

A youth who was riding a bicycle along Water street yesterday afternoon had a miraculous escape from injury and possibly from death under the wheels of a trolley car which was going down Meadow street to Savin Rock.

MAY HAVEN BEEN JOHN KILLOY

Man Killed by the Cars in Florence, Mass., Last Week.

It is thought by people in this city who know him that John Killoy, who until recently boarded at 278 Wallace street, was the man killed by the cars in Florence, Mass., last week.

DEATH OF JOHN RUPP.

Passed Away Last Evening at His Home on Lombard Street.

John Rupp, a well known and respected resident, died last night at his home, No. 24 Lombard street. He died of dropsy after an illness of months. He leaves a wife and children. A son, John Rupp, Jr., at one time conducted a grocery store on the corner of Foster and Lawrence streets, and his wife was Miss Anna Schmidt, a daughter of Groceriesman Schmidt of Lawrence street. One of the daughters of the deceased is the wife of George Root, son of Mr. Root, the well known banker. The deceased was a member of Humboldt lodge.

STRUCK BY A TROLLEY CAR

R. A. BROWN'S CARRIAGE WRECKED IN EAST HAVEN YESTERDAY.

Mr. Brown and His Wife Luckily Escaped Serious Injury—Both Thrown From Their Carriage—Ladies on the Car Greatly Frightened by the Accident—Motorman Exonerated From Blame by Passengers.

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MAY INVITE ROOSEVELT.

New Britain, July 7.—The committee of sixty-five citizens to arrange for the dedication of the soldiers' monument, September 19, will meet next Thursday evening. At a recent town meeting \$1,500 was appropriated for the celebration.

DEATH OF MRS. CLARK OF SOUTHINGTON.

Mrs. Rozilla Clark, aged eighty-four years, died Saturday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Pierce, on Hillside avenue, Southington. Mrs. Clark also leaves a daughter, in Berlin, and a son in New Britain. The funeral will be held to-day at 1:30 p. m. The interment will be in East Berlin.

AT SACHEM'S HEAD.

Mrs. Drusilla Mitchell and family of Forestville have gone to Sacchem's Head for the summer.

THE WILD HONEY CROP IN TEXAS

The wild honey crop in Texas this year will exceed all previous yields in the memory of those who are interested in that industry. The beautiful spring rains caused the broad prairies of the west and southwest Texas to become carpeted with fragrant wild flowers, and the bees revelled in their honeyed sweets for a protracted period.

MAN KILLED BY THE CARS IN FLORENCE, MASS., LAST WEEK.

It is thought by people in this city who know him that John Killoy, who until recently boarded at 278 Wallace street, was the man killed by the cars in Florence, Mass., last week. Dispatches received in this city last Wednesday night announced that an unknown man had been killed by the cars there and stating that a letter addressed to Frank Killoy, thirteenth regiment in the Philippines, had been found upon his person. John Killoy left New Haven about a week ago to go to Florence to work and just before leaving here he told his acquaintances that he was going to write to his brother Frank, who was in the army in the Philippines. This fact and the fact that a letter addressed to Frank Killoy was found upon the person of the man killed leads John Killoy's New Haven friends and relatives to believe that he was the victim of the accident.

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GERMAN SOCIETY BUYS LAND.

Schuetzen Park Sold to Independent Rifle Company.

Ansonia, July 7.—The Independent German Rifle company purchased a tract of land, Friday, comprising twelve acres, including what is known as Schuetzen Park. The company had been contemplating the purchase for some time. The land belonged to the heirs of Andrew Holbrook. To-day the deeds were passed.

SAILED FOR EUROPE SATURDAY.

James Sullivan of this city sailed for a trip to Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler Allen, Fred G. Blakeslee and Miss Lella H. Blakeslee of Hartford were also passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Other Connecticut passengers are as follows: From Lakeville, F. L. Adams, Louis Atwood, Dr. L. D. Bissell, J. C. Champion, Sloan Dannehower, A. B. Hall, L. L. Hayes, R. Holkney, W. E. Richardson, the Rev. R. N. Thompson, Jr., C. C. White and J. D. Stone; from Stamford, Miss Julia B. Conroy.

WILL OPEN IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS AT THE REAR OF 61-63 ORANGE STREET.

The New Haven Mirror company will open its quarters in about two weeks at the rear of the Leander building, 61 and 63 Orange street. The company will manufacture all sorts of mirrors and will also turn out a complete line of specialties, glass etchings, etc., that are made by minor companies.

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CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE. HAMILTON & CO. 833 CHAPEL ST.

PIANO FREE! Celluloid Starch Co., 3 Waverly Place, New York. Special Notice. Save Your Trade-marks. They are Valuable.

"Look Carefully" We solicit an examination of our "KOAL." No Better Coal Sold. W. F. GILBERT Opposite Postoffice, 65 Church Street.

CLAIRVOYANT SPIRIT MEDIUM MORE WONDERFUL CURES DAILY BY PROF. MATHIEU. A Perfect Cure of Excitement Over the Miraculous Cures Performed. The Sick, Crapled, Deaf and Partially Blind are Cured. PROF. DE MATHIEU.

Hats New Styles. Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases. The BURGESS Fur & Hat Co., 751 Chapel Street. New patterns in CAPS 25 and 50c.

NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT THE FINEST BOOTH & BAILEY'S MONOGRAM COFFEE. For sale by The R. H. Nesbit Co., Corner Church and Elm Sts. ASK FOR SAMPLE CAR.

Nasal CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM. In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh of the nose, cures a cold in the head.

BEST COAL! THE Levi C. Gilbert Co., 114 CHURCH STREET DELIVERED IN BAGS. TELEPHONE 1012.

No Cooking in hot weather Eat Grape-Nuts ready cooked, crisp, delicious and wonderfully healthy.

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN. THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT. THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year. THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO OFFICE 400 STATE STREET. DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 15 CENTS A WEEK, 50 CENTS A MONTH, \$3 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$6 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). Display advertisements, per inch, one insertion, \$1.25; each subsequent insertion, 40 cents; one week, \$3.25; one month, \$10; one year, \$40. Obituary Notices, in prose or verse, 15 cents per line. Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Funerals, 50 cents each. Local Notices, 15 cents per line. Yearly advertisers are limited to their own immediate business (all matter to be nonobjectionable, and their contracts do not include Wants, To Let, For Sale, etc.)

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

Sea power is being utilized as a source of light. An English engineer has designed a buoy which generates electrical power as it rides the breakers, thus producing a constant light in the lantern.

A queer legal wrangle has arisen in Chapman, Kansas, over the attempt of the county authorities to collect the dog tax on a canine belonging to a clergyman. The latter insists that the animal watches faithfully about the sanctuary, and, therefore, as church property is exempt from taxation by State law.

Australia intends to do special honor to the hero of Mafeking, and the Sunday Times of Sydney has started a big subscription list to that end. The proposal is to present Major-General Baden-Powell with the best Australian horse suitable for military purposes that money can buy. The animal is to be properly accoutred with saddle and harness manufactured by Australians from Australian leather. With the horse will also be presented a sword of honor, the hilt to be of Australian gold. The proposal has been most enthusiastically taken up, the Premier of Queensland, the Mayor of Adelaide and the Mayor of Hobart heading the subscriptions.

Debtors in Vienna are hoping that the method of a shoemaker who wanted his money won't be imitated. A young man, fashionably dressed, was walking along a much frequented street in Vienna when he was confronted by his shoemaker, who incontinently demanded that his bill be paid, or, as an alternative, proposed to take back the boots his customer was then wearing. The unhappy man replied that he had not enough with him to settle the account; so the shoemaker, re-inforced by his apprentices, seized the young man and forcibly removed his boots. It is further stated that an immense crowd collected and seemed much diverted by the incident.

The latest story illustrating the democracy of King Oscar of Sweden concerns his encounter with M. Bonnier, the botanist, in the outskirts of Stockholm, where both were botanizing and neither recognized the other. The two fraternized, and M. Bonnier suggested that they should lunch together at an inn. "No, come home and lunch with me instead," said the stranger, and he led the way to the palace and opened the gate. M. Bonnier was naturally astonished; but his new acquaintance was most apologetic. "I'm sorry," he said, "but I happen to be the king of this country, and this is the only place I've got to entertain anybody in." So they went in and lunched and talked botany together all the afternoon.

One of the reasons why southern negroes stay poor is set forth in a letter to the Springfield Republican from Mr. Meigs, Alabama. The first cotton grown on the plantation, according to contract, goes to pay the rent; the second growth goes to the merchant for his pay, and the third growth, providing there is anything left, goes to the reater. In case there is a failure in the crop, such as happens very often, the landowner, merchant and reater are all left in trouble; the old debt will then go over from year to year until some of our people are so heavily in debt that they have no dream of ever coming out. Finally after five or six years of not paying, the landowner grows tired and commands this poor reater to leave the place, taking everything from him except his family, and leaving the man to seek another home.

The coast region of Georgia is to have a sugar refinery, the first one in the State. It is to be located in Baxley, and its prospects are indicated by a local paper's report that the capital for it was obtained locally in less than a day's canvass. Sugarcane is said to be well adapted to the soil and climate in

the southern part of Georgia, and the farmers would rather grow it than any other crop. Hitherto they have been deterred from growing it on a large scale because of the difficulty of refining the syrup and in finding a market. The new company will do this for them, and the acreage devoted to cane is expected to increase rapidly. At the outset the company will not handle sugar, waiting until the cane crop is larger, but will devote its attention to the refining of syrup by a patent process, which prevents it from sugaring or fermenting.

CORN.

Up to the beginning of last week corn in this region was having a rather uncertain time of it. There had been many days that were extra good for the human race, and the days that were extra good for corn had been few and very near between. But last week did much to make up for what corn had suffered. The golden sun sent down copious and steady streams of warm glory on the waiting fields, and those who have ears to hear say there was much rejoicing in all the cornstalks. There was also some mild and pitying criticism of the human beings who, bearing fardels and grunting and sweating under a weary life, forgot to appreciate the good corn weather. It certainly seems reasonable that while corn is steadily doing its duty and cheerily growing for us we should not complain of good corn weather. Rather should we lift up happy voices and with our New England poet sing: "Let other lands exulting gleam 'The apple from the pine, 'The orange from its glossy green, 'The cluster from the vine.

But let the good old corn adorn 'The hills our fathers trod. Still let us, for his golden corn, Send up our thanks to God."

There will be more good corn weather, and perhaps those who forgot to appreciate what there was last week will then repent and be glad that though man is forgetful and ungrateful the benevolent scheme of things is such that Johnny-cake can be bot in the mouth.

TWO.

There are two people in New Haven (both Italians) who are so grateful to God for answering their prayers that they are willing to spend hard-earned money in publicly testifying to what God has done for them. Their testimony is given in the shape of fireworks and band-music, and a great many people are thus made pleasantly aware of the fact that gratitude to God may still be fervent in New Haven, even to the point of being somewhat spectacular. Of course it wouldn't do for every thankful man in New Haven to spend his money for fireworks and band-music in the way Brother Muro and Brother Mariano have spent theirs. It wouldn't be wise, and those who have money to spend in thankfulness should of course spend it in the regular and approved ways. There are many such ways here, and many managers who are abundantly able to use all the money that is, or is likely to be contributed. But we do not think that Brother Muro and Brother Mariano should be rebuked for the example they have set. They have been glad to stand up at their own expense and tell of the faith that is in them, and they have preached impressively to large congregations through their fireworks and their music. If all the people in New Haven who have reason to be grateful to God go to shooting off fireworks and exploding band-music somebody will have to say something. But two in a population of 112,000 won't overturn the established order of things here.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

The scientific study of malaria which is now going on will doubtless be productive of some interesting knowledge even if it doesn't provide a sure defense against the mysterious disease. Just now the mosquito is considered the villain that spreads malaria, and even the unscientific are willing to believe that he is capable of such work. The mosquito theory is to be carefully tested in Italy this year. In the fall the Italian Society for the Study of Malaria, in cooperation with the various railroads of the kingdom, will carry on a series of experiments on a large scale in order to prevent as far as possible the ravages of the disease among the railroad employes. At the stations where the employes and their families have suffered the most, their dwellings will be enclosed in mosquito netting, it having been found in last year's experience a most successful measure. The blood of the sufferers will be sent to hospitals for examination, and research stations will be established to study the disease in its relation to the rice fields, and also in its relations to brackish waters and the maceration of textile plants. By this combination of efforts and the wide distribution of the stations it is hoped to gain much information regarding the local characteristics and the regional distribution of malaria in Italy, and to ascertain the preventive measures best adapted to the different parts of the country. If it is found that the mosquito is a malaria-bird, and if a way is then found to exterminate him there will be rejoicing in many places, including some places in this region.

THE CHINESE.

When the trouble in China is over the rest of the world will know more about China and the Chinese than it ever has known. Some of the information that is coming out isn't very pleasing. Not long ago we were hearing and reading much about the great value of the "concessions" made to foreigners in China. An engineer who has had experience of mining in China writes an article for the Engineering and Mining Journal which is very instructive as to industrial conditions there. He superintended a gold mine and found the royalty and taxes almost prohibitive. But worse than the taxes was the dishonesty of all hands, officials and workmen. The Chinese workman, he found, steals for gain and also "because of a maple disposition to take anything valued by another." All the nuggets were stolen. Everything portable was carried off. "In one case," he says, "three thousand feet of lumber was stolen from us and resold to us so often that it appeared as twenty thousand feet on our books." A robber band gathered near the mine and the robber chief was entertained by the Chinese military officer who was detailed to protect the mines and paid for that service. "As I read of these fine concessions my countrymen are getting for mining great tracts of gold-bearing country I wonder," he says, "how much of the product will get to the pockets of the concessionaires. It would be exactly as much as the interest of the officials permitted, and the calculation of that interest by the officials would open the eyes of the most sordid scoundrel in America. My experience was by no means unique. The beginning of Chinese railroads was made while I was in that country, and the engineer in charge proposed to have the best system possible, but he was forced to give up the block system of running trains because the natives stole all the parts that lay above ground. They also stole nuts, bolts and fish-plates. The Chinese understand mining work on a small scale, but they are confused by the swing of large operations. It is possible to pile up machinery, railroads and all other civilized things in China with great rapidity, but it will take a long time to change the mental condition of the people. If a magician desired to destroy this America of ours he could do it at one stroke by taking away the mental characteristics that make the American workman what he is and substituting for them the mental characteristics of the Chinese. With all our resources we would be bankrupt in six months."

Those who are talking so glibly about opening China and civilizing and Christianizing the Chinese probably do not realize what a job it will be, or else they have the faith which moves mountains.

FASHION NOTES.

An Opportunity For Indifference. By next fall women are to be invited to accept panniers. They should refuse to adopt the fashion. They stayed off the draped overdress, for the great modelers had to yield to the stubborn refusal of women to accept the beginnings of the style and actually withdrew it. Women can make them do the same with panniers. Permit, perhaps, a little hip crimping, but no draping. Remember, the pannier means the tiny squeezed waist compressed away below the natural line. Women now are dipping the belt, but that is another matter. It allows freedom of the real waist line and a bigger size than for years without chubbiness. The low bust line that gives room will not blend with pannier fashions, so reasons are a plenty for resisting their beginnings. Permissible skirt elaborations are so many that denying the pannier a right to be fashionable should not be difficult. Overskirts are allowed to those who like them. Blouses and sash garnitures of many sorts are available, and double and triple skirts are in the list. The latter form of skirt should prove a satisfactory substitute for panniers. If arranged like the one shown here-which it will not demand such accommodations of Dolly Varden fashions as hip bunches and pinched waist. This dress was sketched in white India silk dotted with crimson. Embroidery in crimson, a white lace bolero, black velvet tabs and a white India silk belt with long sash ends were its trimmings. The sleeve not cut to show an under sleeve may be made with a lower sleeve. The former model implies that one sleeve really ends and that another appears below, while the latter model demands that the part of the sleeve between elbow and wrist be trimmed to suggest an under sleeve, or else be of material contrasting with the upper part. The real under sleeve is more in favor, and the most delicate effects are accomplished with needlework, fine lace or embroidery. One may buy at high figure real lace undersleeves, or if she is lucky, may wear a pair of grand-

JULY SKIES.

The Slender Planets and the Far-Off Stars. The planet Mercury, which on the 3d of the month will reach its greatest eastern elongation, will be in the constellation Cancer throughout the entire month. Venus will be in Gemini and cease to be an evening star, but about the middle of the month begin to act as a morning star, though since it rises when the morning twilight is far advanced, it will not be in a favorable situation for observation. On the 8th of the month Venus will be in inferior conjunction with the sun; that is, in a straight line between the sun and the earth, and consequently invisible. The interval between two conjunctions of the same kind of a planet is called its synodic period, which in the case of Venus is 584 days, while her sidereal period—the time of a complete revolution about the sun—is only 225 days. Consequently Venus will remain a morning star for 292 days and then become an evening star for as many days. Since Venus becomes a morning star on July 8, it will continue to act in that capacity until April 26 of the coming year. Mars is in Taurus and acts as a morning star. It will rise about 2 o'clock in the morning. Of all the larger planets Mars has the longest synodic period, namely, 780 days. In the numerous particulars of Mars the fact of the period of the inner satellite Phobos being the shortest in the whole solar system is one. Phobos revolves about its primary in the remarkably short time of seven hours and thirty-nine minutes, which is not one-third of the day of Mars. It is owing to this fact that it rises in the west every night for the inhabitants of Mars, if there are any, and sets in the east after about five and a half hours. Jupiter is in Scorpio, greatly enhancing by its luster the intrinsic beauty of that constellation. At about 9 o'clock in the July evenings it is on the meridian, setting about 2 o'clock in the beginning of the month and a few minutes past midnight at the end. Not far from Jupiter, toward the east, the planet Saturn is shining in the neighborhood of the constellation of Sagittarius. It sets about two hours later than Jupiter, thus being visible nearly throughout the night. Of all the constellations that are on the meridian at about 9 o'clock in the July evenings the most striking is Scorpio, or Scorpion, the principal configuration of whose stars is a boy's kite with a long tail to it. Its brightest stars in the east after about five and a half hours, and in its intense redness resembles the planet Mars, whence its name, which means "equal to Ares," the last word being the Greek name for Mars. Antares is a fine double star with a green companion, which, however, can be seen only with a more powerful telescope. About 9 degrees northwest of Antares is Beta Scorpii, or Arcturus, which, too, is a double star. Gamma is about twenty degrees west of Antares, but this star encroaches upon the constellation Libra so closely as, strictly speaking, to belong to it. In fact, amongst uranographers there prevails some confusion in regard to the boundary of these two constellations. The tail of the kite streams down far to the south and east. The presence of the magnificent planet Jupiter, not far from Beta, renders this beautiful star picture still more imposing. Northeast of Scorpio we see the extensive constellation Ophiuchus, or the Serpent-holder, grasping with both hands the Serpent, a long constellation, forming a large semi-circular arc. The head of Ophiuchus is marked by a rather large triangle, the most prominent of which is Alpha Ophiuchi, or Ras Alghul, the other two being Beta and



blend with pannier fashions, so reasons are a plenty for resisting their beginnings. Permissible skirt elaborations are so many that denying the pannier a right to be fashionable should not be difficult. Overskirts are allowed to those who like them. Blouses and sash garnitures of many sorts are available, and double and triple skirts are in the list. The latter form of skirt should prove a satisfactory substitute for panniers. If arranged like the one shown here-which it will not demand such accommodations of Dolly Varden fashions as hip bunches and pinched waist. This dress was sketched in white India silk dotted with crimson. Embroidery in crimson, a white lace bolero, black velvet tabs and a white India silk belt with long sash ends were its trimmings. The sleeve not cut to show an under sleeve may be made with a lower sleeve. The former model implies that one sleeve really ends and that another appears below, while the latter model demands that the part of the sleeve between elbow and wrist be trimmed to suggest an under sleeve, or else be of material contrasting with the upper part. The real under sleeve is more in favor, and the most delicate effects are accomplished with needlework, fine lace or embroidery. One may buy at high figure real lace undersleeves, or if she is lucky, may wear a pair of grand-

mother's own needlework, ivory with age, and make the best lace woman miserably with envy. FLORETTE.

COOL.

Mrs. Yung Wife—You are sure there are five pounds of sugar in this package? It seems very light. Grocery—That, madame, is because it is entirely free from sand.—Boston Transcript.

Jess—Is she really so awfully homesick? Tess—Well, I should say. The girls who graduated with her wouldn't allow her to figure in the composite photograph of the class.—Philadelphia Press.

Stage manager (to euper)—When the King comes on you must shout, "Hail to his majesty and shake your spear." Super—What do you want for 50 cents a night, a Shakespeare?—Buffalo Express.

"Why is it that the emancipated woman always dresses so plainly?" "Well, I fancy no woman has the time or the strength to stand up for her rights and also to have dresses fitted."—Detroit Journal.

Teacher—Take your seat at once, you naughty child. What do you want? Ethel—But please, Miss Smith, mamma told me to ask you to come to tea this evening. Teacher—Why, certainly, my dear. You are a very obedient child.—Wash. Post.

"Pa, why do they call it 'toid eash'?" "Because people have a habit of freezing to it, I guess."—Chicago Herald.

Oldboy—The world is worse than it was 50 years ago. Rucker—Yes, you've lived in it just that much longer.—Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Gaswell—Are you familiar with the acts of the Peace Congress, held at The Hague? Mr. Dukane—To some extent. Mr. Gaswell—Did that body forbid the use of Dum-Dum firecrackers on the Fourth of July?—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Far From It.—"What did Scummins say when he told us of our scheme to make him Alderman?" asked the political leader. "It took him clean off his legs," said the faithful henchman. "He wanted time to think about it." "In a quandary, was he?" "No; he was in a saloon."—Chicago Tribune.

Bighead—Isn't it strange the way the nations are acting? Americans express sympathy with Kruger, Canadians with Aguinaldo, and Russians with Czar. Wise—Oh! I don't know. That is about as close as Christian nations can get to the divine command: "They love one another's enemies."—Puck.

Judge—So the prisoner hit you on the head with a brick, did he? McGinty—Yes, yer Honor. Judge—But it seems he didn't quite kill you, anyway? McGinty—No, had 'cess to him; but it's wishin' he had. Judge—Why do you wish that? McGinty—Beggory, thin I'd would have seen the scoundrel hanged for murder!—Tit Bits.

FREAK YACHTS AT CHICAGO.

Old Craft on the City's Water Front. Chicago is becoming known as the home of the "freak" boat. Along its water front are to be found examples of nearly every type of craft that is a departure from "orthodox" methods of marine architecture. Boats built for speed without comfort, comfort without speed, and economy without regard to either, as well as boats built to satisfy somebody's theory of the manner in which a wonderfully swift vessel ought to be built, appear to exceed in number the cruising yachts of the city. An old stray along the breakwater that separates the inner basin from the south harbor offers an opportunity to see more of these strange craft than can be found in a similar area in almost any other yacht anchorage in this country.

Not a Knot.

It's easy enough to tie up a hammock, any one can do that; but when it comes to taking it down, that's when the blasphemy comes in. A knot after holding up two hundred pounds or more is not easy to untie. But a Holdfast Hammock Tie has no knot. A twist of the rope around the hook and it's ready to hold all the weight you will put on it. The name is no misnomer. Holdfast Hammock Ties, 10 cents each. Galvanized Hammock Hooks, 10 cents each.

There Are.

Splendid liquor flasks for the feminine traveler. These are of cut glass with tops of silver, finished in rose gilt. Some for fishing and tourists are leather covered with Sterling Silver tops that lock and a cup of silver lined with gold. Price \$3.00 to \$30.00. THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Room 8, City Hall, New Haven, Conn., July 6th, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m. July 16, 1900, for the making of a Manuscript Copy of Real Estate Transfers for the year ending October 1st, 1900. A sample of said work will be shown and any information concerning same will be furnished on application. A certified check, drawn to the order of the City Controller for a sum not less than five per centum of the amount of bid must accompany the proposal. No proposal will be received after the time specified, and the right to reject any and all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Assessors, J. W. BRIDGES, President.

Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Streets will meet in Rooms 10 and 11, City Hall, Tuesday, July 10, 1900, at 8 p. m., when the following matters will be considered:— Petition of Louis H. Bristol et al. for crushed stone pavement in Ferry street, between Grand avenue and State street. Petition of Henry Hillman et al. for vitrified brick pavement in Elm street between State and York streets. Petition of Edward Malley for a vitrified brick pavement on Temple street between Chapel and Congress avenues. Persons interested in the foregoing are notified to attend and be heard thereon without further notice. Per order, GEORGE WALLACE, Chairman. JAMES B. MARTIN, Assistant City Clerk. Attest: J. T. 34

COMPRESSED AIR Carpet Cleaning Works.

No. 106 Court Street. Carpets cleaned and laid, also made over in fact, evening wear in the Carpeting. All work satisfactorily and promptly done. Telephone call 1314-2. Give us a call. WM. F. KNAPP & CO.

Summer Underwear.

BALBRIGGAN is the coolest material, and we call especial attention to the line we are selling for Fifty Cents per Garment.

Kappa. Alpha forms, with Vega and Altair, an equilateral triangle. The highest star in the Serpent is Alpha Serpentis, or Unuk, of the second magnitude. The straight line drawn from Alpha Serpentis to Zeta Ophiuchi contains five stars which in combination with two other stars on each side of it form a characteristic configuration resembling a "hauling" lamp, so very much as to deserve the honor of being a separate and particular constellation of its own, called by that name. It is certainly one of the most striking configurations of stars in the summer sky.

North of Ophiuchus, between it and the zodiacal constellation Draco, is the fine and large constellation Hercules, whose most characteristic configuration is a large triangle, and north of it a somewhat smaller quadrilateral. Its southernmost vertex in the triangle is marked by Alpha Herculis, or Ras Algethi, in the head of the demi-god. The two others are Beta and Delta. Alpha is a fine double star of the second magnitude, colors orange and blue. The four stars of the quadrilateral are Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, and Pi, with the faint star Eta near the last. A third of the way on the diagonal of the quadrilateral, between Eta and Zeta, the former in the northwestern corner and the latter in the southwestern corner, is situated the cluster, Messier 13, perhaps the finest star cluster in the heavens, though scarcely visible to the unaided eye, constellation Hercules is of special interest for its terrestrial inhabitants, since it has constituted a group proved that the sun with all his splendid cortege of planets and their satellites moves toward a certain point in that constellation, known by the name of the "apex of the sun's way."

Errecting an equilateral triangle on the line joining Pi and Delta as a base toward the east, the easternmost vertex very nearly coincides with the remarkable point toward which we are sailing with a velocity of more than a million miles a year. Some have maintained that this swift motion of the sun affects the relative motion of sun and planets. This, however, plausible as it might appear at first, is altogether an erroneous notion, for they leave out of account that the real motion of the planets in space has just as little to do with the relative motion of sun and planets as the relative position of a person walking on deck of a ship to the different parts of the ship with her motion.

A little way south of Beta Ophiuchi there are five small stars in the Milky Way, forming a V-like shape, like the Hyades, which in the latter part of the past century were proposed as a new constellation—"Polaris borealis." Bull."

Very near the meridian is seen the constellation of Lyra with the splendid star Vega. Aquila, with the first magnitude star Altair, is rising higher and higher in the east, and east of it the constellation Cygnus is rising up. Bootes, with the magnificent star Arcturus, and Corona Borealis, that beautiful semi-circle of stars, are slowly bending toward the west. Virgo is halfway between the meridian and the western horizon and Leo is low down in the southwest. The spring constellations are making room for those that characterize the skies of the summer season.—Washington Times.

Brooks & Co.

ROUTING and GOLF HATS For Men and Women in White, Pearl and Golf Red. Materials: Straw, Felt and English Drill. Washable, Durable, Attractive and Cool. Representing the best and newest ideas in Summer Hats and embodying at all times the protection necessary against the sun and the elements. One and Two Dollars. Chapel, corner State Street.

Corsets

Made to order. Straight front, low bust, long hip. A large line of summer goods. Elastic Stockings and Abdominal Supporters made to measure. HENRY H. TODD 282-284 York St. (Closed during August).

July Prices on Iron Beds.

WE HAVE MADE NEW PRICES ON ALL OUR IRON BEDS—EVERY PATERN BEING MARKED DOWN FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT. The Chamberlain Furniture Mfg. Co. P. J. Kelly & Co.'s Comfort Furniture and Carpet One on Grand Ave. (STORES) One on St. Least to Pay, Easiest of Payments, For Thoroughly Dependable Goods BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, WHITE MOUNTAIN REFRIGERATORS, BEDS, BEDDING, COTS, and RATTAN and WILLOW FURNITURE. COME TO-DAY. P. J. KELLY & CO. Grand Ave., - Church St. OPEN EVENINGS, EXCEPT TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Not a Knot.

It's easy enough to tie up a hammock, any one can do that; but when it comes to taking it down, that's when the blasphemy comes in. A knot after holding up two hundred pounds or more is not easy to untie. But a Holdfast Hammock Tie has no knot. A twist of the rope around the hook and it's ready to hold all the weight you will put on it. The name is no misnomer. Holdfast Hammock Ties, 10 cents each. Galvanized Hammock Hooks, 10 cents each.

The John E. Bassett & Co.

754 CHAPEL ST., - 320 STATE ST.

The Gas-Monson Co. A Great Rush for Hot Weather Goods.

For a Summer Drink... CALIFORNIA CLARET... Johnson & Brother, 411 and 413 State Street.

All remaining of our Printed Lawns and Dimities that were 15 cents... Now at 10 cents a yd.

PARLOR STOVES! Shrewd people, sharp buyers, etc., who understand the art of making one dollar do the work of two...

THE Bradley Co. PLUMBING and HEATING Contractors. SHEET METAL WORK. 185 Orange Street.

'CLEOPATRA' Medicated Complexion Soaps. Cure All Skin Troubles. Prepared from Ancient Egyptian Formulae.

Plumbing and Gasfitting J. H. Buckley, 179 Church St

PUBLIC AUCTION. The option expiring Thursday, July 12, 1900, to purchase Two Thousand shares of the capital stock of The Red River Valley Company...

WASHBURN MILK Notice Our Pasteurized Milk is delivered fresh every day to the following Shore Resorts: SAVIN ROCK, BRANFORD, ROCKY BEACH, SHORT BEACH, WOODMONT, INDIAN NECK, MORRIS COVE, PINE ORCHARD, COSEY BEACH.

NOAH WEBSTER MEMORIAL. Address of Hyman F. Smith in the Cause. Hyman F. Smith recently addressed the Young Men's union of the First Congregational church of West Hartford on the subject of the proposed Noah Webster Memorial...

Have, when all is summed up and God calls his dust home, the great teachers of the world, of all the vast cycles of time, will be glad to make room for his dust beside their own.

A Vacation Trip IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT A Good Field Glass. A TINTED EYE GLASS Will protect the eyes from dust and fatigue.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. JULY 9. Sun Rises, 4:27 Moon Sets, 11:45 High Water, Sun Sets, 7:29 1:35 8:00

A WATER BAG or POCKET STOVE may be invaluable even in Summer. A POCKET FLASK OF OLD BRANDY, DRINKING CUP, ROLL OF PLASTER and a BANDAGE may not come amiss.

FOR RENT. FURNISHED ROOMS, references exchanged. 329 1/2 St. CHARLES'S RESTAURANT, doing a big business, cheap. 117 STATE STREET.

E. L. WASHBURN & CO. 84 Church and 61 Center Streets. NEW HAVEN. SOMETHING NEW. The Reliable Self-Raising Flour.

FOR MAKING Cream of Tartar Biscuits, Dumplings and Shortcake. Seasonable Goods. Parties going to the shore or country will find a full supply of...

Fresh Every Day. Sliced to order: SHAVED BEEF, BOILED HAM, SLICED VEAL, and BEEF LOAF. Also POTATO SALAD.

Fruits and Vegetables. We carry a full supply of ORANGES, BANANAS, BERRIES, PINEAPPLES, PEACHES, APRICOTS, LEMONS. Also LETTUCE, WATER CRESS, CUCUMBERS, SPINACH, RADISHES, BEETS, ONIONS, POTATOES, SQUASH, and STRING BEANS.

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

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTWYR SCHOOL OF MUSIC. will reopen on THURSDAY, September 7th. Office hours daily from 12 to 1 and 4 to 5 p. m.

Staight CEYLON Teas, not the mixed India and Ceylon, are the Teas for ICING in warm weather. Edw. E. Hall & Co., 381 State St.

BENEDICT & CO. COAL 80 CHURCH ST. For Sale, One-family house, Park street, eleven rooms, modern improvements, and good neighborhood, \$6,000.

FOR SALE, \$2,500 Wanted. On a No. 1 property in Woodmont, worth twice the amount, desirable location overlooking the Sound, at 5 per cent. per annum.

FOR SALE, On Lambertson Street, A two-family house, having sewer already laid. Price away down.

FOR SALE, Fine house and lot on Prospect street at about two-thirds the valuation.

Real Estate. WARD'S RENT SLIPS. Have you seen them? Do you know what they are? They give full descriptions of a large number of rents—the location, conveniences, number of rooms on each floor, etc.—in fact just such information as you want before taking the trouble to go and look at a rent.

FOR SALE, \$2,100. TWO-FAMILY house, 12 rooms, almost new, cost nearly \$5,000, 841 Ellsworth avenue, near Whalley avenue. J. C. CABLE. Patent Stone Brick are Cheapest.

FOR SALE, \$2,500 Wanted. On a No. 1 property in Woodmont, worth twice the amount, desirable location overlooking the Sound, at 5 per cent. per annum.

FOR SALE, On Lambertson Street, A two-family house, having sewer already laid. Price away down.

FOR SALE, Fine house and lot on Prospect street at about two-thirds the valuation.

JOHN SLOAN 228 CHAPEL ST. One-Family House, WEST HAVEN. All Improvements. Terms Easy.

Wanted. One cent a word for each insertion; five cents a word for a full week, seven times. WANTED, GOLD chainmaker wishes situation. Address M. SINGER, This Office, 379 1/2 St.

Wanted. EMPLOYMENT by a strong American boy, 16 years old; would serve time to learn a trade, or will work faithfully at any place where steady work can be had. Address where steady work can be had. Address WALK, This Office.

Miscellaneous. Patent Stone Brick last longest. R. H. MALLORY, AUCTIONEER and Appraiser, 1st Orange. Household sales a specialty. 173 1/2 St.

New Haven Shade & Window Co. 85-87 Orange Street.

BRANFORD POINT HOUSE. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Orchestra afternoon and evening. Store Dinner served at all hours. GEO. W. SANFORD, Prop'r. E. E. SANFORD, Manager. Phone call, 2119-6. jels 14



The Wonderful Self-playing PIANOLA.

Delightful Recreation At a Seashore or Country Cottage.

ANYONE, with a Pianosola, can play any music desired—popular, religious or secular songs, dances, marches, operas, and classical compositions—with the most finished expression and effect. No more stent pianos! The Pianosola is light, portable, ornamental. We extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see and hear the Pianosola. Much of the pleasure of a summer outing is the indoor evening gatherings, or those at times when storm prevents outdoor recreation. It is here the Pianosola is the greatest delight, and especially where the skill of piano playing is lacking in hostess or guests.

M. STEINERT & SONS, 777 CHAPEL STREET.

Corsets That Are Corsets.

Made to order at reasonable prices. We have a full line of Sonnette, P. N. and R. & G. Corsets ACME CORSET STORE, 123 Church Street.



INSECTICIDES.

Your plants, trees and shrubs must be sprayed in order to preserve them from the ravages of the bugs. A trial will convince you. Bug Death, Paris Green, Bordeaux Mixture (liquid and powder form), London Purple, Spanish Pink, Kerosene Emulsion, etc. Spray Pumps and Powder-Guns for putting on the Insecticides. FRANK S. PLATT, 374 State St.

NERVITA PILLS

Will Restore Strength, Energy 60 PILLS 50 CTS.

AND THE AMBITION THAT NATURE INTENDED ALL TO HAVE A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

NERVITA TABLETS EXTRA STRENGTH

Positively guaranteed cure for Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, \$1.00 a box, 6 for \$5.00, with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address, NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY, 18 L. MIX, corner Chapel and Church sts., D. FAROVID, 644 Chapel street, 2nd fl. nrm

The Chatfield Paper Co.

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

GROWTH OF CHINESE CRISIS

(Continued from First Page.) treaty violation. It always has been, and still is, the good friend of China and only wishes it prosperity, but is now more than ever determined to sustain the treaty rights of all American citizens and of the Christian converts, and it will hold the Chinese government to the strictest responsibility for every treaty infraction in this regard. It will do this not only for the benefit of its own citizens, but in the interest of China herself, whose government is now sadly threatened by these lawless organizations. At present, it is true, they seem to have no capable leader, but should one arise and the populace become really inflamed, the overthrow of the present dynasty is most likely to follow and possibly the destruction of the empire, etc., etc.

papers of Europe and America of the existing state of anarchy here and that the people of the world would be forced to believe that the government of China was either abetting these murderous brigands or that it was too weak to suppress or control them, and its good name and credit must suffer irretrievably in consequence. "After reading me the decree, which was much like those heretofore published, they asked if I would not wire my government that they could, and were, suppressing the Boxers. "I replied that at present I would not, that I had been for six months telegraphing the issuance of ineffective decrees, but if they would show me the fact by actual and immediate repression, which they could, if they would, in three days, I would gladly and quickly wire it to my government. "They assured me that sufficient troops had been sent to the disturbed districts to restore order and afford protection. "I again told them that restored order would be the only possible proof. I also said that unless the situation was relieved and the threatening danger from mobs averted, I should be compelled to ask for a sufficient guard of American marines to insure the safety of the American legation. "They said: 'Oh, don't do that. It is unnecessary.' And again promising energetic action the interview closed. "Unless some energetic action is taken on the situation will become fraught with danger to all foreigners, not from any intelligent or organized attack, but from ignorant and inflamed mob violence. I, however, believe, as I said in my telegram, that the government is

aroused, itself alarmed at the situation and will take more energetic action but not one can be certain of this until it is done. "Since the U. S. S. Whaling had already left Taku, I deemed it prudent to ask the admiral for the presence of another war vessel and, responding to the request, Admiral Kempff with the Newark sailed hither on the 18th and should arrive soon from Yokohama. "I have the honor to be your obedient servant. E. H. Conger." The enclosures referred to by Mr. Conger follow, beginning with the cablegram of the same date as his letter: "Telegram met (cipher). "Peking, May 21, 1900. "Secretary of State, Washington. "Boxers greatly increased in this province, and in and around Peking. Village forty miles Peking burned. Sixty native Catholics killed. No foreigners attacked. Chinese government aroused and promises immediate suppression. Diplomatic corps demanded immediate effective measures. Newark en route Taku. I hope and believe the worst has passed. Signed, "Conger." (Enclosure No. 1). The Diplomatic Body to the Tsung Li Yamen: Peking, May 21, 1900. "The prince and ministers: I have the honor to communicate to Y. H. and Y. E. the text of a resolution prepared yesterday by the representatives of the foreign powers accredited to Peking. "The diplomatic body, relying upon the imperial decree already published which have demanded the dissolution of the Boxers, ordered: "1.—The arrest of all persons practicing the drills of that association, providing disturbances upon the public highway, posting, printing or distributing placards which may contain threats against foreigners. "2.—The arrest of owners or guardians of temples or other places where the Boxers assemble and the treatment of these accomplices and criminal ancestors as Boxers themselves. "3.—The chastisement of the public officials who may render themselves culpable by neglecting to suppress any order with which they are charged or who may connive with the rioters. "4.—The execution of the authors of outrages (murders, incendiarism, etc.) against persons or property. "5.—The execution of persons who are supporting and directing the Boxers in the present disturbances. "6.—The publication in Peking, Chi Li and in the other northern provinces of proclamations bringing these measures to the knowledge of the people. "I am besides charged by the diplomatic corps to inform Y. H. and Y. E. that it expects a satisfactory reply to this demand without unnecessary delay. "I improve the occasion to reiterate to Y. H. and Y. E. the assurances of my highest consideration. Signed, "B. Coloman, "Dean of the Diplomatic Corps." (Enclosure No. 2) Bishop Favier to Mr. Pechon, French Minister: Translation. "Apostolic Vicariate of Peking and North China: Peking, May 19, 1900. "Mr. Minister: From day to day the situation becomes more serious and threatening. In the prefecture of Pacting-Fu more than seventy Christians have been massacred; near Echoa-Lecho, only three days ago three Neophytes have been cut in pieces. Many villages have been pillaged and burned and a great many others have been completely abandoned. "More than 2,000 Christians are fleeing, without bread, with out clothing, shelter. At Peking alone about 400 refugees, men, women and children, are already lodged at our house and that of the sisters; before eight days we will probably have many thousands. "We will have to dismiss the schools and the colleges; also use all the hospitals to make room for these unfortunate people. "Upon the rest of us, pillage and incendiarism are imminent; we are hourly receiving the most alarming news. Peking is surrounded on all sides; the Boxers are daily coming nearer the capital, delayed only by the destruction which they are making of Christians. "Believe me, I pray you, Mr. Minister, that I am well informed and say nothing lightly. "Religious persecution is only one object. The real purpose is the extermination of Europeans, a purpose which is clearly set forth and written upon the banners of the Boxers. Their associates await them in Peking, where they will begin by attacking the churches and finish with the legations. "For us here at the Pootang Lu the day is practically ended. All the city knows it; everybody is speaking of it, and a popular outbreak is manifest. "Yesterday evening forty-three poor women and their children, fleeing from the massacre, arrived at the house of the sisters. More than five hundred persons accompanied them, saying to them that if they had escaped this once they would soon die with the others. "Mr. Minister, I do not speak to you about placards without number posted about the city against foreigners. "Each day new ones appear, more explicit than the others. Those who do not recall years ago were present at the Tien Tsin massacre are struck with the resemblance of the situation then to that of to-day; the same placards, the same threats, the same warnings and the same blindness. Then also as to-day the missionaries wrote and supplicated, foreseeing an horrible awakening. "Under these circumstances, Mr. Minister, I believe it my duty to ask you to kindly send us at least forty or fifty marines to protect our persons and our property. This has been done under circumstances much less critical and I hope you will take into consideration our humble prayer. "Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of the respect and the profound gratitude with which I have the honor to be, "Your excellency's very humble and obedient servant. "A. Favier, Bishop, Apostolic Vicar at Peking. "S. J. Arlin, bishop coadjutor. "C. Gilloux, vicar general. "Mr. Killie to Mr. Conger: "Ling Shan, San Ho County (35 miles east of Peking). "May 16, 1900. "Hon. Edwin E. Conger, E. E. M. & P., etc., Peking, China: "Dear Sir: "I have delayed giving you the list of villages in this district where the I Ho

C'Huan (or T'uan) is in active operation until I could verify beyond question the statements heretofore made concerning the same. I am now prepared with proof to show that the members of that organization practice (1) every day in each of the following places: (1) San Ho city, the county seat; (2) Ling Shan, a village thirty-five li north of San Ho city, where the Presbyterian ministry owns twenty improved native buildings and where the American missionaries spend the most of their time. Here the Boxers come to our very doors to practice and I have personally seen them at it twice. (3) Chang Ko Chang; (4) C'hou Kuan Ying; (5) Shi Kuan Ying; (6) T'ou Chia Tsi; (7) Hu T'ou; (8) Tang Chia Tien; (9) Siao Sung Ko Chouang; (10) Siao T'Sui Chouang; (11) Chia Kuan Ying; (12) Siao Koo Hsien Chouang, where the American Presbyterian mission has a boarding school for girls and where there is also located one foreign lady missionary evangelist. "These places are all in the neighborhood of Ling Shang (our headquarters, 13) Pao T'ien, the county seat, one hundred li to the southeast of this place, where we have had a native evangelist at work for over a year. At this place great numbers of men (said to be as many as 200 or 300) practice openly every day. "It is only recently that open threats of violence have been made against the foreign missionaries here and against the native Christians, but they are now almost of daily occurrence. For example, at the sixth village mentioned above, T'Sao Chouang Tsi, eight li from this place, where every evening the people from several places to meet to practice the I Ho manoeuvres, on the 12th inst., Wang Ing Hsian, one of the owners of the ground where the practicing takes place, forbade one of our evangelists, who is a native of that place, to come where they were practicing, saying to him, among other threatening things, that they were preparing to destroy the foreigners at Ling Shang and their followers, the native Christians. "Furthermore, yesterday, May 14, when two of our native preachers went to the San Ho Yamen with a letter from me to that official, they were recognized as Christian evangelists and followed to the Yamen and repeatedly threatened with death. There were many calls for knives to kill them with. The official was absent from the city, so they did not see him. They actually suffered no physical violence, but that was doubtless only because of their own patience and forbearance. "All about us men were actively stirring up feeling against us, saying that we were robbing the yamen, and many villages have already purchased native medicines to put into the wells to counteract the effect of the supposed poison. The recent rains which you have had in Peking have not reached this part of the country, and hence, as no farming can be done, the people are idle and distressed at having no crops and consequently easily misled by the designing men who are so actively propagating their society. "The I Ho C'Huan is spreading like wild fire over this district, where two months ago it was practically unknown to-day there are scores of active societies, which are rapidly becoming aggressive ones, and unless your excellency can secure the immediate and vigorous action of the Chinese government in suppressing it and in punishing a few ringleaders, it is possible (humanely speaking) that it is only a question of a very short time until there will be a violent uprising in all this district. I believe that it is not yet too late to suppress it, if taken hold of in earnest by the Chinese officials, but in my judgment (and I have passed through several such experiences in my ten or more years in China) there is not a day to spare. "Praying your excellency's kind offices on our behalf, I am, your obedient servant. (Signed) "Charles A. Killie."

ions are being supplied to the legations, but by whom he does not say. The Boxers and General Tung Fuh Siang do not get along well. The Boxers assert that they do all the fighting and the latter all the looting and nothing else. General Kwan Shiki, a correspondent of the Daily Mail predicts that by July 11th, the Boxers will disband and negotiations will be begun for peace. Nevertheless, circumstantial rumors of dark things to come are in circulation. The correspondents at Shanghai, who are still the clearing house of all Chinese news, say that a combined force of Russians and Japanese have left Tien Tsin, following the railway as far as Lang Fang and have then swept swiftly to the west, attacking the Chinese eighteen miles north of Tien Tsin and killing 1,000 of them. The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says reports from Tien Tsin from Chinese sources say a great battle has taken place in which the Chinese lost heavily. The allies at Tien Tsin are short of provisions and suffer considerably from "sniping." The Daily Mail's Tien Tsin correspondent in a dispatch dated July 2, via Che Foo July 4, says: "No forward movement is possible with less than 30,000 men. A document has been found, signed by a British resident, on behalf of British manufacturer, offering Viceroy Chang Chi Tung complete armaments and officers for an army corps for £453,000 sterling. The messages of British correspondents at Tien Tsin are censored by the British authorities, but there is no censorship exercised over the other correspondents." The Daily Telegraph's Canton correspondent, writing Friday, via Hong Kong Saturday, says: "Li Hung Chang was formally notified to-day that President McKinley cordially appreciates his assurances of friendship for the allied powers. Now that anarchy controls the capital, President McKinley trusts to the responsible provincial authorities to carry out the international obligations of the Chinese government." The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of July 7, says: "Boxer emissaries are coming to the south, disguised, for the purpose of enlisting men. The situation is grave." Emperor William, says a Berlin dispatch, to-day received the following from the governor of Tien Tsin with reference to the promise of reward to any one who should accomplish the delivery of a foreigner from Peking: "Being notified of your majesty's telegram, the governor of Shan Tung replied: 'From the outset I have been full of anxiety regarding the Europeans in Peking, and I have made repeated attempts to send a messenger and get help to them, but in vain. Now all roads to Peking are beset with rebels, and therefore whatever measures are taken now offer even less prospect of success than before. Nevertheless, I shall consider it my duty to move for their help.'" Several correspondents at St. Petersburg send out telegrams—censored, of course—to the effect that Russia, Japan and England agree as to their policy in China, their interests dominating there. General Orloff, a brilliant soldier, has been appointed chief of staff of the Russian forces in China. The Shanghai correspondent of the Express, cabling on July 7, says: "The Russian, French and German admirals have had a long conference. They expressed themselves as averse to seeing large Japanese forces landed in China in advance of the other powers."

Entertainments. THEATER. One Week, commencing MONDAY, July 9, Alabama Troubadours. Every Afternoon at 3, Evenings at 8. Admission, 10 Cents. CONCERT IN PARK, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS. ATWATER'S ORCHESTRA, ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN. Free Fireworks Every Friday Night. BRANFORD DRIVING PARK, BRANFORD, CONN. NEXT MEETING, JULY 25 and 26. A Grand Attraction will be announced next week. Excursions. Finest Day Resort on Long Island Sound. THE STEAMER JOHN H. STARIN, CAPTAIN McALLISTER, Will commence her regular trips to this beautiful island Saturday, July 7th. Every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. During the season, leaving New Haven, from Brown street dock, at 8:30 a. m., sharp, and Glen Island at 4 p. m. The attractions at the island are well known, but we will mention those superior Dinners, Glen Island Clubhouses, Little Germany, Boatage, Bathing, Fishing, Villages, and Educated Seals. Daily Concerts at the Grand Pavilion, and other attractions that go to make up a first-class pleasure resort. Fare, round trip, 75c; one way, 50c; children, 25c. Between 5 and 12 round trip, 40c. Free for dancing on the boat. No liquor allowed on the boat, which is a sufficient guarantee that ladies and children need not fear intoxication. C. H. FISHER, Agent. As to Drugs and Medicines. When you need them you need them promptly; you want them right, both as to quality and preparation. See us and see us when in need of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Apothecaries Hall, 662 CHAPEL ST. LADIES' OXFORD TIES. WE ARE SHOWING LADIES' TAN AND BLACK VICI PATENT LEATHER AND RUSSIA CALF OXFORDS at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Men's Oxfords. FROM \$1.50 to \$3.50, ALL STYLES. MISSES' and CHILDREN'S OXFORD TIES and SANDALS, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. COSGROVE'S. Low Prices, Fine Work. BUCKER'S Photo Studio, 707 Chapel Street. It is away ahead of all others in this city for Style, Fine Work, and LOW PRICES. Our Portraits are Large and Good. Only Studio making Photos by Electric Light Evening. Lumber. Rough and dressed, of every description. Also COAL. LOUIS A. MANSFIELD, Successor to Austin Mansfield & Son, 505 GRAND AVENUE, Telephone No. 952—(Barnesville Bridge)



REDUCED PRICES. Boys' Suits, ages 4 to 16, that were \$3.50 and \$4, now \$2.73. And suits that were \$4.50, \$5 and \$6, now \$3.49. STRAW HATS—Any straw hat in our store at one-quarter less than regular prices. Reduced prices on Men's Suits. We'd rather lose a little money than to carry any of this season's goods to another season.

DAVIS AND CO. 815-815 CHAPEL ST. NEW HAVEN, C.



THE MORNING "TUB" should be as bright as a new sapphire—so clean as a white. Crescent Enamel will make it so. Easily applied and easily kept clean. We'll furnish it in all size cuts. THOMPSON & BELDEN, 336-338, 412 State street.

BEST COAL! THE Levi C. Gilbert Co., 114 CHURCH STREET DELIVERED IN BAGS TELEPHONE 361-2.

LITTLE THINGS. Those who make a success in the Wall Paper business look out for the "little things." A most beautiful wall covering may be spoiled by a poor ceiling. The light from a window or door may make the paper have a different look from what the buyer thought it would have. We study the location of the room and not simply the matter of covering the walls. Ask us questions. The Thompson Shop, 68 & 70 Orange St.

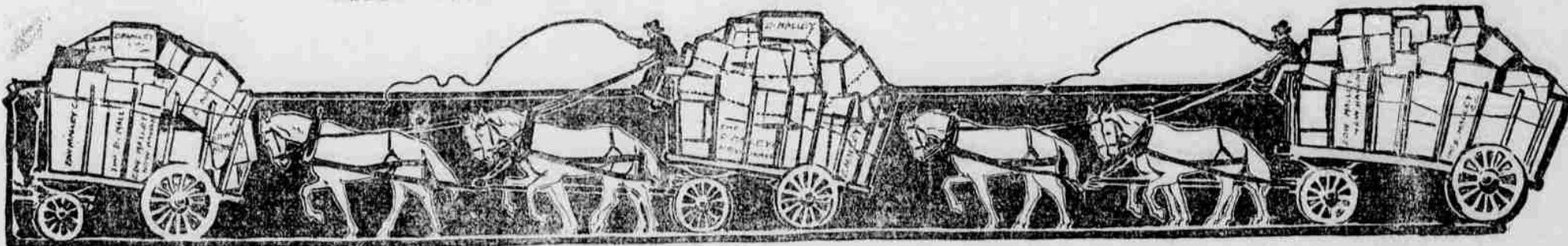


To Repair Broken Articles use Major's Cement Remember MAJORS' RUBBER CEMENT, MAJORS' LEATHER CEMENT.

The People Pronounce It a Success!

Soaps.

Wild Flower soap. Would be good value at 5c. Sale price, 10c cake. Limit of 12 cakes to a customer.
Large cake Castile soap, with sponge. 4c
Kirk's transparent glycerine soap. Regularly 10c. **Sale Price 5c cake**
Allen's and Tappan's complexion powder. Regular price 10c. **Sale Price 2c**
Howell's perfumed ammonia. Regular price 15c. **Sale Price 10c bottle**



Perfumes.

Brown's triple extract odors, Jockey Club and Lilly of the Valley. This is an excellent perfume and sells regularly for 25c oz.
Sale Price 12c oz
Chevalot Frere's Perfumes. Odors—White Rose, Stephanotis, Jockey Club, Crab Apple, Wild Olive, White Lilac, Hyacinth, West End, May Blossoms, Violet, Heliotrope, Peau d'Espagne. It would be hard to find the equal for less than 50c an oz.
Sale Price 25c

Three Floors of Bargains.

Love, Scott & Jaurisch
NOVELTY HATS, CAPS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS.
65 EAST NINTH ST.
New York, June 29, 1899
The E. Malley Co., New Haven
Dear Sir: This is to certify that we will give you our money on your stock of straw hats and cutting goods at remarkably low prices for the United States.
Yours truly,
Love, Scott & Jaurisch

The Milliners' Midsummer Clearing. Hats, Caps and Flowers—Cut.

July and August and September ahead, and such chances of these. But it comes from the dilemma of the great wholesale milliners.

- Boys' and Girls' 50c Caps 25c**
Boys' and girls' Eton caps in plain colors, plaids and checks; also crash and linen caps and tans. These bought in any other way would be 50c. In this sale **At 25c**
Checked linen golf caps and white pique tams. For boys and girls. Regularly we should say 25c. In the sale **At 12 1-2c**
\$2.75 Sailors 98c.
Sailors similar to those which we have sold this season for from \$1.25 to \$2.75. **At 98c**
98c Sailors at 60c.
Sailors similar to which we have sold at 98c. Secured to be sold **At 60c**
Sailors at 10c.
Ladies' sailors in blue, black and white, plain ribbon band. The value is 35c. The **Price is 10c**
Ladies' and misses' sailors, white jumbo braid, silk ribbon band. **At 20c**
- Misses' Sailors,**
Misses' sailors in mixed straws, blue, brown and red. The value is 60c. The sale price is **20c**
Table of Hats at 98c,
Ladies', misses' and children's trimmed hats. A table of everything good, including ready made outing or cycle hats. Have been selling at from \$1.49 to \$3.75. **At 98c**
Table of Hats at 40c.
All our untrimmed hats which have been selling at from 75c to \$3.25. **At 40c**
Table of Hats at 9c.
Untrimmed straw hats for ladies, misses and children, all colors and good styles. Have been selling at from 40c to \$1.25. **At 9c**
French Hats—Pattern Hats.
We simply take this sale as an excuse for reducing the very finest hats we have. The smartest designs from our own designing rooms and the French hats. These have been from \$18 to \$30. **At \$5.00**

Wash Skirts, 50 Per Cent Less Than Cost.

Women's wash skirts, dotted canvass, blue or black, with white dots. Season's price, \$1.75. Sale price, **89c**
100 odd sample wash waists, mostly white, sizes 36 only. Season's prices from \$2 to \$5.75. Sale prices, **\$1.20**

Three Floors of Bargains.

THE KORA COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1898.
525 & 527 BROOME STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF DRESS SHIELDS AND KORA KLASP HOSE SUPPORTER.
New York, June 23, 1900.

Messrs Edward Malley Co.,
New Haven, Conn.

Gentlemen:

In view of our rapidly increasing business on the famous Kiko Antiseptic Dress Shields we have decided to discontinue the manufacture of rubber lined shields and therefore will accept your offer for our stock of rubber shields for your United Manufacture Sale. (Shipment will be made to you in a few days by New Haven Post.)
Yours truly,
THE KORA CO.

K.M. Johnson Pres.

5,000 Pairs Dress Shields at Half.

Not seconds—but perfect in every way.
Lot 1.—Rubber lined linen covered, washable and very desirable shields. Price at regular selling would be 15c. United Mfrs.' sale price, **8c. pair**
Lot 2.—Consists of a light weight rubber lined shield, covered with fine nainsook, 15c. and 19c. is the regular selling price. United Mfrs.' sale price, **10c. pair**

The United Mfrs.' Sale.

It began Saturday morning. It was humming selling from the moment the doors opened till the store closed at 10 night.

On Monday morning it starts in again for a week of what, without exaggeration, is to be a week of the most worthy, most tempting and biggest bargains of many seasons.

We ask you to remember that we are not drawing from an inexhaustible supply. We bought these great stocks, but we cannot duplicate them. Each day sees the disappearance of vast quantities of goods. So that the early part of the week is the time to avoid disappointments.

We shall try to fill every order by mail or otherwise, but cannot, as usual, give guarantees, owing to the unprecedented pressure on every branch of our business.

A Great Midsummer Clearing of Factories and Mills representing a combined capital of more than \$25,000,000.

Children's Dresses One-Fourth Off.

Infants' long dresses made of best quality cambric, lawn or nainsook, with insertions of fine val. lace or trimmings every dainty baby edge. Some are hand finished with tiny tucks and feather stitching. Trimmed skirts or the neatest of hemstitched bottoms adopted for Christening robes. Regular prices of these were from \$1.38 to \$7.50.
Sale Prices 25 per cent. off.

Babies' short dresses, the material is worth more than the price of the ready made garment. A few pretty low neck gulf dresses with Italian val. lace and good embroidery edges. In two or three year sizes only. Others shown are the new waist effects with all over lace or embroidery yokes with little full front, in sizes up to five years. Prices were from \$1.98 to \$6.00.
At 25 per cent. discount.

Every colored dress in stock is to be sold at 25 per cent. off. This means that you can buy children's gingham, lawn, dimity or pique dresses, best quality material, finest workmanship, daintiest trimmings, full regular sizes up to date styles, ready to wear at fully **25 per cent. off.**

A few good hats, caps, and miscellaneous articles are included in the sale offering and are worth taking.

Miscellaneous Muslin Wear Bargains.

Children's White Lawn Aprons, new brotrel shape with narrow lace edging and V of fine embroidery; sizes from 4 to 14 years. **19c**

Children's Gingham and Percale Dresses, one to four years sizes, 25c and 35c quality at **19c**

Ladies' Drawers, eight good styles—heavy tuck edge, with insertion to match broad umbrella founce with lace edge and fine tucking, good plain Fruit of the Loom Cotton with tucks and hemstitching; also hemstitched cambric ruffle drawers and several styles of good embroidery edges, at **21c**

Men's and Women's Umbrellas.

Men's and Women's silk weave umbrellas, \$1.75 quality, at **98c** each.
24 in. umbrellas with paragon frame, congo handle, worth 50c, at **33c** each.

Ladies' Cool Underwear.

Ladies' pure white lisle vests, low neck, sleeveless, lace neck, silk ribbon, 25c quality at **12 1-2c** each.
Ladies' pure white lisle vests, high neck, short or long sleeves or low neck wing sleeves, 25c styles at **18c** each.

Ladies' 19c low neck, sleeveless vests, lisle silk trimmed, at 12 1-2c each.

Children's Light Underwear.

Children's 25c gauze and jersey vests and pants, at **12 1-2c** each.
Children's fast black 1X1 ribbed lisle hose, 25c kind, at **12 1-2c** each.

Ladies' 12 1-2c fast black and tan seamless hose, also polka dots, at 3 for 25c.

Men's Neckwear.

Men's 25c Neckties, band with bow or shield bows, at **12 1-2c** each.

"Connecticut's Greatest Store."

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

Brushes in a Price Rush.

Solid rose, olive and foxwood backs, 9 and 11 rows of genuine French bristles, hard and medium; none worth less than 75c. Others as high as \$1.00. United manufacturers' sale price. **50c**

Solid ebony hair brushes, 9 rows of genuine bristles. Regular price, 49c. United manufacturers' sale price. **37c**

Solid ebony hair brushes, 10 rows of bristles. Regular price, 69c. United manufacturers' sale price. **49c**

Baby brushes, solid ivory backs and soft bristles. Regular price, 29c and 39c. United manufacturers' sale price. **19c**

Long handle bath brushes, 9 rows of bristles. Actual value, 29c. United manufacturers' sale price. **20c**

Nail brushes, ivory backs, 7 rows of bristles. Actual value, 18c and 25c. United manufacturers' sale price. **15c**

Nail scrubs, **2c**
Good clothes brushes, hard wood backs, **6c**

Handkerchiefs—Less Than Half.

500 dozen ladies fine lawn hemstitched handkerchiefs, 1/4 and 1/2 inch hem. Sold generally at 40c each. **Sale Price 20c each**

Ladies' cambric handkerchiefs in neat prints, lace corners and embroidered. Value 70c each. **Sale Price 40c each**

50 dozen odds and ends in ladies' handkerchiefs, embroidered, lace trimmed and scalloped edge, some linen and some lawn, fine goods and worth 12 1/2c to 20c each. **Sale Price 10c each**

50 dozen Ladies' fine linen handkerchiefs in embroidered and lace trimmed, just a bit musced. Retail at from 25c to 35c each. **July Price 19c each**

Men's Handkerchief Chances.
Men's fine prints and white lawn handkerchiefs, 1/2 and 1 inch hem. Value 8c each. **Sale Price 4c each**

Men's Japanette handkerchiefs, deep hemstitched, soft finish, all ready for use. Worth 8c each. **Sale Price 6 for 25c**

Men's lawn hemstitched handkerchiefs, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 inch hem. Regular price 12 1/2c. **At Sale 8c each**

Men's linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 1/2 and 1 inch hem. Worth 17c each. **Sale Price 11c**

A Heap of Notions.

Aluminum thimbles, 2 for 1c
Darning with handles, 2c
60-inch tape measures with metal tips, 1c
Good black linen thread, per spool 1c
Black darning cotton, a dozen, 5c
Flora bone dress stays, a dozen, 5c
Large spool besting cotton, per spool 1c

Black pins, per box, 1c
Bright and dull jet toilet pins, 1 1/2c
3 inches, per paper 2c
Fancy overshot silk frilled garter elastic in garter lengths, 6c
Good black sewing silk, per spool, 1c
25 spools black silk twist for 12c
Nickel safety pins, all sizes, per dozen 2c

De Long style, hooks and eyes, 10 each
2-yard linen curtain laces, 1c
Black brush edge binding, 2c yard (Limit 10 yards to a customer)
Mohair tubular shoe laces, black 1c pair
Gold eye needles, 1c paper
Darning needles, 2c paper

15c Ribbons 8c.

Satin and gros-grain ribbon, good quality, from 2 to 2 1/2 in. wide, big variety of colors, worth 10c and 15c, all **8c** yd.

Summer Furniture.

Couches.
Made for service, covered with velour. Regularly \$5.90.
United Mfrs.' Sale Price \$3.95

Tufted velours covering. Regularly \$8.25.
United Mfrs.' Sale Price \$5.85

Sofa Bed.
Back drops down, making full width bed. Regularly \$19.50.
United Mfrs.' Sale Price \$15.95

Davenport Sofas.
Mahogany finish frame, Persian covering, best steel springs and upholstery. Regularly \$38.50.
United Mfrs.' Sale Price \$22.50

Quarter sawed dark oak frame, Oriental covering, curled hair top and best grade of upholstery. Regularly \$38.50.
United Mfrs.' Sale Price \$29.75

Genuine mahogany frame, richly shaded covering of floral designs. Finest workmanship throughout. Regularly \$35.00.
United Mfrs.' Sale Price \$27.50

Rockers and Odd Pieces.
A lot of manufacturers' samples and close outs. For instance imitation mahogany rocker. Regularly \$5.85.
United Mfrs.' Sale Price \$3.95

Wash Goods Bargains.

Nainsooks.
Checks and plaids. The manufacturers had a lot of short lengths and seconds. We secured all they had at 50c on the \$1.00. You can secure them from us on the same terms. They range in price from 8c to 12 1-2c. Our price for the sale, **5c** yd.

8c Dimities 5c.
Wexford Printed Corded Dimity in a large assortment of patterns were sold all season at 8c. For this sale, **5c** yd.

15c White Lawn 7 1-2c.
White Apron lawns in stripes, checks and plaids. Some only very slightly soiled. Prices range from 10c to 15c. For united manufacturers' sale, **7 1-2c** yd.

Piques at a Third.
White piques with woven colored stripes and plaids. Barony's make, in helle pink, blue, green and gray. Have been retailed all this season at 25c. United manufacturers' sale, **8c** yd.

Auction Bought Percales at Half.
36-inch percales, best quality; some handsome stripes for shirt waists and men's shirts included. Purchased at the Given auction sale in New York, and hence the exceptional price opportunity. Same quality and count as is sold elsewhere at 12 1-2c. United manufacturers' sale, **6 1-4c** yd.

Ginghams.
Anderson's Scotch ginghams, in stripes, plaids and checks. Everyone knows that these retail for 25c, 37 1-2c, and 50c yard. Some in the lot have silk stripes and others are corded. During the united manufacturers' sale or while they last, the price will be down to **12 1-2c** yd.

Prints.
Merrimac indigo blue prints, all perfect goods and fast colors. Regular price, 4 1-2c. For the united manufacturers' sale, **4 1-2c** yd.

Apron Ginghams.
Apron check ginghams in blue and brown checks. A big lot secured at a sacrifice. Regular price, 6c. For united manufacturers' sale, **2 1-2c** yd.

Hammocks.
We have the largest and best assorted line of Palmer's famous hammocks in the city at prices lower than have ever been quoted. We included them in the United Manufacturers' Sale because they are timely offerings. Full size woven hammock with stretcher, in assorted colors. **49c**
Full size woven hammock, with pillow and stretcher. **79c**

Three Floors of Bargains.

Blumenthal & Brown
IMPORTERS OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.
96 & 98 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
New York, June 27th, 1900.
The Edw. Malley Co.,
New Haven, Conn.
Gentlemen:
The invoice enclosed is our acceptance of your offer to close out some lines of our sample stock. While this transaction means a considerable loss to us, we are certain that the values you will be able to offer the New Haven shopping public, will assist in making your July sale a success.
Respectfully,
Blumenthal & Brown

Laces and Embroideries.

- Lace Prices Cut Away.**
5,000 yards fine English torchon lace, edging and insertions. Excellent values all. Worth 5c per yard. **Sale Price 2c per yd**
Oriental, Platt Vals and Point de Paris, laces, edgings and insertions. Worth 10c to 12 1/2c per yard. **Sale Price 4c per yd**
Oriental, Point Venise, Platt Vals and several fancy laces, cream and white. Formerly sold at 17c to 20c per yard. **Sale Price 10c per yd**
12 pieces Point Venise allovers, pretty effects for waists, some of these patterns. Sold \$1.50 and \$1.25 per yard. **Sale Price 89c per yd**
Parasol covers, slightly musced. Formerly retailed at 89c and \$1.00. **Sale Price 69c**
- Fine Embroideries, Fine Prices.**
1,000 yards fine English torchon lace, 1 to 3 inches wide. Worth 6c a yard. **At Sale 3c. per yd**
2,000 yards embroideries 2 to 4 inches wide. Worth 8 to 10c per yard. **Sale Price 6c. per yd**
A few hundred yards of edgings and insertions, excellent values, desirable for shirt waists. Regular prices 10, 12 1/2 and 15c per yard. **Sale Price 8c. per yd**
Fine Hamburgs, edgings and insertions. Worth 17c to 20c a yard. **Sale Price 12 1-2c. per yd**
Cambric and Nainsook edgings in neat designs. Every piece worth from 29c to 39c. **Sale Price 19c per yd**
Cambric and Nainsook allovers, so desirable for gumps, sleeves, yokes and shirt waists. Worth 60c to 80c yard. **Sale Price 39c per yd**

Ladies' Neckwear—Price Concessions

The letter shows why such prices as follow can be possible. It might be hard to believe without such proof.

- 50 dozen samples of fine imported mul mul, with open work, lace and embroidered, neat tucks and fine ruffles, very beautiful goods in wide, medium and narrow widths. Generally retail at 39c to \$1.00 each. **United Mfrs.' Sale Price 21c each**
- Cream Venise lace bars, pretty effects, go twice around the neck, are the regular 50c goods. **United Mfrs.' Sale Price 25c each**
- Windsor scarf, plain and fancy designs. Value 25c to 33c. **United Mfrs.' Sale Price 21c each**
- White pique stocks, polka dot, embroidered in blue, red and black. The 50c kind. **United Mfrs.' Sale Price 25c each**
- Silk string ties, all colors, regular 19c lines. **Going at 10c each**
- Pompadour ruffs, made of fine Liberty silk, regular \$1.50 ruffs. **United Mfrs.' Sale Price 79c**
- Embroidered top collars, 25 dozen only. Former prices regular 15c to 25c each. **Sale Price 9c each**

Three Floors of Bargains.

NEW YORK, June 28th, 1900.
The LOUIS COMPANY,
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
106 FRANKLIN STREET.
The Edw. Malley Co.,
New Haven, Conn.
Gentlemen:
Although your offer for the several lots of table Damask, Towels and Crash Towelling is really lower than we should accept, we have decided to take it.
With the bargains you have secured from us in these lots, your sale should be a very successful one in your house-keeping department.
Yours truly,
The Louis Co.

Table Linen, Towels, About Half.

12 1-2c. Huck Towels at 8c.
80 dozen hemmed linen huck Towels. These are manufacturers' seconds, but show only very slight imperfections. They vary in size from 17x32 to 20x42. The regular price of the cheapest one should be 12 1-2c, but there is only a small lot. Early buying gets them at **8c. each**

Napkin Bargains.

Full bleached all linen breakfast Napkins, fast edges, the 89c. kind. The sale price will be 60c. doz. This is a rare opportunity for restaurants and lunch rooms.

"Connecticut's Greatest Store." **THE EDW. MALLEY CO.** "Connecticut's Greatest Store."



NEW HAVEN CONN., MONDAY, JULY 9, 1900

PASTOR'S FAREWELL SERMON

PREACHED AT ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH YESTERDAY MORNING.

Rev. Mr. Fischer's Text "Jesus Christ the Same Yesterday, and To-day and Forever..."

At the Zion German Lutheran church, corner of Davenport avenue and Ward street, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock Rev. Edward H. Fischer, pastor of the church, preached his farewell sermon to the congregation.

He preached a forcible discourse from the text "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever," Hebrews 13, 8. After referring to his ten years' pastorate and thanking the members of the church for their many acts of kindness bestowed upon himself and his family and their devotion to the word of God he spoke in part as follows: "Christ Jesus, the name above all names, not excluding even those of the great prophets, apostles and saints. He the Savior and anointed, His name our consolation and spite. Our consolation: though we are of yesterday and though our days pass away, He remains eternally and we in Him; He remains no congregation and pastor is without sin, in His name we find consolation. In His name we do spite Satan, the world and our flesh, who would, but cannot and shall not prevail against Christ's church. In His name do we finally disdain even the last enemy—death. The large congregation was deeply affected by their pastor's words. He said he hoped the members of the church would give their unequalled support to the new pastor as they had given him their support in the past. After the sermon the Lord's Supper was partaken of by most of the congregation. During the service the choir rendered several songs in an excellent manner. After the services were over the congregation gathered in the ante-room, shook hands with Rev. Mr. Fischer and wished him Godspeed and the best of success in his new field of labor. The voting members of the church had in the meantime assembled for a special meeting, at which Rev. Mr. Fischer was chosen chairman. The secretary stated the purpose of the meeting and Emil Loos was recognized. He stated that at the regular meeting of the church members held July 1 a committee was appointed consisting of Conrad Hofacker, Max Dressler and himself. Mr. Loos, in the absence of Mr. Hofacker, the president of the congregation, who was taken ill the day previous, in a few appropriate words presented Rev. Mr. Fischer with a beautiful engraved testimonial of the members' esteem which had been suitably framed. The testimonial was inscribed in German as follows: "Thren herzlichsten Dank und Anerkennung fuer seine lang-jaehrige Treue und eaelinen Fleies in seinem Amte spricht hermit aus ihrem ehmaligen Seelsorger, Pastor E. H. Fischer, die Deutsch-Ex-Luth. Zionsgemeinde zu New Haven, Conn. "El, du frommer und getreuer Knecht! Matth. 25, 21."

The engraving of the testimonial was the work of Teacher Max Dressler and reflects great credit on his abilities in that direction. Rev. Mr. Fischer will be installed as pastor of the German Lutheran church in Danbury next Sunday morning by Rev. Mr. Beyer of Brooklyn, who will be assisted by several other ministers. Quite a number from the Zion church in this city will attend the installation. After Wednesday and until a new pastor is secured by the Zion church the affairs of the congregation will be in charge of Rev. Samuel Glaser, pastor of St. John's German Lutheran church, Meriden.

REV. F. P. WILHELM INSTALLED As Pastor of the Zion Lutheran Church in Bridgeport Last Evening. Rev. F. P. Wilhelm of Cleveland, O., who resigned the pastorate of the English Lutheran church in that city to accept the call extended to him by the Zion German Lutheran church of Bridgeport, was installed as pastor of that church at 7 o'clock last evening by Rev. Edward H. Fischer, pastor of the Zion Lutheran church, New Haven, who was assisted by Rev. Samuel Glaser, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, Meriden. The church was filled to overflowing and the service was a very impressive one. Rev. Mr. Wilhelm comes highly recommended, he having been pastor of one of the largest Lutheran churches in the west. He is said to be a very forcible preacher and no doubt the congregation in Bridgeport will grow under his pastorate.

ADMIRAL FOOTIE NIGHT

Big Meeting Held Saturday Night—Will Send Away Flags.

At the meeting of Admiral Footie post, G. A. R., Saturday evening, a report was read concerning the work of Lafayette post of New York, in sending 250 flags to the Philippine islands for presentation to the schools. The report was written by Colonel John W. French, a friend of Major Alben.

A general order from the national headquarters relating to the campment in August at Chicago, was read. It is expected that about twenty-five veterans from this city will attend.

RUSSELL—LOWE

Cards have been received announcing the marriage, on Wednesday, July 4, in Nebraska, of R. Shelton Russell, formerly of this place, to Miss Ethel A. Lowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lowe of that place.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Death of Mrs. Clerk, Wife of Owen Clerk.

Winifred Clerk, the wife of Owen Clerk, died Saturday afternoon at her home, 51 Bishop street, after a long illness with heart trouble, which she bore with patient Christian resignation. During the last four days of her life her death was expected at any moment. She was a faithful, devoted wife and mother and her death will be greatly mourned. She leaves besides her husband, who was for many years a valued employe of the New Haven Clock company, one son, Mr. Clerk, of the well known firm of Clerk & McDonald, and three daughters, viz. Mrs. John Shanley, residing on State street, foot of Pearl street; Miss Clerk, who resided home with her parents, and another, who is a Sister of Mercy, who was frequently at her mother's bedside during her last illness. The funeral service will take place at St. Joseph's church, Lawrence street, to-morrow morning.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF MISS ALICE GALLAGHER.

The funeral of Miss Alice Gallagher, sister of John Gallagher, was very largely attended Saturday morning from her late residence, 61 Pearl street, and later from St. Mary's church. At the solemn high mass of requiem Rev. Father Kelly was celebrant, Rev. Father Gilroy was deacon, Rev. Father Heffernan was sub-deacon. Rev. Father Lilly was also present, and assisted in singing the impressive Gregorian chant. The music was unusually fine. The full choir, composed of Miss Sullivan, Madame Oertel, Mr. Lautenbach and John Kelly. Miss Gallagher who, with her brother, John Gallagher, has resided on Pearl street for several years, belonged to one of the oldest and most respected Catholic families in this city. Her life was most edifying, and was devoted to her religion, her duty, her family and friends. She was a member of the third order of St. Dominic, and in death wore its full robes. Many beautiful flowers covered the casket. The bearers were John Murphy, Thomas Cunningham, Augustus Maher, Daniel O'Bannon, John Logan and Thomas Fogarty. James O'Connor assisted in carrying the floral tributes. The interment was in St. Bernard's cemetery, and Mr. Sisk had charge of the arrangements.

FUNERAL OF MISS MARY RADIGAN.

The funeral of the late Miss Mary Radigan was attended yesterday morning by many friends from her late residence, 12 William street, and later from St. Patrick's church, where a solemn mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father Russell. The Gregorian mass was sung by the choir, Professor Brennan was organist, and at the offertory Miss Josephine Conway sang very sweetly "Ave Maria." Miss Mary F. Radigan was the daughter of Mrs. Catherine and the late John Radigan. Her widowed mother, her sister and Miss Bessie Radigan, and her two brothers, John and James Radigan, the former ex-secretary of St. Patrick's Y. M. T. A. have the sincere sympathy of all in their affliction. She had been for a long time with Rogowski & Co., 824 Chapel street, Albert Rogowski and family, and the attached and employes of the firm attended the funeral, and also sent exquisite floral tributes, including a massive wreath of choice flowers. The bearers were Mr. Ross, J. Ross, Mr. McCormack, F. Bourke and F. and W. Keys. The flower bearers were Messrs. Kelly and Ford. The interment was in St. Lawrence cemetery. F. & M. Flynn of Grand avenue had charge of the arrangements.

VALUED HARTFORD BUSINESS MAN — WAS ONCE IN BUSINESS IN NEW HAVEN.

Abraham Hollander, who died at his home on Ann street, Hartford, late Saturday afternoon, had been ailing with kidney trouble about three months. Mr. Hollander retired from active business in January, 1896. He was engaged in the dry goods business in New York City, and then he moved to New Haven, where he established a millinery and fancy goods business. He remained in New Haven until 1848, when he went to Hartford. Mr. Hollander was a member of St. John's lodge of Masons, and had been president of the congregation Beth Israel and a member of its board of trustees. Mr. Hollander leaves three sons, Sam, William and Samuel, and the following daughters: Mrs. A. Goodman of New York, Mrs. L. Mayer of the city, Mrs. L. Sonn and Mrs. I. Sonn of New York, and Mrs. S. Eschwege of Greenport, L. I. He was a man very highly esteemed by all, and was one of the oldest and most successful business men of Hartford. The funeral services were held yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Elkin, rabbi of the congregation Beth Israel of Hartford, officiated.

AMUSED THE CROWD.

Live Trolley Wire on Grand Avenue Saturday Evening.

A live trolley wire broke loose on Grand avenue Saturday night about 6:30 o'clock, made things very lively for awhile and amused a crowd of spectators. The trolley wire of the Fair Haven and Westville road pulled out as it socket just below State street and as it tumbled the sprinkled cobble stones emitted flashes of light and sheets of flame, with a burning and hissing sound. The electric patrol was called and after the current was cut out the wire was replaced in the socket. Scarcely had the repairs been made when the wire pulled out of the opposite side of the socket, and another spitting, fuming and sizzling ensued, but it was soon squelched by the men with the rubber gloves. During the blockade, which lasted but an hour or two, the cars were shunted over the cut-out.

ENTER WITHOUT CONDITIONS

LIST OF THOSE WHO WILL COME TO FALE NEXT FALL.

List of Unconditioned Students is as Large as That of Other Years—Examinations Taken in Many Cities—Andover, Taft and Hill School Send the Largest Number.

Professor William Beebe of Yale has completed a list of those students who will enter the academic department of the university this fall without conditions, having successfully passed the twenty examinations. The examinations for entrance were taken in a number of cities and towns in the United States, chiefly in the places where there are large preparatory schools. The list of those entering without conditions is as large as the average. The complete list of students, the places of examinations and the schools where the students prepared is as follows: Albany—Garfield, Albany academy; A. W. Gray, Williston seminary; W. L. Peitz, Albany academy; C. E. Taylor, St. Paul's, Concord. Andover—W. D. Clark, Phillips academy; D. T. Farnham, Phillips academy; D. B. Green, Phillips academy; B. H. Hirsch, Phillips academy; E. S. Paine, Phillips academy; L. P. Reed, Phillips academy; C. N. Sheldon, Phillips academy. Cincinnati—A. I. Strauss, Franklin school.

Cleveland—Fayette Brown, university school; H. C. Douglas, university school; A. J. Rice, Oberlin academy. Concord—C. E. Adams, St. Paul's school; T. L. Davis, St. Paul's school; F. D. Dodge, St. Paul's school; A. B. Gregory, St. Paul's school; D. R. Noyes, St. Paul's school; G. B. Winston, St. Paul's school. Easthampton—R. B. Eggleston, Williston academy. Exeter—Paul Schaffert, Phillips academy. Kansas City—R. W. Merrill, Central high school; G. H. Mulford, Central high school. Lakeville—H. L. Griggs, Hotchkiss school; T. C. Marsh, Hotchkiss school; A. H. Olmsted, Hotchkiss school; P. B. Welles, Hotchkiss school. Lawrenceville—M. S. Damon, L. K. Walbridge, Justus Wilson. Louisville—T. L. Jefferson, W. R. Kinney. Milwaukee—Harry Glickenstein, A. P. Lovejoy. New Haven—H. L. Agard, South Manchester high school; F. B. Bartlett, South Manchester high school; O. M. Bigelow, Westminster school; Malcolm Burke, Hillhouse high school; J. H. Brewster, Hartford high school; T. F. Burke, Hartford high school; H. F. Burgess, Hillhouse high school; N. S. Campbell, Providence high school; R. E. Chandler, Newton high school; H. W. Eales, Bridgeport high school; P. E. Ervil, Hotchkiss school; C. S. Flinders, Maiden high school; Philip Goodell, Montclair high school; S. B. Hemingway, Taft school; R. T. Hill, Williston academy; E. T. Hiscox, Maiden high school; P. E. Howland, St. George's school; J. W. Knox, Hartford high school; G. E. Nichols, Hillhouse high school; H. W. Reynolds, Middletown high school; J. W. Roberts, Hartford high school; E. B. Seelye, Gunnery school; H. H. Tridwell, Hillhouse high school; Aaron Wittstein, Bridgeport high school.

New York—R. S. Childs, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; C. O. Hull, Leads school; B. Q. Meyer, Irving school; J. E. Miller, Berkeley school; C. D. Ostrom, Morse and Rogers school; A. K. Porter, Browning's school; D. F. Sicher, Sach's institute; J. W. Sidenberg, Columbia grammar school. Norwich—E. P. Dennis, Norwich academy; E. P. Rudd, Norwich academy. Pittsburg—C. M. Anderson, Shady Side academy; Alexander Gordon, Shady Side academy; J. H. Holmes, Shady Side academy. Pittsfield—Julius Rockwell, Pittsfield high school. Pottstown—J. A. Grambach, Hill school; W. M. Crane, Hill school; M. B. Hill, Hill school; J. L. Houghteling, Hill school; J. B. Huff, Hill school; E. B. Reynolds, Hill school; W. S. Slade, Hill school. St. Paul—D. C. Bunn, Taft school; E. J. Clapp, St. Paul's high school; Sing Sing—C. H. Snell, Holbrook school. Southboro—C. A. Esty, Framingham high school. Springfield—C. S. Jacobs, Springfield high school. Stamford—W. D. Hart, Stamford high school. Utica—T. H. Reardon, Utica preparatory school. Washington—F. C. Colston, Lawrenceville school. Watertown—C. E. Goddich, Taft school; C. E. Smith, Taft school; Lathrop Smith, Taft school; B. M. Warren, Taft school.

PERSONAL JOTTINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shepard will leave the city the last of July and will spend the month of August at the Fort Griswold house, New London. The rest of their time they will summer at Madison. The wedding of Harry Hagemeyer of last year's sophomore class at Yale and Miss Charlotte Whiting will take place at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives in New York on Wednesday. Mrs. Theodore A. Hagemeyer will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Butler Duncan, who has taken the Gilbert cottage. Harry Hagemeyer will give his bachelor dinner this evening at the Golf club in New York. Miss Lily Oelrichs and Miss Nancy Rives are to be the bridesmaids, Frederick Hagemeyer the best man, and the two ushers are college chums, young McCormick of Chicago and Howard Boeck of Brooklyn. The wedding breakfast will be served on the lawn. A. C. Hendrick, ex-major of New Haven and ex-chief of the New Haven fire department, has returned home from a week's stay at Block Island. Mr. Hendrick is president of the Twelfth Connecticut Regimental association and is now serving his fourth consecutive term in that office. Yesterday's New York Tribune says in its personal column: "The death of Pringle Mitchell at Rye last week called forth only a few paragraphs, and yet there were many who were not yet known. This generation has almost forgotten Donald G. Mitchell, his father, and comparatively few read 'The Reveries of a Bachelor' now. In his day it was one of the books which every one had in his library. Donald G. Mitchell was one of the first writers on social topics of his day. Before the writer is a copy of 'The Reveries,' one of Donald G. Mitchell's first books, a collection of sketches of fashionable life in New York, at Saratoga, Sharon Springs and Newport fifty years ago. They are in the form of letters to a weekly newspaper, and they are still amusing. Donald G. Mitchell is living, quite an old man, at his farm, near New Haven. Pringle Mitchell, who was a successful business man, was his only son, and there were a number of daughters. At one time Pringle Mitchell belonged to a number of clubs, but he was always a bit reserved and shy. He left a widow, who was a Miss Moyer." Mrs. W. R. Tyler and daughter of this city are spending a few days at Norfolk, Conn. Rev. W. A. Nichols of Cheshire occupied the pulpit at the First Baptist church, Southington, yesterday morning. Mrs. George Maltby and Miss Maltby are at Washington, Conn., for the summer. Mrs. Caroline Bushnell Bassett, who has been studying for some time with Thomas G. Shepard, will play the organ at the Church of the Redeemer during the month of August while Mr. Shepard is away on his vacation. Miss Bassett, who is a niece of Ericsson Bushnell, is a musician of more than usual ability. Mrs. H. D. Crossley, who recently resigned her position as head teacher in Strong school, entertained a party of teachers at one of her cottages at Madison Friday. The party included Miss Nellie H. Story, Miss Evelyn V. Rockwell, Miss Emily M. DeForest, Mrs. Elizabeth Welsharth, Miss Carolyn Merchant, Miss Sarah Wright and Miss Katherine Hart. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Beach have gone to Redding for a few days, where they are the guests of Miss Rebecca Beach at her summer home there. Mrs. C. Boyce of 52 Pearl street is visiting her sister in Tenany, N. J., for two weeks. Miss Peck, Miss Beagle Hooker and the Messrs. Hooker are summering at Kinno, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Welch of 228 Prospect street are spending the summer at East River, Conn. S. G. Bassett, who is connected with the office of the consul general from Havt to America, was the guest of Editor Street in Southington last Friday.

A death of last week recalled pictures of another son in the southern element of New York society. It was that of Colonel David Urquhart of New Orleans, who died at Saratoga. Colonel Urquhart was the father of Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress. To a sympathetic listener he would talk for hours on her talents, her beauty, her devotion and the promise of her childhood. Colonel Urquhart came from an excellent southern family and was a gentleman to boot. He inherited plantations and slaves, and married one of the wealthiest young women in the English speaking set in New Orleans. She was Miss Augusta Slocomb. Her family had come from Connecticut, and many of her relatives, notably the Palmers, now live in New York. She was one of three children. A sister married Dr. Richardson of New York, and she was present, and a brother, Cutbush Slocomb, the daughter of James I. Day of Stonington and a sister of Mrs. Edward Townsend of New York city. Colonel Urquhart after the civil war had many financial vicissitudes, and at one time imperilled the fortunes of his mother-in-law and sister-in-law and a great many people in New Orleans in a bank failure of which he was president. He was not a business man, but it was delightful to get him to talk of other days in that slow, measured voice which his daughter inherited. The Messrs. Porter of Hillhouse avenue are at Glen Springs, Watkins, N. Y., for the summer. Arthur Webb, formerly with the Hoggson & Pettus company, is now connected with the Lee & Osborn company as salesman. Professor John Wurts and family have gone to Bayonne City, N. J., for the summer. Architect C. E. Berger has drawn plans for a new brick building to be erected on Whalley avenue, corner Sperry street, for F. Fusco. It will be 27x48, and will have a store and two tenements. Dr. J. W. Seaver and family of 25 Lynwood street have gone to Chautauque. Colonel J. E. Head, U. S. A., and Mrs. Head and Frazier D. Head, who were visiting Mrs. Head's sister, Miss Aphrothorp on Sachem street, during commencement, have gone to Greylock Inn, at Williamstown for a few weeks. Mrs. George and Charles Webb of Newark, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James D. Goodwin of 23 Edwards street. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge and family at Stockbridge, Mass., and Mrs. Rogers and Miss Trowbridge will sail from Europe for New York on the 14th of this month. Professor Lewis O. Brastow and family are at Castine, Me., where they regularly spend their summers. Whether the army is named after the famous general from Ohio or out of respect to John Cox, in whose place they yearly banquet, is not known. Donald Porter of this city is the guest of his uncle, Wallace Porter, in Higganum. Mrs. A. A. Dowler of Norwich is visiting friends in this city.

WALLINGFORD HAPPENINGS

LOCOMOTIVE DISABLED AT NORTH HAVEN YESTERDAY.

Two Passenger Trains Delayed—Wallingford Defeats New Britain at Golf—A Reduction in the Price of Ice.

The 7:47 express and the 8:29 train going south were delayed at this station about twenty minutes on account of the engine on Conductor Barry's extra freight being disabled down near the North Haven line. The down trains crossed over here on the up track and went as far as the sand pit and crossed on the right track again. The freight train was later in the evening shoved down to New Haven by a freight engine that came from Hartford about 10 o'clock. The 8:28 train up was over an hour late. The New Britain Golf club was defeated Saturday on the east side links by the Wallingford team by a score of 16 to 10. The game of ball between the Wallingford and a picked team scheduled for Saturday afternoon was given up on account of the weather. There was a beautiful rainbow late Saturday afternoon. E. M. Daly leaves to-day for Atlantic City to attend the national convention of the Order of Elks. James D. Leonard returned last evening from a few days' vacation trip to Bridgeport and other points of interest. Frank Shipman has gone to Williamsburg, Penn., to accept a position as civil engineer on the Reading railroad. The Higgins-Rodgers company's plant will start up this morning. Assistant Town Clerk Henry Martin leaves this week for a sojourn at Indian Neck. An important special meeting of Simpson Hook and Ladder company is called for this evening. Miss Emma Lewis will spend her vacation in August at Block Island. It has been decided by the committee in charge from the St. Paul's vestry and the guild to have the reception to Rev. J. E. Wildman to-morrow evening at the rectory on South Main street. Music during the evening will be furnished by the opera house orchestra. The reception is not only for the members of St. Paul's parish but a general invitation is extended to all the people of the town to attend the reception. The committee in charge include from the vestry Benjamin Hall, C. H. Tibbitts, M. K. Thomas, W. N. Mix, William Hodgkinson; from the guild, Mrs. L. M. Hubbard, Mrs. W. F. Lane, Mrs. W. Williams, Mrs. R. S. Austin, Mrs. H. W. Andrews. The occasion will be on account of the thirtieth anniversary of Rev. Mr. Wildman's pastorate here. The Wallingford Ice company has sent out cards to its patrons announcing a reduction in the price of ice for the season. This company is not controlled by the Croker-Van Wyck democratic ice trust of New York. The prices are forty cents a hundred for family trade, twenty-five cents for stores, saloons, etc., and twenty cents for markets.

LOCALLY FAMOUS.

Madison Man Arrested by Order of Health Officers. Madison, July 7.—Grand Juror Charles Socrates Stannard was before Justice Hull yesterday on the charge of maintaining a nuisance. The defendant is one of the best known men in the county and serves with a grand jury for years. Every one in town calls him "Old Sock" Stannard. He lives in North Madison and conducts a fat rendering establishment which has caused many complaints. He carts dead horses to his place and apparently employs none of the modern methods of reducing the carcasses to fat. His neighbors say that he feeds the refuse to his hogs and his farm is the most unsanitary place for miles around. Many complaints were made to the health authorities and Stannard was ordered to clean his establishment by County Health Officer Hoadley. He ignored the order and was arrested. Justice Hull's court room was crowded when the old grand juror was brought in to answer to the charge of refusing to obey an order of the health officer. The case went over until next Friday when all the witnesses will be in court ready to testify against the accused.

GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Another Italian Celebrates His Recovery from Illness in This Way. A fire works display of considerable magnitude on the green Saturday night was due, it is said, to the thankfulness of an Italian who had been cured of an illness and was following the example of the now famous Antonio Murtillo, who celebrates fireworks annually and celebrates mass in the Italian church. As a matter of fact, there was a difference of opinion as to why the celebration was carried on. A member of the Olympia marine band, which was playing on the bandstand, said that they had been engaged by a barber at the corner of East street and Grand avenue. His name is Amato Mariano and he lives at 88 Haven street. It was said that Mariano has lived in the city for eleven years and had been quite sick with an affection of the liver; he was in a hospital for three months and left it cured a year ago, and as a token of gratitude gave this celebration. Under these representations a permit was granted. Other Italians, however, when asked the cause of the celebration replied that it was put up by a New York Italian who had bid for the Fourth of July contract, but as he had been thrown down by the Savin Rock people he desired to show New Haven people what he could do in the way of fireworks. If such was the idea the affair was a success, for the fireworks rivaled the city's display on the national holiday.

MILFORD.

July 8.—A sociable will be given by the Plymouth church ladies on Wednesday evening at the Furman cottage at Woodmont. Clam chowder will be served from 6 to 8. Ice cream and cake will be for sale in the evening. If stormy on Wednesday the sociable will be held on Thursday. The Tuesday Afternoon club will meet at the home of Mrs. Charlotte Nettleton on Prospect street July 10. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of Brooklyn, N. Y., are stopping at Mrs. Della Baldwin's.

Mrs. Jane Currow and Miss Julia Mallett have returned to their homes after a short visit with Mrs. Charles Bristol. Mr. and Mrs. Grover of West Main street have moved from here to Providence. Mrs. Ida Stormont of West Haven is visiting relatives here. Harry Bristol of Wallingford is spending his vacation in town. The funeral services of Sheron L. Baldwin, a former resident of this place, who died suddenly at his home in Bridgeport on Thursday morning, were held at his late residence, 72 Liberty street, on Saturday afternoon. The interment was in the Milford cemetery. Mrs. Nathan Gregory has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Blakely. A lawn party and social under the auspices of the ladies of the First church will be held on the parsonage lawn from 4 until 10 o'clock Wednesday, July 11. If stormy the event will take place the next evening. Ice cream and cake will be for sale. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey of New York, who have been visiting Collin Campbell, have returned home. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cornwall are at their cottage at Woodmont for the summer. Father Flannery is enjoying his vacation in Canada. Mrs. William A. Angur and sons of Brooklyn are visiting her mother, Mrs. E. B. Baldwin. Rev. H. H. Morse of the First church will take a vacation in the month of August. Mr. George W. Tibbals, who has been visiting in Montclair, N. J., has returned home. The Messrs. Ayres and Miss Cotter of New Canaan are spending their summer vacation at Mrs. Fisher's on High street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Will be Held at the Tabernacle, Crescent Beach, July 17 to 20.

A Sunday School Institute, under the joint auspices of the Connecticut Sunday School association, and the Baptist Bible School Union, will be held in the Tabernacle, Crescent Beach, beginning Tuesday, July 17, and ending Friday, July 20. The exercises will open at ten o'clock Tuesday morning with a praise service, W. H. Hall, president of the Connecticut Sunday School association, presiding. During the forenoon there will be a "Bible Exposition," by Rev. S. L. Blake, D. D., of New London, a primary hour, subject "The Primary Teacher," conducted by Miss Frances S. Walkley, of New Haven, and a conference on "Personal Preparation of the Teacher," conducted by W. E. Hall, West Hartford. In the afternoon Rev. J. S. Lyon, of Bristol, will conduct a conference on "The Teacher as Example in Conduct." Professor C. S. Beardslee, of the Hartford Theological seminary, will deliver an address, taking for his subject "Essentials in Teaching," and the meeting will close with a praise service. The address of the evening, "Sacrifices in Service," will be delivered by Rev. I. L. Wood, Ph. D., of Norwich. Rev. C. A. Piddock, field secretary, Baptist state convention, will preside at the Wednesday services, which will include: Bible exposition, by Rev. John K. Adams, presiding elder New Haven district; Primary hour, subject "Child Nature," conducted by Miss Walkley; conference, "Supplemental Work," conducted by George S. Deming, general secretary; address, "Essentials in Teaching," Human Deficiency—A Study of Moral Ruln, by Professor C. S. Beardslee, and the usual prayer services. On Thursday Rev. J. S. Lyon, president of the Baptist Bible School Union, will preside, and the speakers will be Rev. H. A. Davenport, of Bridgeport; Miss Frances S. Walkley; H. R. Taylor, chairman of the executive committee, Connecticut Sunday School association; Professor C. S. Beardslee, and Rev. Harold Pattison of Hartford. On Friday, the closing day, George S. Deming, general secretary of the Connecticut Sunday School association, will preside over the exercises. The morning session will open at ten o'clock with a praise service, followed by Bible exposition by Rev. Allyn K. Foster, of New Haven. The primary hour will be conducted by Miss Walkley, and at 11:45 there will be a meeting of the Connecticut Sunday School association to consider auxiliary organization. In the afternoon Professor Beardslee will deliver an address on "The Essentials in Teaching," Human Glory—A Study of Moral Triumph, and the closing praise and prayer service will be conducted by J. Harry Crossley, of Bridgeport.

TO COST \$15,000.

Gunshop Enlargement in Derby. If plans now in contemplation are carried out the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company, will shortly begin the erection of an addition to their plant here. The new building is to be used to manufacture cartridge cases. The material for these cases is now put up in the Frankford arsenal in Philadelphia, by men in the company's own employ and shipped here for finishing. It is proposed to do the whole work here in the new building. The new building will be about 100x40 feet, two stories high. It will join onto the No. 5 building, and be built of wood and iron. The end wall of No. 5 will be knocked out and thus give room to swing a big crane, which it has been impossible to do heretofore. New machinery to cost about \$10,000 will be installed and the whole outfit will reach \$15,000 or \$16,000.—Derby News.

DEATH OF GEORGE B. CROFUT.

George B. Crofut, aged eighty-six, farmer, an old and well known resident of Middletown, died at his home there at 5 a. m. Saturday. Services were held at the house by the Rev. J. W. Ellsworth at 3 p. m. yesterday. The interment will take place at State Plains, near Bethel, to-day. Mr. Crofut leaves two sons and a widow.

MISS JENNINGS HONORED.

Admitted to the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. The many friends of Miss Mara S. Jennings of Shelton and those who have heard her when she appeared as elocutionist at the different functions, public and private, in this vicinity, will be pleased to learn that she has been admitted to the American Academy of Dramatic Arts of New York city. Miss Jennings' success came from the fact that while reciting before a New Haven audience it chanced that President Sargent of the academy was one of the audience. He was so favorably impressed that he aided her in getting admission to the academy.

LATEST FAIR HAVEN NEWS

DELIGHTFUL ANNUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

Of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church—Strong School Graduating Class to Picnic at Mansfield's Grove—Visiting Clergymen in Several Local Pulpits Yesterday.

The annual picnic of the Sunday school of the Grand Avenue Congregational church was held at Mansfield's Grove Saturday. Five carloads of excursionists went down, leaving from in front of the church at 9 a. m. It was a very hot day, but in the grove, fanned by the breezes from the sea, the day passed very enjoyably. There were games, a first class picnic dinner and the picnic was a great success throughout. John J. Siebert and family of Waterbury, are visiting his brother, Constable Frederick Siebert of Exchange street. The visitors will make frequent trips to the shore during their stay. James P. Pierpont and family of New Britain are occupying a cottage at Savin Rock. His brother, General W. H. Pierpont, went down yesterday to stay with them two months. Fred Moulthrop, Miss Imogene Moulthrop and Miss Mabel Gillespie of New York city, are visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Jacobs of Saltonstall avenue, and will remain for two weeks. On Thursday about forty members of the class of 1900, Strong school, will go on a picnic to Mansfield Grove. Mrs. Alva H. Grammis of Front street has returned from Baltimore after a stay of several weeks with relatives. She has been in poor health, but is now greatly improved. At the corner of Grand avenue and East Pearl street a new hydrant has been put in. It was much needed in that locality. The semi-annual meeting of the Home council, No. 3, Brotherhood of Relief, will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at 91 Grand avenue. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hill of Wolcott street are visiting relatives in Utica, N. Y. Their daughter, Miss Mamie Hill is visiting in Guilford. Miss Eva DeMaty of Perkins street is visiting in Hartford. George Linsley of Quinipiac avenue is stopping with his family at Coesey Beach. The draw of the new Chapel street bridge is still open, and several boys have established a hot ferry, charging five cents for each passenger transported. The people will watch with interest the contest between the Berlin Bridge company and the city. A meeting is to be held on the evening of July 16 in the rooms of Quinipiac club, I. O. H., to arrange for a state Neoplaton day and gathering at the shore in August. There is about 12,000 members of the order in the state and there is prospect of such an outing would be largely attended. Case & Belden, grocers, have bought out the store of Dwight Allen, Poplar and Exchange streets. Mr. Allen had been in business many years and retired on account of poor health. Rev. F. E. Snow of the First Congregational church, Guilford preached in exchange with Rev. Alex. F. Irvine of the Second church yesterday evening. The pulpit of the Grand Avenue Congregational church was supplied yesterday by Rev. Dr. A. B. Chalmers of Saginaw, Mich., and Rev. Dr. Mitchell who is spending a part of his vacation in Michigan, preached in Dr. Chalmers' pulpit. Rev. Horace Hall Buck of Foxboro, Mass., preached in the morning at St. James' church. The second in the series of short vespers services was held at the Grand avenue Baptist church last evening. Rev. Mr. Stone preaching in the series of "Old Stories With Modern Application." For the past two Sundays there has been quite a change in the make-up of the choir of the Grand Avenue Baptist church. Earl F. Johnson has played the organ, and the regular organist, M. J. Barnes, sang tenor in the absence of Harry V. Santry. Bertis Diver, who has sung bass, has gone to his home in New York state, and his place is being filled by Harry Knowles. The Sunday school of the Baptist church has decided to hold its annual picnic at Mansfield's Grove Wednesday of next week. The ladies of this church will give an ice cream festival on the church lawn Wednesday evening.

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MORMONS IN MEXICO.

PROSPEROUS SETTLEMENT THERE WHERE

Polygamy is Practiced Without Interruption.

The Mormons are settling in northern Mexico, and are growing prosperous in the colonies which they have planted. There are now nearly five thousand of them in northern Sonora and northwestern Chihuahua. There is a steady stream of emigration from Utah, and the colonies are rapidly increasing in the number of their population.

The enactment of laws in the United States against polygamy brought the first Mormon immigration to Mexico. When plural marriage was pronounced illegal there were many Mormons who preferred to leave Utah rather than surrender any of their religious principles or relinquish any of their wives. Mexico appeared to them an inviting country in which to settle, provided they could secure the assurance they needed from the Mexican government.

The proposal of the Mormons to settle in northern Mexico met with instant encouragement, since they were known to be industrious and thrifty, and well adapted to the work of developing a new country. Mexico wished to encourage them particularly because they were agriculturists. Mining companies and ranchmen especially welcomed them because they would readily supply the camps and cattle haciendas with provisions and farm products, formerly imported at considerable cost.

The country into which they removed was practically a wilderness. Here and there were large ranches, with now and then a mining camp. There were a few Mexican villages, at intervals of fifty or a hundred miles. The country was arid, treeless and uninviting, except in the valleys, where a rich soil only needed irrigation and cultivation to return ample crops of fruits and cereals.

The first colony was planted in 1889 and called Colonia Juarez. It was established in the valley of the Casas Grandes River, sixteen miles from the old Mexican town of Casas Grandes, the present terminus of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad, constructed in 1897. The settlers arrived from Utah in covered wagons. They lived in tents until they dug irrigation ditches and made their first crop. Then they began to erect their homes. Besides their teams and camping utensils and a few agricultural implements they had nothing but muscle and religious enthusiasm. At that time the nearest railroad was at El Paso, Texas, while a sandy desert, almost impassable, intervened. The mountains, too, held roving bands of renegade Apaches that occasionally raided the new settlement and drove away cattle and horses. However, they were happy to find themselves unhampered by any legislative enactment against polygamy.

As to the practice of polygamy in the Republic of Mexico, it may be stated that the law of the land recognizes but one legal wife. The second or third wife has no legal status, and her children in the eyes of the law are not legitimate. After the first marriage the law has nothing to do with the matter of a Mormon's increasing the number of his wives, except that a second or third wife may not be taken unless the first wife gives her consent. But the Mormons are guided by their religion, not by the law, in the institution of marriage. A Mormon in Mexico never or seldom takes a second or third wife until he is able to support more than one family. It is part of their religion for the first wife to assist her husband in finding an additional helpmate; and if she is unwilling for him to marry another woman, as sometimes happens when human nature is stronger than religion or superstition, a deputation of elders call upon her and show her the "path of duty." The Mormons do not generally admit the practice of polygamy in Mexico for the reason, they believe, that an agitation might be started against it; but it is true, nevertheless, that with few exceptions each Mormon has two or more wives.

The Mormon with more than one wife usually provides a separate home for each family. If the two or more families do not mingle together harmoniously they are placed in different colonies, and all but one family, except that which the head of the families might encounter is removed. When there is no disagreement among the wives and children they mingle freely together, assist one another in making the gardens, churning butter or canning fruit. Then the children by one wife call the other wife "aunt," and the two wives address one another as "sister," and the husband as "husband." All Mormon men will be the slightest friction with the Mexican people or the Mexican authorities. No Mexicans live in their communities, and since they are governed by the Church, or rather by the present of the "stakes" and its elders and bishops, they have no intercourse with the Mexicans.

"We have fine agricultural and grazing lands here," said a Mormon, "and we are just a hundred and twenty-five miles from the railroad, with a fair prospect of a road building by here in a few years. When Utah was settled our people were a thousand miles from a base of supplies, and they had Indians to fight. Don't you think we can do as much in northern Mexico as we did in Utah?"

Since the first Mormons settled in Mexico twelve years ago, they have never had the slightest friction with the Mexican people or the Mexican authorities. No Mexicans live in their communities, and since they are governed by the Church, or rather by the present of the "stakes" and its elders and bishops, they have no intercourse with the Mexicans. The Mormon colonies are socialist communities. Everything is done on a system of co-operation. They use little money in their dealings with one another. Obligations are paid in labor or the products of labor. If one Mormon builds a house his neighbors assist and charge their labor against him. The obligation is settled in kind. They have differences and friction sometimes, but the elders and the bishops settle the trouble, or, if they do not, then the president does.—New York Tribune.

out of ten of the Mormon men are 'industrious. They work with energy and enthusiasm. But sometimes a shiftless one appears, who is willing to live by the labor of his women. Recently a Mormon arrived in one of the colonies with two young wives. They were strong and willing to work. Instead of doing anything himself, he sat from one day's end to another and watched the two labor with hoe or mattock. Finally he became tired of the colony and expressed a wish to return to Utah, whereupon the two wives sold their products and shipped him away. They remained, however, to look after the crops on their little farm.

Mormon converts are gained invariably from among the most humble classes of the population. Two thousand missionaries are at work all the time in the United States and Canada, and in England and Europe, adding to the Mormon fold. In justice to the Mormons it must be stated that the converts they make usually are bettered in every respect. There is a cardinal principle in the Mormon creed, and it is exemplified nowhere better than in the colonies of northern Mexico. Comfortable homes, cultivated fields and abundant crops show that the Mormons on the whole are industrious, frugal and economical. They are obliged to maintain a community of interest. They labor together and assist one another in everything that is to be done.

At present there are eight colonies of Mormons in Mexico, with a combined population of nearly five thousand. They are Colonia Juarez, the capital colony; Colonia Diaz, Durban, Oaxaca, Pachuca, Garcia, Chulchupa and the recently established colony of Morelos. Colonia Juarez is situated in a narrow valley, and the land is irrigated with water from the Casas Grandes river. The most brick residences of the settlers are hidden in groups of thick clusters of pear, plum, peach and apricot trees. The water runs in a clear stream through all the cross streets and is turned into yard or garden at will. Here the president of the "stake," which embraces all of the colonies, resides. He lives in a handsome brick residence that cost \$10,000. He guides the destinies of the Mormons in Mexico, with the head and hand of a capable captain. He is a man of education and of unusual intelligence, and was at one time a candidate for governor of Utah. He is the first and last court of resort for all internal troubles and disputes.

The Mormons build schools in their communities even before they erect a church. All of the colonies have their schools, and an academy is maintained at Colonia Juarez. There are a principal teachers and more than four hundred pupils. In this colony there is a grist mill, a canning factory and other industries. There is a tithing store, the only one in the colony, but there is not a saloon, nor a tobacco shop, nor a policeman in this or any other of the colonies.

Durban is the largest colony. It is also the most important commercially. It is four miles from the terminus of the railroad, and is situated in a broad valley. The village, which has about one thousand inhabitants, is scattered over several square miles of territory. The Mormons of Durban have thousands of acres of rich land, which produces abundant crops. They have beautiful orchards and gardens. They have laid the foundations of a splendid temple and a large school building. They have a tithing store here as in Colonia Juarez, and each Mormon contributes 10 per cent of his income to the support of the Church. He gives, labor, lumber, fruit, meat, milk or money, depositing 10 per cent of whatever he may have at the tithing store. In addition to this taxation the Mormons of Durban have a self-imposed income tax of 8 per cent, which is to be used to build and equip their academy.

Oaxaca is 165 miles from the railroad, and is reached by an excellent road which the Mormons built. They were not contented with the mere trail the Mexicans used for two hundred years, and instead graded a roadway upon which a bicycle might be easily ridden the entire distance. Oaxaca is on the Baviplate river, and while this colony has plenty of water for irrigation purposes, there is no irrigable land. The people are poor and do not appear as industrious or as successful as the Mormons in the other colonies. Their houses are without glass in the windows, and they have no carpets and many of their floors are nothing more than dirt floors. The traveler going through Oaxaca will find it impossible to purchase butter, eggs, potatoes or other provisions. The people appear to live principally on bread and honey.

The new colony of Morelos, to the west of Oaxaca, promises to be the largest colony in Mexico. Thirteen families are there now living in tents and working hard to prepare their irrigation ditches and clearing the land of the mesquite bush. This colony has five thousand acres of rich soil upon which it can produce several crops annually. Fifty more families will soon arrive. All or nearly all the men have more than one woman in their tents. Whether they were wives in Utah or not it would be impossible to say. In Mexico, where cohabitation was no longer necessary, each woman was doing her allotted share of the work about their temporary habitations.

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CHINESE VICES.

To the supercilious observer of Chinese life there seems to be a wide divergence in the moral character of different classes of the people. Official life is seen to be a vast sink of corruption, while there is a good measure of business integrity and mutual trust in general intercourse. To understand Chinese character we must search for the motive forces operating in the lives of the people. It is related of the Emperor Chen Lung, who was about going out incognito to study the condition of the people, that his attention was directed by a companion to the multitudes passing out of the city gate. The emperor replied: "I see but two men passing out of the city gate. Their names are Ming and Li" (Fame and Wealth). All of this activity, the emperor judged, was for one of two ends—to win fame or to secure wealth. The Chinese people when they are at liberty are a lot with frankness, are severe critics of their own social condition. They do not declare that truthfulness and integrity are national virtues, but that untruthfulness and want of integrity are national vices. In these things the sages failed to realize in practice their own exalted teachings, and their defects have been palliated by their disciples. Mencius taught that men should be "brought up in the order of straightness to few to the end principle being introduced, they could bend ten feet to straighten an arch; but in the incidents of his life there are many cases of his bending for no better reason than that he was under the power of the spirit of the times. There is a saying often heard from the lips of the Chinese, "Falseness is the wisdom of the superior man." The man of culture and virtue knows when and how to pervert. He is no bungler in this art!

There is much business honesty in China, but the root of that honesty is not fidelity to fundamental convictions of right; it is rather a strong sense of business responsibility, a realization that "honesty is the best policy," and that failure to meet obligations will bring exposure and loss. The larger the transactions, the more the responsibilities, and the stronger and more numerous the checks against dishonest dealing. Thus, as business increases in importance, the quality of business integrity improves, but the humble huckster who has a "moving price" for his wares, according to the shrewdness or gullibility of his customers, is at heart as honest a man as the prosperous merchant who sells at a price "to all customers." The vast volume of trade in China does not rest for security upon mutual confidence in character, but upon mutual dependence. Business is safeguarded by family responsibility, by official supervision, by trade guilds, by individual security, and, above all, by a desire for a good reputation, to insure permanent prosperity. In official life the opportunities for acquisition and the methods of achieving success are wholly different, and so officers of the same essential character as the merchant class seem to be a less trustworthy type of men, as judged by their lives. Ealy merchants often purchase official positions, and are met to be feared as "administrators of justice."—Forum.

TARANTULAS GROWING SCARCE.

"I've seen the famous 'Gila monster' often," said an Arizona man in the hotel lobby here at the tip of the peninsula, "but I never saw one until I rather encounter a hundred of them than a single tarantula. I'll never forget the first time I ever saw one of those giant spiders. I was living near Phoenix then, and had gone out to take a look at a mineral deposit recently discovered on my land. The place was some distance away, and I was walking across a stretch of level, sandy country, when I noticed a queer round object about the size of a man's clenched fist, lying near a little pile of rocks. It looked for all the world like one of those spurs of hair that women take out of their combs, but when I drew nearer I saw that it was alive, and recognized it from descriptions as a desert tarantula. Its legs were all drawn under its body at the time, and it seemed indescribably limp and sluggish, but as I stooped down to get a closer look it made a sudden, quick movement and then jumped square at my face. I dodged it by pure instinct, and the thing missed me and struck the sand two or three feet away. It ran several yards with incredible swiftness and then turned as if to charge again, but I had had enough. I beat a retreat. Since then I have killed a number of tarantulas and caught them alive, but I have never outgrown the close-fisted habit of the coarse brown hair that covers the bodies makes them seem much larger than they really are, and they have immensely muscular legs. Their pugnacity and strength are almost incredible. They will attack anything, regardless of size, and they make the most amazing leaps through the air. Of late years, I am glad to say, they have become very scarce, for every frontiersman is their natural enemy, and the war against them is fierce and relentless. The bite of the creature is said to be fatal, and I have known them to kill horses, but I have no personal knowledge of any case of a human being who died from the effect of the poison. Their ill repute in that particular is probably exaggerated."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CATCHING THE ALBATROSS.

The Absence of Fear of Man in the Makeup of This Great Sea Bird. By the time that we had approached Tristan da Cunha three or four species of albatross had congregated around the ship, as many as thirty birds settling on the rigging in a manner which was satisfactory for close and continuous observation. After half a gale of wind a hull not infrequently occurs, when the speed is reduced to two or three knots; then the hungry creatures literally clamor for food. Directly a bird intends to alight the legs appear straddling downward in ungainly fashion—a moment when even an albatross looks like an ill-balanced goose of unwieldy size. For half a minute it runs along the surface of the waves, trailing water so to speak, until the enormous wings become manageable. Then the bird swims with both wings thrown back, like a pair of luteen sails, a very Argonaut on the translucent sea. At length the difficulty is overcome, the wings are packed away, and—like a large gull—it rides the water with consummate ease. Sometimes it paddles to and fro, or again, it dives gracefully beneath the surface after a squid or similar ocean delicacies. Having had its reward, gravenly assemble to inspect an empty beer bottle thrown overboard, to

bob up and down idly upon the waves, and insensitively blink vigorously at the unsatisfactory bottom, until a battle royal disperses the family party. The wiser ones, meanwhile, hover in midair, craning their necks to throw penetrating glances from a superior height.

With the birds settling by the dozen, it is easy enough to capture specimens for examination, without causing injury to them. Any sharply barbed hook is altogether superior to the hook used to absolutely enjoy the excitement, and the sport obtained is not without a novel interest. A small metal frame should be made in the shape of a hollow triangle, attached to a hundred yards of stout line, and kept afloat by a good sized piece of cork. The sides of the metal frame are then covered with bits of fat pork, the hard skin of which is secured by means of the hook, the bait is thrown astern and the bird is slowly paid out. Presently a great albatross swoops through the air, impelled by curiosity to investigate the nature of the floating pork. It settles before the dainty morsel of food, numbers of birds follow suit, each one made bold by competition, and then, the sport begins. At this moment additional line must be given in order to compensate for the prostration of the bird, the hook is thrown, and the bird is slowly paid out. With a sudden rush the supreme effort is made. Once or twice the attempt proves ineffectual, but rendered bold by greediness, a final grab finds the curved bill securely wedged inside the apex of the triangle, as the fierce tugs on the line quickly, steadily the haul is made, hand over hand, until a helpless albatross is bodily lifted to the poop in an absolutely unprepared condition. A skilful line enables the bird to escape, and if scattered birds permitted such an effort sudden flight would also obtain release. The other birds invariably commence to attack a captured comrade, a steady pull being required, even if the line does cut your hands, to save it from their fangs.

Once safely on deck the mandibles are tied together, for otherwise the birds, when up an oily fluid, a disagreeable habit is to vomit, and the bird is subjected to this precaution, it may wander gravely around to survey the new horizon of life. The large eyes gaze with a truly pathetic confidence, expressive of anything but fear. It is a strange spectacle to witness the inquisitive bird solemnly straddle to and fro among the equally inquisitive human beings around. True, it objects slightly to the process of measurement, pecking sharply by way of protest, but the box on the ear soon induces submission as the dimensions are rapidly noted, the albatross meanwhile reposing affectionately in the arms of the second officer. The specimen happens to be a small one, but the wing expansion from tip to tip is no less than ten feet, the extreme length of body is three feet six inches, and the formidable bill measures upwards of four inches. Everything about the great wandering albatross (Diomedea exulans) is vast—the wings are enormous; the flight is reckoned by the thousand miles, and its very nest may be island of Tristan de Cunha—7,000 feet above the sea level. The plumage varies greatly on different specimens at different seasons; young ones, like our friend under observation, having a mottled brown appearance. The bill has a rose tinge at the base of the mandibles, which is lost as the bird grows older. The curve of the chin, the head, neck and body, together with the breasts, are principally white; the mantle has beautiful pencillings of black. The wings are brown above and white underneath tipped above and below with black—an invariable character of the great albatross. The tail is chiefly white, relieved by blotches of black, which give the appearance of a black bar edging the white of the tail. The feet and legs have a peculiar bluish gray, with a suspicion of a livid pinkish hue somewhat difficult to define. The black pupils are bordered with green. I found eleven feet six inches to be the average wing measurement, although a gigantic specimen in the Sydney Museum extends seventeen feet six inches, with a bill six inches long. All sailors are familiar with the wandering albatross in its native plumage. While the young and even second year birds possess every variety of brown coloration, the really mature specimens—especially those round the Horn—are nearly pure white, with the black tips above and below. Most of the other species are mostly confused by sailors under the general term "mollymawk" (a word spelled in divers ways) and it took me many weeks to distinguish the different kinds.—The Cornhill Magazine.

ON THE PULL OF THE TRIGGER.

How It Settled a Target Match, and Also Another Sort of Match. There is always trouble of one sort or another when a woman meddles with those things which do not concern her sex.

Obviously, carbines were none of Miss Greville's concern. If she felt that she had to play with firearms she should have kept the Robert rifles. Nothing would do, however, but that she must learn to shoot a carbine, and the result was that the whole post rose up and cut Burton to a man; so that there was no peace for him any longer in that regiment and he had to seek transfer to another. There were other results, also, but they come further on.

Some thought that what Miss Mivart did was done on purpose, and some thought that it was a piece of idiotic silliness. The latter based their argument upon the general frivolousness of her ways, and upon the innocence of her round, blue eyes. The former held to the belief that Miss Mivart was one of those women favorites of fortune who look greater fools than they are. They said, with a certain show of reason that Captain Mivart was a child of the service and not an importation from the life. She had been born in a garrison and had played with rows of empty, green-rimmed cartridge shells at an age when most little girls play with paper dolls. She had hummed snatches of the bugle calls before she could talk, and the person she had admired the most and obeyed the best for the first dozen years of her life had been Krugger, Captain Mivart's low-headed striker. A few years of boarding school back east could not have obliterated all of that.

Besides, the veriest civilian, who has never come nearer to a carbine than to watch a Fourth of July militia parade, might reasonably be expected to know by intuition that in a target-practice competition every trigger has got to pull just as hard, whether the result is a number or fraction of pounds may

be. Otherwise, it is plain that the nearer you come to a hair-trigger the better your aim will be.

However, whether Miss Mivart was fully aware of what she was doing, nobody ever knows, unless perhaps it was Greville—and he, like Zuleika, never told. But Burton had a bad time of it, and all his beautiful score went for worse than nothing at all. That, though, was the end. And the beginning ought to come first. The beginning was when Miss Mivart undertook to learn to shoot a carbine.

There was a target-practice competition going on at the post; not one which was of any interest to the service, or even to the department at large; just a little local affair, devised to keep up the esprit de corps of the troops and to lighten the monotony of life. There were three contests, one for troops and companies, as such; one for individual private; and one for the officers. This last was to finish off, and then there was to be a big hop.

Every one knew from the first, when Burton Greville shot with their troops, that the officers' competition would lie between them. This made it interesting in more ways than one, because the rivalry was not confined to the target range, but extended to the winning of Miss Mivart's hand and heart, and every one believed that this would settle a matter she did not appear to be able to settle for herself. Not that she was to blame for that. Any one, even a person much more certain of her own mind than Miss Mivart was, would have been put to it to choose.

They were both first lieutenants, and both cavalrymen, and both good to look upon. Burton was fair and Greville was dark, but she had no fixed prejudices regarding that. She had often said so. Also, both were as much in love with her as even she could have wished, and were more than willing that all the world should see it—than which nothing is more pleasant and soothing to a right-minded woman.

The rifle contest lasted ten days, during which time the air hummed with the ping and sting of bullets over the range, and with the calls of the marksmen in the rifle-pits. Only scores and records and bets were thought and talked about.

Miss Mivart herself had bet, with all the daring wickedness of a kitten teasing a beetle. She even went so far as to bet on both Burton and Greville at once. The adjutant undertook to explain to her that that was called "cheating" and was not looked upon as altogether sporting. Miss Mivart was hurt. Was it really dishonest, she wanted to know. The adjutant felt that he had been unkind. He hastened to assure her that it was not—dishonest in the least; only that it took away from the excitement of the thing to a certain extent. Miss Mivart smiled and shook her head. No, she didn't think that it did, because, of course, she knew herself, which she wanted to have win. The adjutant admitted that that might possibly be just as interesting for herself and the fortunate man. And which was he, if he might ask? Miss Mivart shook her head and smiled again. No, she didn't think he might ask. As the man himself didn't know, she could hardly tell any one else just yet, could she?

She had her own ideas about fair play. "I can shoot a carbine, myself," she thought, "and I can shoot a rifle, chin roundly raised; and my shoulder is all black and blue. Mr. Burton is teaching me."

"Oh! the adjutant," "and what does Greville think about that?" The adjutant was married, so he was out of the hunting.

"Mr. Greville is teaching me, too," said Greville, "and here he comes for me now."

Burton was safe on the target range, over behind the barracks. Miss Mivart and Greville went in the other direction, by the back of the officers' row, over in the foothills across the creek. Greville pulled the top of a big red postboard box to the trunk of a tree, and Miss Mivart hit it once out of sixteen times—when she was aiming at the head of a prairie dog at least twenty feet away to the right. "The other fifteen shots were scattered among the foothills," she thought, "and my shoulder is all black and blue. Mr. Burton is teaching me."

Then her shoulder hurt her so that she was ready to cry. Greville would have liked to have her cry upon his own shoulder, but, as she didn't, he did some fancy shooting to distract her. He found a mushroom can, and threw it into the air and filled it full of holes. She had seen Burton do the same thing that morning with a tomato tin. In fact, from where she sat now, on a high corner of the foothills, she could see the mutilated can glittering in the sun, over beyond the arroyo. So she thirsted for fresher sensations.

"I'll tell you," she said to Greville, as he held up the mushroom can for her to inspect the eight holes he had made with five shots, "let me toss up your hat, and you make a hole through the trademark in the crown."

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743 Chapel Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 7th. Office hours daily from 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 p. m.

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LOCAL FINANCIAL NOTES

FEATURES OF INTEREST FOR NEW HAVEN INVESTORS.

Consolidated Railroad Stock and Convertible Four and One-half New Five Per Cent. Bonds—Telephone Co. Rights—New Haven Bank—Clearings and Balances—Dividend List.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company stock has sold in small lots at 21 1/4 to 21 1/2, and but no stock offering except at the latter figure. At this price a block of 2,000 shares is held by a Boston banking house.

The new 5 per cent. bonds of the Swift & Co. of Chicago are now being delivered. The body of the bond is engraved and printed in a black script on an orange colored background. They are dated July 1, 1900, payable in twenty years, but the company reserves an option to redeem on or after July 1, 1910, at part and interest.

Clearings and balances of the New Haven banks for the five business days of the week ending July 7, and for the corresponding week of last year, are furnished by the secretary of the New Haven clearing house.

Table with columns: 1900, Balances, 1899. Rows for July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Clearings week of 1899, \$322,849.57. Difference in balances, \$29,421.28. Clearings week of 1898, five days, \$1,668,481.20.

Clearings week of 1897, six days, \$2,659,923.55. Clearings week of 1896, \$1,734,668.25. Clearings week of 1895, \$1,755,748.11.

Dividends due are: American Smelters Co., pref., 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 10; books closed June 23.

Amalgamated Copper Co., 2 per cent., payable July 30; books closed July 2. Boston Electric Light Co., 2 per cent., payable July 14; books closed June 30.

Denver and Rio Grande pref., 2 per cent., payable July 15; books closed July 7. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 20; books closed July 3.

Federal Steel Co., pref., 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 20; books closed June 26. General Electric Co., 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 14; books closed June 14.

Hocking Valley pref., 2 per cent., payable July 15; books closed June 30. Lake Erie and Western pref., 2 per cent., payable July 15; books closed July 7.

Minneapolis and St. Louis pref., 2 1/2 per cent., payable July 17; books closed June 30. Metropolitan Street Railway, 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 16; books closed July 2.

New Haven Iron and Steel Co., 15 cents per share, payable July 16; books closed July 6. National Biscuit Co., 1 per cent., payable July 15; books closed July 6.

New York Central, 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 15; books closed June 20. New York and New Jersey Telephone, 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 14; books closed July 5.

New York and Pennsylvania Telephone, 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 14; books closed July 7. Proctor and Gamble pref., 2 per cent., payable July 14; books closed June 30.

Parrot Mining Co., 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 30; books closed July 14. Southern New England Telephone Co., 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 30; books closed June 20.

Wells-Fargo Express Co., 3 per cent., payable July 16; books closed June 20. Western Union Telegraph Co., 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 20; books closed July 2. Winchester Avenue Railroad, 1 1/2 per cent., payable July 15; books closed July 2.

ON THE PULL OF THE TRIGGER.

(Continued from Tenth Page.)

fallor's bills, went into stick-pins and candy and books and music and riding whips for Miss Mivart. But he took off the hat and gave it to her without even a lingering glance at that high-priced trade-mark within. And he felt that it was worth four times \$4.75 when she picked up the tattered remains, at last, and asked if she might have them to hang in her room.

Then she looked down at her grimy hand and considered the first finger crooking it open and shut. "I think it's going to swell," she pouted. "That is a perfectly awful trigger to pull."

Greville did what any man might have expected to do. He caught the hand and kissed it. Miss Mivart looked absolutely unbecomingly at it. She might have been ten miles away herself. Greville, therefore, thought that she was angry, and his heart was filled with contrition. Yet he was old and wise enough to be a first lieutenant. He walked beside her back to the post in a state of humble dejection she could not understand.

The next morning it was Burton's turn. Breville was over on the range now, vainly trying to bring his record up to where Burton's was. This time Miss Mivart fired at a white partridge in a box cover, and hit it three times out of

twenty. She was jubilant, and so was Burton, because she was making such progress under his tuition. "That's an easy carbine to shoot, isn't it?" she asked as they wandered home; "it isn't at all hard to pull the trigger."

Burton glanced at her, and she met his eyes innocently. "It's just like any other trigger," he told her. "Yes, of course. And is that the very same carbine you use in the competition—the one you shot with yesterday, and will use this afternoon when you finish up?"

He told her that it was. "Well," she said, complacently, "I think I'm doing very nicely, don't you? I hit the target three times, and my first finger doesn't hurt a bit—this morning."

That afternoon the competition came to an end, with Burton a good many points a head of Greville. And that night there was the big hop. It had been understood from the first that this man who won was to take Miss Mivart to the hop. So she went over with Burton and gave him one-third of her dances. Greville had another third, and the rest were open to the post at large.

Greville did not look happy at all. It was not the target record he minded. He never thought about that. It was having to go down the board walk to the hop-room behind Burton, and to watch Miss Mivart leaning on his arm and looking up into his face from under the white mist of her lace hood. He was not contented at all when she looked up into his own face even more sweetly at the beginning of the second dance, and whispered that she was "so sorry."

Now as the second dance had been Greville's, the third was Burton's. That was the way it had been arranged. As the dance began the water Miss Mivart stood beside Greville in the center of quite a group. The commanding officer was in the group, so was Burton's captain, and so was the adjutant. There were some others as well, and also some women. Miss Mivart may have chosen that position, or it may simply have happened so.

Any way, just as the waltz started, Burton, light-hearted and light-footed, came slipping and sliding over the candle-waxed floor, and pushed his way into the midst. "Ours," he said, triumphantly.

But Miss Mivart did not heed him at once. She was telling them all how she had learned to shoot a carbine as well as any one, and they, the men, at any rate, were hanging on her words.

"Mr. Greville taught me," she said, "and so did Mr. Burton." (This was the first other had known of the other's part in it, and they exchanged a look.) "They taught me with their own carbines, too. The very same ones they used themselves in the competition. But I shoot best with Mr. Burton's carbine. He must have fixed his trigger to pull more easily; it was almost like what you call it, a 'hair-trigger'."

She looked about for an answer, and saw on their faces a stare of stony horror and surprise. They had moved a little away from Burton, and the commanding officer's steady eyes were on his face. The face had turned white, even with the sunburn, and Burton's voice was just a trifle unsteady as he spoke:

"This is our dance, I think, Miss Mivart," he said. "The innocent, round, blue orbs looked

just a little coldly into his. "No," she told him. "I think you are mistaken. It is Mr. Greville's dance." And she turned and held her hand on Greville's arm—Gwendolen Overton in the San Francisco Argonaut.

MILFORD'S MUSSEL QUESTION.

County Health Officer Orders an Abatement of Alleged Nuisance. County Health Officer Headley on Saturday notified five fishermen in Milford that they will be given until July 29 to abate a nuisance that has caused many complaints from the residents of that place and nearby towns.

The notices were sent to George H. Merwin, Wilbur Platt, Patrick Gallagher, Michael Hammond and J. H. Meeks. If the piles of mussel shells which have been allowed on the beach at Milford are not removed at that time the fishermen responsible for the nuisance will be prosecuted.

The county health officer in making this order has modified the finding of Town Health Officer Headley of Milford, who ordered the nuisance abated June 12 under penalty of prosecution. The case has excited much interest in Milford and vicinity. Two hearings were held by Mr. Headley, and one by Dr. Headley. The residents of Milford and Stratford who complained of the nuisance, retained Attorney Root of Waterbury and Hill of Waterbury.

The last hearing was held Tuesday at the town hall in Milford, and a dozen witnesses were examined. All told about twenty-five witnesses were heard.

Financial.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

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

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks like Am. Steel Wire, Am. Sugar Co., etc.

Closing Prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks and bonds like Adams Express Co., Boston Electric Light, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Rep. Iron & Steel Co., Southern Railway Co., etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists various government bonds like Extended 2 1/2, 2 1/2, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists various active bonds like At. Top. & S. F. Ry. gen. 4 1/2, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists various New York City Exchange stocks like Reported over private wire by H. C. Friedman & Co., etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Lists various New Haven local quotations like New Haven National Bank, etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Lists various miscellaneous stocks like Adams Express Co., Boston Electric Light, etc.

Table with columns: Due, Bid, Asked. Lists various railroad bonds like B. & N. Y. A. L. 6 1/2, etc.

Table with columns: Due, Bid, Asked. Lists various miscellaneous bonds like Adams Express 4 1/2, etc.

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Financial.

RIGHTS

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR NEW STOCK OF

Southern New England Telephone Co. Stock Rights Bought and sold by H. C. WARREN & CO BANKERS, 108 Orange Street.

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At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following named Directors were chosen to serve for the ensuing year, to-wit:

WILBUR F. DAY, HENRY L. HOTCHKISS, LOUIS H. BROWN, E. HAYES TROWBRIDGE, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, GEORGE H. TOWNSEND, THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

Attest: ROBERT I. COUCH, Cashier, WILBUR F. DAY, President, Jul 12

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This Company is by law regularly examined by the Bank Examiner of the State of Connecticut.

HENRY L. HOTCHKISS, President.

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Advertisement for Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stoves. Includes text: 'You Can do any cooking on a WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE that you can do on any stove. It is the best hot weather stove for a large family as well as the most convenient and the most economical for beginners in housekeeping. The blue flame is intensely hot, but the heat is concentrated in the cooking, not diffused through the house. It will not smoke pots, pans and irons placed directly over the flame. It is absolutely safe, very convenient and the cleanest stove made. Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stoves are made in several styles and many sizes to meet every housekeeper's needs. If your dealer does not have them write to STANDARD OIL COMPANY.' Includes images of stoves and cooking items like a pie, broil, fry, and roast.

DINNER IN THE DINING CAR.

THE ELABORATE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS NECESSARY.

Directors Who Travel to Observe the Details of the Food and Service.

"First call for dinner! Dining car in the rear!"

The porter in white jacket and dark trousers who goes through the train usually makes the proclamation three times in each car, and unless a passenger is very deaf he cannot be in doubt as to the dinner hour on board a railroad train.

When the tables are all occupied and the chances for prompt service are near the vestibule of a dining car is a good place to avoid. The old, experienced traveler, who is never in a hurry, who can always wait, may be there; but the infrequent traveler, who is usually the man dissatisfied with the railroad, or some member of his family, may always be found in the group, and the waits because all the tables are occupied are not pleasant to bear.

"We don't mind the complaints of the waiting man," said the officer in charge of one of the New York Central dining cars, "because we are accustomed to them and we know that the dissatisfied man usually forgets all about his troubles as soon as his soup has been served. There are complaints at the best managed hotels, and so there are in our hotels on wheels—for that is what dining cars are in many respects."

The man who takes his place at a dining car table does not realize what an amount of work must be done and how much money must be invested to make the service possible. Table linen, glass, silver, cutlery and kitchen utensils are kept in large quantities, and the number of pieces needed are delivered on requisition to each car, and are changed as they would be in an individual. As they show signs of wear or are broken they are replaced from the stock on hand, so that the quantity and the quality always remain the same. The silver is charged to the waiters on duty at the tables, and is returned and accounted for after each trip.

"Our breakage is greater than it is at ordinary hotel tables," said J. T. McKee, superintendent of the service, "but considering the fact that some of our meals are served at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour that is no wonder. We lose very little by theft, but occasionally a foreign passenger will take a coffee spoon or a toothpick holder as a souvenir of the trip."

To keep the cars well supplied with these articles is a comparatively easy task, but the difficult part of the business is the fact that some of our bills of fare is prepared on board.

"We strive to serve the same class of meals as one may find in any first-class hotel, and in order to do so we purchase the best we can find," said Mr. McKee. "We run the station restaurants at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at those places we do all our baking, so that with the exception of waffles and hams we make nothing on the trains; but everything else on our bills of fare is prepared on board."

The commissary department has officers at the principal stations, who buy everything that is required, and the meats, groceries, fruit, etc., are kept on hand subject to the call of the dining room car service. Every article, down to the smallest, is charged to the car, and as soon as the article is used it is placed to the car's credit, so that at the end of the run the steward in charge knows how many pounds of roast, how much soup, how many oranges, how much ice cream, coffee, bread or anything else has been consumed, and the difference in dollars and cents between what remains and what was on hand at the beginning of the trip gives the actual cost of the meals served. The meals are served at one dollar each, and the calculations of the dining car people show that the actual cost of the food is about fifty cents. To this must be added the pay of the crew, salaries of officers, coal, ice, laundry, the wear and tear on the linen, china, silver, etc., cleaning the car and overhauling the kitchen at frequent intervals and a number of other small but sure expenses.

The cars, the supply stocks and everything pertaining to the service are inspected regularly by officers who are appointed for that purpose, but there are other inspections of which the dining car crew has no knowledge. Passengers take their places at the tables whose only object seems to be to get their money's worth in food, but they are really taking note of the condition of the waiters' coats and boots; they scrutinize the napkins and the silver, and pay close attention to the manner in which the orders are executed. Other patrons of the car look for defects in the food, and note the size of the portions; there are inspectors also who make the tip question a specialty.

"If a man is well served and wishes to tip the waiter we do not object to his doing so," said Mr. McKee, "but we would not keep a man in our employ who would linger over a table and pretend that he was busy while he was really waiting for a tip, nor would we keep a man who would serve a man from whom he expected nothing less expeditiously than the man who was 'holding a quarter.'"

The American dining car service has been improved wonderfully in the last few years, and the care which has been bestowed on it and the expense which has been incurred to make it attractive and popular have resulted to the benefit of the traveling community; but all roads agree that the dining car service is an unprofitable investment.—New York Tribune.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Books recently added to the Free Public Library of New Haven are as follows:

Abbott, J. Philip Musgrave; 9171 A2. Allen, C. Notes on the Bacon-Shakespeare Question; 8223 L2.

Amerleau, Academy of Political and Social Science. Corporations and Public Welfare; 438 A2.

Armstrong, E. A. Martineau's Study of Religion; 291 AL.

Arnot, F. S. Garenganze; 9157 A4. Atkinson, T. W. Oriental and Western Siberia; 9157 A3.

Baker, J. Turkey in Europe; 9149 B5. Balch, E. S. Glaciers; 5514 B.

Balch, T. The Alabama Arbitration; 3118 B.

Barrow, Sir J. Autobiographical Memoirs; B 821 A.

Life, Voyages and Exploits of Sir Francis Drake; B D78 C.

Beni, J. T. The Cyclades; 9149 B.

Bitmead, R. French Polishing and Enameling; 888 B4.

Brydel, H. A. Kloof and Karroo; 9168 B19.

Cavendish, A. E. J. Korea and the Sacred White Mountain; 9139 C2.

Century Co., pub. Century Gallery of One Hundred Portraits; 769 C, Reference.

Chambers, A. B., ed. Lee's American Automobile Manual; 625 C3.

Chesney, F. R. Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition; 915 C7.

Clemens, S. L. (Mark Twain, ps.) The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg, etc.; 9174 H.

Coles, J. J. Summer Travelling in Iceland; 91491 C.

Cook, J. Journal During First Voyage Round the World; 9104 C2a.

Crosse, A. P. Round About the Carpathians; 91439 C.

Dahn, F. Chlodowich; 823 D13 C.

Deerew, W. E., pub. Yale University; 375 D3.

Dole, E. P. Hiwa; a Tale of Ancient Hawaii; 1891 L.

Drew, M. F., trans. The Passion-Play of Ober-Ammergau; 24 D3.

Electric Fireproofing Co. Record of Fireproofed Wood; 693 E.

Elson, H. W. Side Lights on American History; 2d Series: The Civil War and Our Own Times; 973 E16.

Faust, K. L. Campaigning in the Philippines; 9144 F3.

Fisher, P. J. Claude Lightfoot; J F49 C.

Ethelred Preston; J F49 E.

Harry Dee; J F49 H.

Percy Wynn; J F49 P.

Tom Playfair; J F49 T.

Forbes, H. O. Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago; 919 F.

Forsyth, Sir T. D. Autobiography and Reminiscences; 915 F3.

Froisart, Sir J. Chronicles; Condensed for Young Readers; J 949 F.

Gibbins, H. de B. British Commerce and Colonies; 325 G.

Goldmid, Sir F. J. Telegraph and Travel; 915 G.

Greswell, W. P. Geography of Africa South of Zambesi; 913 G.

Harper, A. P. Pioneer Work in the Alps of New Zealand; 9193 H3.

Harvey, W. Works; 610 H3.

Holps, Sir A. Life of Las Casas; B L35 A.

Isham, N. M., and Brown, A. F. Early Connecticut Houses; 728*13.

Johnston, H. P. The storming of Stony Point; 973 H2.

Jones, E. G. The Ascent Through Christ; 215 J3.

Jones, M. C. European Travel for Women; 9192 J.

Lubich, F. B. Ten Years on a Geographic Expedition; 9738 L.

Low, C. R., ed. Captain Cook's Three Voyages; 9194 L2.

M'Cormick, R. Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic; 9198 M11.

Manning, G. E. With Axe and Rope in the New Zealand Alps; 9193 M3.

Markwick, W. F., and Smith, W. A. The True Citizen; 170 M19.

Mayall, W. The Least of All Lands; 91569 M7.

Moody, D. L. Echoes From the Pulpit and Platform; 252 M7.

Palgrave, W. G. Ulysses; 9194 P11.

Ramsay, Sir A. C. The Physical Geography and Geology of Great Britain; 542 R.

Reid, W. Problems of Expansion; 925 R.

Singleton, E., ed. and trans. Paris, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers; 9141 S.

Spencer, F., ed. Aims and Practice of Teaching; 371 S9.

Sutcliffe, H. By Moor and Fell; 91427 S3.

Synges, G. M. A Ride Through Wonderland; 91575 S.

Tarr, R. S., and McMurry, F. M. Second Book; North America; J 917 T.

Townshend, C. H. The Quinipack Indians; 974 T7.

Tozer, H. F. Lectures on the Geography of Greece; 91495 T3.

Researches in the Highlands of Turkey; 91496 T3.

Turkish Armenia; 9156 T4.

Vincent, L. H. Hotel de Rambouillet and the Precieuses; 9499 V.

Walker, J. Introduction to Physical Chemistry; 541 W.

Wallace, R. Rural Economy and Agriculture of Australia and New Zealand; 629 W2.

Walloth, R. Empress Octavia; a Romance; W157 3.

Warburton, P. E. Journey Across the Western Interior of Australia; 9194 W1.

Werner, E., ps. Fieckle Fortune; W188 7.

Wilkins, M. E. The Heart's Highway; W65 H1.

Winship, A. E. Great American Educators; 3257 W.

Wright, C. D. History and Growth of the United States Census; 3173 W7.

Youth's Companion, 1895-1899; J 951 Y.

HAZING AT "THE POINT."

A CHAPTER OF INTERESTING RECENT HISTORY.

Hazing, Physical and Moral—No Two Boys Alike—"The Hod Carriers"—The Speed Eagle Test of Endurance.

There are two kinds of hazing, physical and moral. If I may use those terms. The latter is known here as "deviling," and although it is not forbidden by the regulations it generally tries the soul of a cadet more than the physical exercises ordered by his tormentors. When a boy comes here fresh from the farm, with hayseed in his hair, timid and trembling, or from some famous preparatory school, conceited and confident, his comrades of the upper classes take his measure as accurately as the tailor who makes his first uniform, or the director of the gymnasium, who after a physical examination tells him how he can expand his chest or broaden his shoulders or strengthen the muscles of his arms and there is always sufficient ingenuity in the "yearling" class to suggest the proper corrective. This is the first test of a cadet's manhood, the first battle of the soldier.

There is a great difference in boys, as we all know, both in mental and moral as well as in physical power. Some can hold many a yard and find four-cent clovers on everybody's lawn, while others stumble over straws and cannot pick a rosebud without being pierced by a thorn. Thus some of the newcomers at the military academy sail unscathed through the ordeal while the souls of others are sorely wounded, but when a "plebe" becomes a "yearling" and passes into the upper classes and receives his commission, he is no longer a cadet in the army and becomes useful and sometimes famous, he always admits that the "deviling" to which he was subjected did him good, and was as much a part of his training as the instruction he received from the faculty. Among the cadets, too, "deviling" is defended as one of the oldest and one of the most necessary features of the institution, and asserts that if conducted in a gentlemanly and humane manner, they condemn as severely as any one the cases of brutality that sometimes occur, and insist that they were accidental or unintentional.

When Colonel Mills came here he found that a new form of hazing had been introduced within a year or two. "There is a coaching school for candidates for admission to the academy at the neighboring village of Highland Falls, where an association was formed for physical as well as mental preparation, and the young men practiced certain gymnastic exercises and military drills in order that they might be in better condition for the first year's training. This association was known as "The Hod-Carriers," and sixty-four members of the present class of "plebes" belonged to it. When this association became known to the "yearlings" during the camping season last summer the exercises of the "Hod-Carriers" association were adopted as forms of discipline to develop or to punish the "plebes." One of these exercises, known as the "speed eagle," is a very severe test of endurance and was generally introduced into the camp. In one case a cadet was said to have fainted from exhaustion, and in several others it is claimed that much suffering was endured.

Colonel Mills sent for a representative man of the first class and asked him to exercise his influence so that the new cadets would not be subjected to any treatment that would injure them, injure their self-respect or endanger their physical welfare. He said that if the academy forbade such things, but they did not accomplish what the "yearlings" desired, Colonel Mills sought the cooperation of the first class and the cadets generally to stop physical hazing, and particularly the exercises that had been introduced from Highland Falls. He also sent for influential members of the other classes, to whom he made the same appeal, and from them all he received assurances that the cadets would sustain and assist him in suppressing these objectionable forms of hazing.

The utmost vigilance was exercised by the commandant of cadets and the other officers in charge, and severe punishments were inflicted upon those who were detected, but the hazing kept getting worse and worse. There were five cases in which cadets were charged with subjecting "plebes" to physical exercises so severe as to endanger their health, but it was impossible to convict those who were guilty, because, in obedience to their code of honor, both the hazers and the hazed refused to testify. Colonel Mills then issued an order that any cadet caught hazing would be summarily dismissed.

Cadet Smith of Nebraska was the first offender. He returned one afternoon from his home, where he had been under suspension for two months for awakening members of the fourth class in the middle of the night and compelling them to dress and stand at attention, and with his traveling bag in his hand was walking down one of the company streets in the camp when he caught sight of Ulysses S. Grant, 3d. He stopped and said: "Mr. Grant, attention!"

Young Grant sprang to his feet and stood at "attention."

"What is your teck?" the term used to describe a sentence or a few lines of poetry or other texts which the "plebes" are often required to commit to memory and recite when called upon by an upper classman. Young Sheridan was compelled to learn and recite or sing "Sheridan's Ride" every time an upper classman called for it, and young Grant, in obedience to the order, went through the "eagle" exercise to which I have referred, and sang his "teck," which was a paraphrase upon the famous telegram of his grandfather.

"I'll eagle it out on this line if it akes all summer."

One of the officers accidentally saw the performance. Cadet Smith was summoned to the superintendent's headquarters, and this being his second offense he was dismissed from the academy before he had time to change his citizen's clothes for his uniform.

Another cadet told me that he was sentenced to walk 200 miles day after day with his musket on his shoulder for making a "plebe" put his tent in order, which was construed as a violation of the regulations which forbid

PROVIDENCE TROOPS.

Will Visit New Haven in September. The First Separate company of Providence, R. I., will come to this city September 19 as the guests of the First Separate company of this city. In the afternoon there will be a dress parade on the central green. The Second Regiment band will play and a banquet will be served in the evening.

The superintendent knew that hazing was going on every day and every night in the camp, but it was impossible to catch the offenders, and the "plebes" who were hazed refused to answer when questioned about it. Then Colonel Mills issued an order holding cadets responsible for what occurred in their companies, and requiring them to report daily all cases of hazing that occurred in the camp. This order was intended to enlist the cadets' captives in the support of the superintendent's effort to suppress the evil. He believed that they had sufficient influence with their companies to do what he had failed to accomplish, and that if it were known that all cases of hazing would be stopped, but the captains misunderstood the order. They construed it to mean that the superintendent expected them to act as spies and informers upon their comrades, and the next morning they handed in unsigned reports which stated that nothing worthy of mention had occurred during the day. The four captains, who were the best men of the present graduating class, were promptly placed under arrest and ordered before a court martial. The next morning the eight lieutenants who headed the four companies presented similar reports. They were all arrested and ordered before the court. The sergeants imitated their example, and the next day every officer of the corps of cadets was suspended and under arrest. It became a case of mutiny, but by personal interviews and an interchange of explanations the mutinous officers admitted their error, and as a punishment were reduced to the ranks.

Then Colonel Mills appealed to the cadets to protect the reputation of the academy. The newspapers were filled with sensational articles and unfavorable comments, and he convinced them that the hazing and the events that had followed had done great injury to their own reputation, to the academy and to the army at large. When they adopted resolutions pledging themselves to abstain from physical hazing. The action of the first (senior) class was reported in the following letter: "West Point Military Academy, Oct. 20, 1899—

To the superintendent of the United States Military Academy: Sir—I have the honor to state that as a result of a class meeting held by authority of permit granted Oct. 1, 1899, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The military academy has of late been made the object of attack on the ground of alleged brutality in the practice of hazing fourth-class men; and

"Whereas, We realize that such attacks will result in ultimate harm to the institution;

"Therefore, while asserting the general falsity and injustice of those attacks, we, the class of 1900, resolve that the subjecting of fourth-class men to physical exercise and other similar hazing shall cease, and that our efforts shall be bent to its immediate suppression.

Very respectfully,

U. S. Grant.

Similar action was taken by and similar letters were received from the other classes in the academy and since then, for the first time in many years, there is no physical hazing at the academy. On the 14th of June the cadets go into their summer camp, and shortly after the new "plebes" will join them when the present fourth class, which have suffered so much from hazing, will doubtless be sorely tempted to apply to their successors the same correctives that were applied to them; but they have pledged themselves not to indulge in objectionable practices, and the cadet code of honor is very high—W. E. Curtis' West Point Letter to Chicago Record.

You May Need Pain-Killer For ACCIDENTS Cuts Burns Bruises Wounds, &c., &c. It gives instant relief and cures quickly. In case of sudden illness Cramps Diarrhoea Dysentery and All Bowel Complaints. It is a sure, safe and quick remedy. There's ONLY ONE Pain-Killer Perry Davis'. Two sizes, 5c. and 10c. Sample bottle mailed (mention this paper).

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NEW HAVEN TAXES. The subscriber gives notice to all persons liable for taxes in New Haven on list of 1899 and payable July 1, 1900, for the City and Westville School District, that he will commence to receive taxes on said list on July 1, 1900, at his office, No. 8 City Hall, No. 105 Church street. Regular office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. FRANKS G. ANTHONY, Collector of above named taxes. New Haven, Conn., June 12, 1900. J615 21t

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