



VOL. LXVII. NO. 140. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEW HAVEN CONN., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO.

ACCEPTS PLATT AMENDMENT

CUBAN CONVENTION ADOPTS IT AS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Action Taken Without Discussion--Vote Sixteen to Eleven--Commissioner to Draw Up Electoral Law Will Now Be Appointed--Gratification in Washington--Speedy Evacuation of the Island Expected.

Havana, June 12.—The Cuban constitutional convention to-day accepted the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to accept was carried without discussion. Immediately after the opening of the session Senores Tamayo, Villuendas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the committee on relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment as passed by congress, recommending that it be accepted and made an appendix to the constitution. In the vote on the resolution the twenty-seven delegates present divided as follows:

In favor of acceptance: Senores Capote, Villuendas, Jose M. Gomez, Tamayo, Moneaguado, Delgado, Betancourt, Giberga, Lorente, Quesada, Sanguliy, Nunez, Rodriguez, Berriel, Quiroz and Ferrer.

Opposed to acceptance: Senores Zapata, Aleman, Eudaldo, Tamayo, Juan Gualberto Gomez, Cisneros, Silva, Fortun, Lacret, Portuondo, Castro and Manudely.

Senores Rivera, Correo, Gener and Robau were absent. The latter two voted against acceptance in the previous division. Senor Ferrer voted with the conservatives, explaining his change of attitude by asserting that he believed acceptance would be the solution of the problem. The convention will now appoint a commission to draw up the electoral law.

ADRIET IN MID-OCEAN.

British Steamer's Experience--A Courageous Officer and Two Sailors.

Halifax, N. S., June 12.—Dismbled over two weeks ago far south of the beaten track of ocean travel the British steamer Border Knight, bound from Cape Verde Islands for New York in ballast, drifted and sailed 400 miles north in a zigzag course and was then picked up by the Spanish steamer Durango bound from Philadelphia for Bilbao and towed another 300 miles to Halifax arriving this afternoon with tall shaft broken and propeller gone. Twenty-four hours ago a ship's lifeboat containing First Officer Matthis and two sailors of the Border Knight landed in an exhausted condition at Sheet harbor, a fishing hamlet, one hundred miles east of Halifax. They had left their steamer when the accident to the shaft occurred fifteen days ago, volunteering for the perilous mission of seeking to intercept some sailing ship or steamer cruising the ocean to report to the Border Knight's condition and to solicit aid.

VERDICT IN INSURANCE CASE

GANNON AND CAREY FOUND GUILTY ON ONE COUNT.

Eugene C. Hill Acquitted of All the Charges--The Convicted Men Sentenced to One Year in Prison but Got a Stay--Hill and Carey Rearrested on a New Charge.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 12.—The jury before whom the case of Michael J. Gannon, Lawrence J. Carey and Eugene C. Hill, charged with obtaining fraudulent insurance and conspiracy, has been tried for a week past, rendered a verdict at 6 o'clock to-night after having been out for three hours.

The verdict found Gannon and Carey guilty on the first count, charging them with obtaining a fraudulent insurance and not guilty on the other three counts, charging conspiracy. Eugene C. Hill of New Haven was found not guilty on all four counts. Sentence was immediately imposed, and Gannon and Carey were given one year in the state's prison. As exceptions have been taken by counsel for the defense, the sentence was stayed pending action of the Supreme Court of Errors and the men held under \$2,500 bail each.

HEADLESS BODY IDENTIFIED.

Mrs. Margaret Blouin, of Boston, Victim of the Lowell Mystery.

Lowell, Mass., June 12.—The woman whose headless body was found in Chelmsford woods last Sunday, and whose head was found yesterday, was identified to-day as Mrs. Margaret Blouin, of Boston. The identification was made by Mrs. Margaret Casey, of Lawrence, sister of Mrs. Blouin. The dead woman married Mr. Blouin, a French-Canadian mill operator, last February. Suspicion rests on the husband, who disappeared from Boston only this morning.

Foreign Notes.

Prague, Bohemia, June 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here to-day for a visit of five days. It is his first visit he has made here during the last ten years, and he is now here in the interest of German-Czech reconciliation. His majesty is accompanied by a suite of three hundred persons, and will attend an elaborate programme of festivities. The city is crowded with visitors and great precautions are taken to insure the safety of the emperor. Each day's ceremonies have been planned, so that the Czechs and Germans may share equally in the imperial favor.

Honors for Yale Girls.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 12.—At the close of the commencement exercises at Vassar college to-day President Taylor announced the appointment of a number of professors and instructors. Among the latter was Mercy Agnes Brown, Colby college graduate, student in Yale university, to be instructor in English, and Elizabeth Hatch Palmer, a Wellesley graduate student in Yale university, to be instructor in Greek.

Chinese Chair for Columbia.

New York, June 12.—A gift of \$100,000 from a friend of the university, to be devoted to the establishment of a chair at Columbia for the study and teaching of the Chinese language, was announced by President Low during the progress of the exercises on Morning-side Heights this afternoon. The name of the donor is not made public. His object is the closer acquaintance of this country and China.

SPEEDIEST IN THE WORLD

BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR HER CLASS.

Successful Trial of the New Sea Fighter—Maintains an Average Speed of 17.31 Knots for Four Hours--Remarkable Ability to Turn Upon an Enemy--Trial Board Elected.

Boston, June 12.—With the proud distinction of being the fastest battleship in America and the speediest of her class in the world, the new sea fighter Illinois lies at anchor in President's Roads to-night after a most successful trial. Over the government course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise and return, a distance of sixty-six nautical miles, she raced to-day under the watchful eyes of Uncle Sam's official representatives and established a new record by maintaining an average speed of 17.31 knots for four consecutive hours. Not only did she demonstrate that she was faster than any warship of her inches afloat, but she proved her ability to turn upon an enemy with extraordinary quickness by describing a complete circle within 300 yards or little more than twice her length in three minutes and ten seconds, while ploughing through the sea at full speed. Later she did the same thing in three minutes and eight seconds.

Steadiness and responsive power characterized the performance of the ship throughout the severe test. The work of her engines was smooth and even and the records of the day showed but one-tenth of a knot difference in speed between the northern run and the return. The machinery easily met every requirement and not an accident of any kind marred the success of the day.

INDEPENDENCE TOO TENDER

IMPORTANT CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE BOAT.

Must be Shortened Ten Feet and the Sail Area Reduced--Actions of the Yacht While on the Wind Demonstrates the Necessity of the Changes--Spin Under Full Racing Canvas.

Boston, June 12.—The first of the actual series of sail trials of the Lawson yacht Independence was finished to-day and the big ninety-footer will not go out again until some changes have been made to correct a few slight defects brought out during five days of sailing. These changes will be a shortening of the mast, a reduction of the sail area, due to tenderness shown by the boat while on the wind, and the substitution of a stern post rudder for the balance affair which has not proved satisfactory.

HARVARD ON THE THAMES.

First Spin Last Evening--An Improvement in Yale's Work.

Gales Ferry, Conn., June 12.—The Yale varsity went out at 6:30 to-night and put in an hour's work. The Harvard crews had arrived at their quarters a half hour earlier, and before taking their work up the river the Yale men rowed down past Red Top for a first glance at their rivals.

The Crimson came out for their spin shortly after, and were watched with intense eagerness. It seemed to the Yells that the Harvard stroke was very similar to their own, and their general form very smooth. Harvard took it easy, rowing barely twenty-nine to the minute, and after a short time went to quarters. Then Yale rowed up river for their own part of the evening's performance, followed in turn by the Harvard launch with the coaches.

Programme of Yale-Harvard Regatta.

The programme for the Yale-Harvard regatta at New London on June 27 is officially announced. The events will all be rowed late in the afternoon. The freshman eight-oared-shell race is scheduled for 4 o'clock, starting from the drawbridge and finishing at the navy yard, a distance of two miles. Immediately afterwards the four-oared-shell race will start at the navy yard and finish at the upper end of the course; distance, two miles. At 6:30 o'clock the varsity race will be rowed, down stream, starting from the upper end of the course and finishing at the drawbridge, distance, four miles. The drawbridge will be closed one-half hour before each race, and the course will be kept clear by the revenue cutter Dallas.

TO BUY INDEPENDENCE.

New York Business Men Said to Be Negotiating With Lawson.

New York, June 12.—The head of a local yacht agency made the statement this afternoon that negotiations for the sale of the Boston 90-footer Independence, had been entered into with Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of that troublesome craft and that in all probability the racer would be purchased by several New York business men, who honestly believe in her ability to defeat both the champion Columbia and the new challenger America cup honoree, the Constitution, in the trials to pick a boat to defend that trophy against Shamrock II.

Independence Entered.

Newport, R. I., June 12.—Ralph N. Ellis, of the regatta committee of the Newport Yacht Racing association, before he went to New York to-night stated that he had received a communication from Thomas W. Lawson in which he formally entered the Independence in all the races to be conducted off Newport under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing association on July 8, 9, 10 and 12. In addition to this letter just received from Mr. Lawson another was received here to-night from Mr. Lawson's private secretary stating that Mr. Lawson expected the Independence would arrive at Newport on June 20.

AID FOR MACHINISTS.

Promised by British Society, Strongest in the World.

New York, June 12.—The Herald will say to-morrow of the machinists' strike and the National Metal Trades association's recent action:

At the headquarters of the striking machinists, in this city, yesterday, a cable dispatch was received from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in London, promising financial aid. This society is the strongest trade union in the world, and is said to have over \$5,000,000 in its treasury. The American Federation of Labor, it was declared, will tax its two million members ten cents each for the striking machinists.

Furthermore, it was announced last night by the strike committee of the New York district lodge of machinists that the iron molders, electrical workers, pattern makers, tool makers and metal workers in general had promised to go to the assistance of the machinists in the event of a combination of manufacturers against the strikers. It was asserted that a general sympathetic strike of machinists on all railroads in the United States and Canada was among the possibilities.

PARTY OF ROVERS CAPTURED.

Brother of Acting President Schalkburger Among Them.

Pretoria, June 12.—General Buller's division has captured a party of Rovers, including a brother of Acting President Schalkburger, on the Swaziland border.

Mrs. Botha in Brussels.

Brussels, June 12.—Mrs. Botha, wife of Commandant General Louis Botha, arrived here to-day. She was received at the railway station by Dr. Leyds.

NEW FACTS IN POLICE CASE

SURPRISING TESTIMONY OFFERED BY COMMISSIONER AVERY.

Said the "Big Four" Never Looked Up the Records of the Men Proposed for Advancement--The So-called Social Gathering--Judge Wheeler Repeatedly Demanded Order During the Testimony.

Former Police Commissioner E. P. Avery was the target of a sharp cross examination yesterday at the hearing of the four deposed commissioners, this day's famous gentlemen being on the stand the whole of the morning and afternoon sessions and when court adjourned at 5:30 o'clock he was still under fire directed by Attorney Wolfe, one of the counsel for the city. Mr. Avery was the author of many statements that are entirely new in the case and it was the general opinion that these statements will have a large bearing on the result of the trial. Mr. Avery, for one thing, stated that neither he nor any of the other of the Big Four had even looked up the records of the men named to take the places of Captains Brewer and O'Keefe and Sergeant Bergin. This statement was greeted with considerable surprise when it was given yesterday. He stated that he had been told that such a man would have done good work for the department and after hearing concerning a few of these he said, in substance, that he let it go at that. Witness said that he had the records of the proposed new captains and sergeants, but that he never looked them up, as he understood the men were all right.

Mr. Avery's cross examination also brought out the fact that the meeting held in his house between the Big Four at which the resolutions were ordered to be drawn up, was considered only a social gathering and for this reason Mr. Corey was not invited to attend. He said Mr. Lee was given an invitation to be present at Mr. Avery's house, but that the president of the board didn't come around. As for Mr. Corey, the other commissioner, Mr. Avery stated that he had not known him very well and that he didn't think it was necessary for him to be present. Witness told the court that it would be time enough to tell Mr. Corey of the result of the "Social" gathering at the regular meeting of the board and that this was done.

GILMAN HEIRS TO DIVIDE

HALF BLOODS AND FULL BLOODS REACH AGREEMENT.

Each to Have an Equal Share in the Estate--Courts Can Dispose of the Estate as They See Fit but Family Will Divide the Money in Its Own Way Afterwards--Provision for Mrs. Hall.

New York, June 12.—Frazier Gilman, the half brother of the late millionaire tea merchant of Bridgeport, George Francis Gilman, reached this city to-day from Georgia to confer with certain of the full blood relatives with a view to settling the dissensions among the various members of the family upon the subject of the deceased merchant's estate.

Alfred Gilman, who had not before appeared upon the scene but who, under the Connecticut laws, would have rights of considerable moment, was with Frazier Gilman most of the day. After the day's conference had been ended Frazier Gilman said:

"We have reached a virtual agreement, according to which the estate is to be divided equally among the full blood and half blood heirs. The Connecticut laws may administer the estate in one way, but the family will divide up the money in its own way after the laws get through. We do not want to have any law suit in this matter. We find that the estate is worth about \$5,000,000."

"As to the relations of Mrs. Helen Hall to this case, I will say that her claim is not considered seriously. We all know that she has no legal claim upon the estate, but I think both branches of the family are disposed to make allowance for her. I have no doubt that some annuity will, by mutual agreement, be settled upon Mrs. Hall although we are satisfied that she has no claim before the law. I believe the whole matter will be settled in a very short time and that we will avoid any litigation."

STATS NEWS IN BRIEF.

Founding of the Wilton Congregational Church Observed.

Wilton, June 12.—The one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Wilton Congregational church was observed to-day with about 600 guests and members in attendance.

South Norwalk, June 12.—The North walk lodge of Elks, No. 709, was established to-night by officers of the Bridgeport lodges and visiting members from New Haven, Waterbury, Derby and Torrington. Thirty-six members were initiated by District Deputy Charles T. McGilvray, of New Haven.

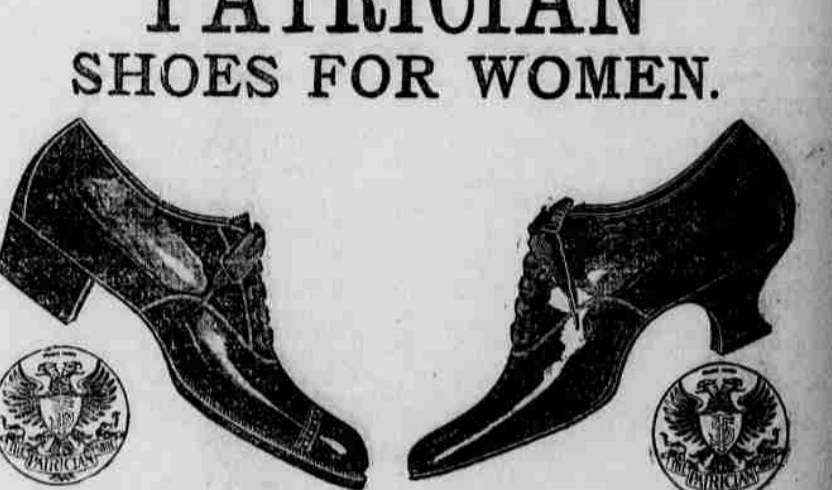
New Britain, June 12.—Reginald D. Bancroft, a prominent druggist of this city, died this morning, aged thirty-two years. As his illness was a puzzle to the local physicians, an autopsy was performed by Dr. Evans, of New York, who said death was caused by malignant tumors along the spine.

Stafford Springs, June 12.—The body of Lyman Lillibridge, aged seventy-five, was found in the barn at his daughter's residence in Westford. He committed suicide. He left a note saying that he was of sound mind, but considered this the best means of ending his troubles. He was a sufferer from rheumatism.

Buffalo, June 12.—At to-day's session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen the report of the finance committee was read. It showed receipts for the year ending May 31, 1901, of \$94,481.52 and disbursements \$77,471.51. The total surplus of assets over liabilities was shown to be \$17,010.01.

The Howe & Stetson Stores.

PATRICIAN SHOES FOR WOMEN.



Physical Peculiarities Hotel and Clubhouse

of the foot do not bother the wearers of the Patrician Shoe. Patrician Shoes will fit the most eccentric feet. They are the result of a century's experience, and are the handsomest, best fitting and most serviceable shoes ever sold at the price.

There are forty-seven styles to select from, suitable for all occasions and sold at a uniform price.

Social is at hand. The correct thing in women's footwear on such occasions is the Patrician Patent Kid Oxford. For daintiness and elegance this shoe creation is unrivaled. It delights the eye as well as the foot, and is one of our most popular styles.

There are forty-seven styles to select from, suitable for all occasions and sold at a uniform price.

\$3.00 and \$3.50.

See demonstration of the making of PATRICIAN Shoes in Show Window.

Sold exclusively in New Haven by

HOWE & STETSON.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Last Summer Meeting Held Last Night.

The last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for this summer was held last evening, only twelve members of the chamber being present. In the absence of John C. Gallagher, secretary of the chamber, Judge James Bishop acted as secretary. A communication was received from the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange offering to such members of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce as attend the exposition the fullest use of the facilities of the exchange. It will be necessary for those members of the local chamber who desire to avail themselves of these privileges to secure a card from the New Haven chamber.

President Bradley called the attention of the chamber to the fact that a gentleman interested in establishing a company for the manufacture of a patent churn had submitted to the chamber a suggestion to locate here. The gentleman will confer with the committee on new enterprises, and through that committee will submit a proposition to the chamber. It is understood that he desires that \$10,000 worth of stock shall be taken in New Haven.

The executive committee reported on the suggestions presented by George M. Wallace at a previous meeting that the chamber investigate through committees several matters relating to public interests including municipal ownership of franchises and a non-partisan city government. These suggestions were referred to the executive committee, and that committee last night reported that, in the opinion of the committee, such investigation would impose too much burden and expense upon members of committees which might be appointed to conduct the investigation. The whole matter was tabled until the next regular meeting of the chamber, which will be held in September.

S. S. Thompson last night sent in his resignation as a member of the committee on new enterprises, and Frederick A. Betts was appointed a member of the committee to fill the vacancy.

Attempt to Wreck Express.

Lancaster, Pa., June 12.—An attempt was made to wreck the Philadelphia Express on the Pennsylvania railroad near Christiansburg to-day.

The train was due there about 3 o'clock this morning but fortunately was preceded a few minutes by a freight train, drawn by one of the heavy locomotives. This struck the obstructions and cleared the track without doing any serious damage. The obstructions consisted of two forty-quart milk cans filled with broken pig iron, the whole weighing about 500 pounds.

Dented by Archbishop Ireland.

St. Paul, June 12.—The Globe is informed by Archbishop Ireland that the story that he has been tendered and has declined a degree from Yale college is entirely without foundation. "I have received no such tender from Yale college," said he, "and the story is probably the work of an ingenious eastern reporter."

FINANCES OF THE A. O. U. W.

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IN AND ABOUT THE COURTS

MATTERS DISPOSED OF IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Important Cases Discussed Yesterday—Withdrawals From the Superior Court—Matters in Common Pleas and City Courts.

The Supreme court opened yesterday morning with a continuation of the arguments in the case of Nellie S. Jackson, executrix, vs. Mary Louise Bevin, Reservation. This is an Ansonia case, in which an interpretation as to the division of the estate of John Jackson is sought. Mrs. Jackson asked the superior court for an interpretation and the case has "gone up" by consent of both sides. There is some eighteen thousand dollars' worth of property involved, in which Mrs. Jackson claims

THE APPEARANCE OF YOUR HAT

Makes or mends the whole make-up of a smart dressed gentleman, as well as a careful selection of Neckwear, Shirts and Collars, etc. With this fact in view we have put in stock an immense assortment of goods that are right and perched on the highest pinnacle of excellence.

A TREKK STORE Crowded to the doors with good Trunks and Bags, and perhaps the largest assortment you ever saw. If you require different kinds, we can make them to order or repair your old ones.

FUR BUSINESS. We are taking many orders for making new fur garments at one-third the usual price, and taking in thousands of dollars worth of Furs for Storage, and doing the largest business we have ever done in this line.

FRIENDE. BROOKS 791 to 795 Chapel Street.

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

Educate Your Bowels with Cascarets. Candy cathartics, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c, 50c. C. C. C. Co. All druggists refund money.

Russia Calf Boots and Oxfords

For Misses and Children.

Russia Calf Boots. Russia Calf Oxfords. Notwithstanding the fact that adults have given up Tan shoes, they are used as much as ever for Misses' and Children's wear,—and they should be, because they are easily kept clean, are cooler than black, and are more serviceable. All widths and sizes. ONLY GOOD SHOES.

The NEW HAVEN SHOE COMPANY 842 and 846 CHAPEL STREET.

AUCTION SALE, To-day, Thursday, June 13th,

H. B. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S, 89-97 Orange Street. At 10 a. m.

ODDS AND ENDS INCLUDING COUNTERS, STORE TABLES, DISPLAY STANDS, RODS AND POLES, FIVE WAGONS, THREE HARNESES, ETC. FURNITURE ALL SOLD.

Will sell at 10 a. m. small stock left in Drapery Department. Will sell the wagons and store fixtures at 11 o'clock. The balance of the carpet stock will be sold at 2 p. m. FRANK I. BOOTH, Auctioneer.

the life insurance unconditionally, and the right to pay mortgages on property out of the estate. The Bevins woman is her daughter. Upon the conclusion of this case just before eleven o'clock, the supreme court list was rearranged and the cases set in the following order: Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company vs. the City of New Haven; Margaret Carney vs. James Hennessey; George E. McNamara vs. Lorenzo Mattel; and Josephine Hillhouse vs. Robert A. Pratt.

Judge Baldwin considered himself disqualified to sit in the case of the City vs. the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company because he is a stockholder in the trolley company. The following statement of the case is taken from a brief submitted to the court by Corporation Counsel Robertson: This is an appeal under the Public Acts of 1897, Ch. 553, p. 630 Sec. 1, from the doings of the mayor and common council of the city of New Haven, acting under Sec. 2 of the Street Railway Act (Public Acts of 1893, Ch. 159, p. 308). The company applied for permission to double track a portion of its route, in October, 1900, submitting a plan under the statute. The city, having given notice and held a public hearing according to law, passed an order approving the plan in March, 1901, but by this order of approval made the permission granted conditional upon the establishment of a five cent fare for all passengers to Morris Cove. The company, claiming that the condition is illegal, appealed to the superior court, setting up the facts stated above and praying that the condition be stricken out and the remainder of the order affirmed. The city moved that the appeal be erased from the docket for want of jurisdiction and also demurred. All points of law arising on the motion or demurrer or otherwise involved in the case are by agreement reserved for the advice of this court.

Margaret Carney vs. James Hennessey. Defendant's appeal. A dispute over a silver of land at State and Olive streets. George E. McNamara vs. Lorenzo J. Mattel. Defendant's appeal. Action on a bond for release of a garnishee process for \$550. The case was originally brought to recover for injuries for the falling of a child into a new catch basin at Fair Haven. Hamilton for McNamara; Case & Ely for Atwater; Blydenburgh for Mattel.

CRIMINAL SUPERIOR COURT. In the criminal superior court yesterday morning Judge Cable, of the court of common pleas, went on with the first case assigned for the day, this is John J. Hagan vs. A. H. Anderson & Co. The action is one to recover \$103 for the sale of some trucking effects. The defense claims that the goods were not purchased by their authorized agent, Attorney Fitzgerald & Walsh appear for the defense and Attorney Maher appears for the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS COURT. The case of Clifford Gilbert, trustee, vs. James R. Meigs is still on before Judge Hubbard in the common pleas court.

END OF SUPERIOR COURT. It was the intention of Judge Wheeler to close the year's term of the superior court next week, June 21. If he follows out this plan probably the only other cases to be concluded this term, excepting ex-parte divorces, will be the police matter now on trial, the Hamden school mandamus, Hutchinson divorce case and the conclusion of the May vs. Cook case, which has been partially tried.

IN THE CITY COURT. In the city court yesterday morning the three students arrested on Tuesday night for playing ball on the green were fined \$5 and costs each. They gave their names as Edward G. McDowell, of Cohoes, N. Y., Howard H. Delafeld, of New York city, and Walter M. Kremetz, of Newark.

NEW FACTS IN POLICE CASE (Continued from First Page.) meeting of May 14 were places left for the inscription of names of six patrolmen to be voted on and appointed that night. These names were never presented, however, and yesterday Mr. Wolfe questioned Mr. Avery and asked him why these places were left open. He was asked if he intended to retire any patrolmen and he said that there was no such intention. Mr. Avery said that the only excuse for leaving the places blank was that he didn't know what the commissioners would do with the resolutions.

This was all the excuse that witness had for that question. Returning to the resolutions Mr. Avery said that it was through his own suggestions that they were drawn up, and that while the substance of them was known by the other members of the Big Four, the resolutions themselves were seen by them for the first time on the evening of May 14 at the meeting of the board. During the testimony of the afternoon, which is given in full below, several times there were rather wordy "contests" between the counsel of both sides and it got so that Judge Wheeler had to put a stop to any interruption that started to take place.

Late in the afternoon when the attorneys were inclined to be "scrappy" and when all four rose and talked for three minutes at the same time, and all in different keys, Judge Wheeler shouted pounding on the desk and said "When I say stop, I mean stop," and all sat down with the same uniformity as when they arose. Judge Wheeler evidently wants to run through the case as soon as possible for he continued court half an hour later yesterday afternoon and ordered court to be opened at 9:30 o'clock instead of the regular time, 10 o'clock, this morning. The afternoon session opened with the testimony of Mr. Avery, a continuation of the direct examination by Mr. Goodhart in the morning. Continuing his conversation with Commissioner Lee, witness said Mr. Lee wanted to know his idea. Witness said he thought Brewer and O'Keefe should be changed. "Who has been suggested for their places?" said Mr. Lee. I said Mr. Clarke was favorable to Sergeant Williams and I said I thought Sergeant Hayes was a good officer and he indulged that, but didn't think Williams was a very good officer. Mr. Lee said he was inclined toward Sergeant Gibson. He also thought Patrolman Philip Smith would make a good sergeant. He said that if Sergeant Gibson and Patrolman Smith were to be considered he didn't know but he would be in favor of changes at this time. Continuing witness said he invited Mr. Lee to the conference that evening at Avery's house, and Lee said he had another engagement, but he should like to be there. "Did you say to Mr. Lee that it made no difference whether Mr. Lee approved it or not, the changes would be put through?"

Three of the one-time famous civil-service suits, brought during the administration of Alexander Troup as director of public works, were withdrawn from the superior court docket yesterday, showing that the parties who brought them have abandoned all idea of proceeding further with them. The two cases that were the first to be withdrawn were those of Edward J. Maroney vs. Troup and James White vs. the same.

Another important suit that was withdrawn from the superior court docket yesterday was that of Bryan Miner & Read, of New Haven, against William H. Kane and wife, of Ansonia. In this case a foreclosure was claimed by the New Haven firm for \$1,024.10 on land on Starr street, Ansonia, to secure several notes for groceries sold by the plaintiff. It is stated that the case has been settled.

Still another matter that has been taken off the docket is the two-year-old case in which C. P. Huntington's Newport News company was the defendant. It was the case of the Cattsburgh, Keenova and Canada Water company vs. the Newport News and Mississippi Valley company, and was brought in 1899. It is stated that a settlement has been effected.

CANNON HAS NO ASSETS. B. F. Cannon, a George street liverman, yesterday filed, through his counsel, J. P. Goodhart, a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court, with liabilities stated at \$2,500 and absolutely no assets. The petitioner has but recently been discharged from bankruptcy.

R. E. Warner, of West Haven, also filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities placed at \$36.85. No schedule of assets.

CRIMINAL SUPERIOR COURT. In the criminal superior court yesterday morning Judge Cable, of the court of common pleas, went on with the first case assigned for the day, this is John J. Hagan vs. A. H. Anderson & Co. The action is one to recover \$103 for the sale of some trucking effects. The defense claims that the goods were not purchased by their authorized agent, Attorney Fitzgerald & Walsh appear for the defense and Attorney Maher appears for the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS COURT. The case of Clifford Gilbert, trustee, vs. James R. Meigs is still on before Judge Hubbard in the common pleas court.

END OF SUPERIOR COURT. It was the intention of Judge Wheeler to close the year's term of the superior court next week, June 21. If he follows out this plan probably the only other cases to be concluded this term, excepting ex-parte divorces, will be the police matter now on trial, the Hamden school mandamus, Hutchinson divorce case and the conclusion of the May vs. Cook case, which has been partially tried.

IN THE CITY COURT. In the city court yesterday morning the three students arrested on Tuesday night for playing ball on the green were fined \$5 and costs each. They gave their names as Edward G. McDowell, of Cohoes, N. Y., Howard H. Delafeld, of New York city, and Walter M. Kremetz, of Newark.

meeting of May 14 were places left for the inscription of names of six patrolmen to be voted on and appointed that night. These names were never presented, however, and yesterday Mr. Wolfe questioned Mr. Avery and asked him why these places were left open. He was asked if he intended to retire any patrolmen and he said that there was no such intention. Mr. Avery said that the only excuse for leaving the places blank was that he didn't know what the commissioners would do with the resolutions. This was all the excuse that witness had for that question. Returning to the resolutions Mr. Avery said that it was through his own suggestions that they were drawn up, and that while the substance of them was known by the other members of the Big Four, the resolutions themselves were seen by them for the first time on the evening of May 14 at the meeting of the board. During the testimony of the afternoon, which is given in full below, several times there were rather wordy "contests" between the counsel of both sides and it got so that Judge Wheeler had to put a stop to any interruption that started to take place. Late in the afternoon when the attorneys were inclined to be "scrappy" and when all four rose and talked for three minutes at the same time, and all in different keys, Judge Wheeler shouted pounding on the desk and said "When I say stop, I mean stop," and all sat down with the same uniformity as when they arose. Judge Wheeler evidently wants to run through the case as soon as possible for he continued court half an hour later yesterday afternoon and ordered court to be opened at 9:30 o'clock instead of the regular time, 10 o'clock, this morning. The afternoon session opened with the testimony of Mr. Avery, a continuation of the direct examination by Mr. Goodhart in the morning. Continuing his conversation with Commissioner Lee, witness said Mr. Lee wanted to know his idea. Witness said he thought Brewer and O'Keefe should be changed. "Who has been suggested for their places?" said Mr. Lee. I said Mr. Clarke was favorable to Sergeant Williams and I said I thought Sergeant Hayes was a good officer and he indulged that, but didn't think Williams was a very good officer. Mr. Lee said he was inclined toward Sergeant Gibson. He also thought Patrolman Philip Smith would make a good sergeant. He said that if Sergeant Gibson and Patrolman Smith were to be considered he didn't know but he would be in favor of changes at this time. Continuing witness said he invited Mr. Lee to the conference that evening at Avery's house, and Lee said he had another engagement, but he should like to be there. "Did you say to Mr. Lee that it made no difference whether Mr. Lee approved it or not, the changes would be put through?"

"No, I didn't say so. I might have said that I believed the changes would take place." "Did Mr. Lee say he didn't think the conditions warranted the change at that time?" "No, sir."

This was a contradiction of Mr. Lee's testimony. Witness also denied that he told Mr. Lee that Clarke would be against the change if Williams wasn't promoted.

Here the meeting at Avery's house on that evening was reached. Shanahan and Landers and witness talked about police changes. "One of them wanted to know what I thought about it. I told them I wanted to better the service if I could. They stayed an hour and a half. We talked about the proper persons to be promoted. When they were about to leave Mr. Landers suggested that all meet again the following evening in his office in Orange street, just before the police board's meeting."

"Well, tell us what you did that night." "I met the gentlemen there and showed them the resolutions, and they read them, one after the other, and they said they were all right. The question came up who would be appointed in their places and the witness said that each man proposed a man and that he (witness) proposed the name of Sergeant Hayes, to be one of the captains. He said that he supposed it was all right, as he told Mr. Lee about it on the afternoon of the day previous. Mr. Avery said: "Some one said something about the men having to take a physical examination."

"Then you drew up the resolutions for that purpose didn't you?" "Yes, sir." "Was there anything said about them being on the veteran reserve?" "No, sir."

"Was there anything said about their being on the veteran reserve and about the positions they might hold then?" "I don't think so."

"Was there anything said about putting them on the permanently retired list?" "No, sir."

"After the meeting in that office where did you go?" "To the police office."

"State what you did." "Here the witness said that the usual routine work was transacted and that the matter of the resolutions was then came up. I asked the commissioners, Mr. Lee for one, anyway, if they thought it would be a good thing, and he said that he thought it would if you could get the right men. I then heard Mr. Corey say something about the pension bill, and I think he said that he didn't believe in it."

"Was there anything said to the mayor or about the legal objections to the resolutions?" "Well, there was a copy of the laws on the table, and we passed it around among us. The mayor was asked if he thought there would be any objection to the passing of the resolution and placing the men on the veteran reserve and he said that he didn't think there was."

of the service, didn't you?" "Yes, sir." "Well did you think that voting for Sergeant Williams was living up to that?" "Yes, sir, I thought he was a fit man for the place."

"Did you ever know that Sergeant Williams was brought before the board at one time for improper conduct?" "No, sir."

"Did you cause an investigation about the sergeant at one time, one that was kept from the police commissioners?" "No, sir."

"You never knew he was punished for certain acts?" "No, sir."

"Did you ever think it was your duty to inquire into his character before he was to be made a police captain?" "Yes."

"And did you do it?" "Well I satisfied myself that he was all right."

"Didn't you say to Mr. Lee that you didn't think that Sergeant Williams was a fit man for the place of police captain?" "No, sir."

"Or that you couldn't get the things (resolutions) through as Clarke wanted?" "No, sir, I think not."

"You wanted Sergeant Hayes, didn't you?" "Yes."

"Did you ever go to a sparring match with him?" "Yes."

"Well, I am not so well acquainted with Mr. Corey." "Did you consider it important to have a meeting of the commissioners without one of the members?" "I considered it a social gathering, not a regular meeting."

"Well, then, didn't you think it proper that in the discussion of a matter of such vital importance all the commissioners should be there?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, then, as a matter of fact, you thought it would be time enough for Mr. Corey to know about your social gathering when the regular meeting was called." "Yes, sir."

"When was the first time that the name of Hayes was mentioned?" "At that night."

"Who mentioned Hayes' name?" "Commissioner Shanahan."

"Did you look up his record?" "No, sir."

"Who named Patrolman Watrous?" "Mr. Clarke."

"Did you look up Watrous' record?" "No, sir."

The testimony from then on was more or less of a repetition of what had been already said, and there was nothing very startling about it though it was rather interesting. At 9:30 o'clock the court adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

MORNING SESSION. On the opening of the hearing yesterday morning Commissioner Edward P. Avery took the witness stand. He is one of the so-called Big Four police commissioners and is 41 years old. He has been eight years a resident of New Haven. Prior to that he was a resident of Milford five years. From the age of three years up to the time of his removal to Milford, he had resided in this city. By occupation he is a ship chandler. Five years ago he was appointed as harbor commissioner by Governor McLean and yet holds that appointment. In January, 1898, he was elected to an unexpired term on the police board and has served in that capacity under Mayor Farnsworth and Mayor Driscoll's administrations. His term as commissioner was to expire July 1. Under Mayor Farnsworth's administration he served on the efficiency and supply committees; under Mayor Driscoll's administration he served on the finance committee. "Did you have personal observations of the workings of the department since 1898?" "Yes, sir."

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"Well, I am not so well acquainted with Mr. Corey." "Did you consider it important to have a meeting of the commissioners without one of the members?" "I considered it a social gathering, not a regular meeting." "Well, then, didn't you think it proper that in the discussion of a matter of such vital importance all the commissioners should be there?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, as a matter of fact, you thought it would be time enough for Mr. Corey to know about your social gathering when the regular meeting was called." "Yes, sir." "When was the first time that the name of Hayes was mentioned?" "At that night." "Who mentioned Hayes' name?" "Commissioner Shanahan." "Did you look up his record?" "No, sir." "Who named Patrolman Watrous?" "Mr. Clarke." "Did you look up Watrous' record?" "No, sir." The testimony from then on was more or less of a repetition of what had been already said, and there was nothing very startling about it though it was rather interesting. At 9:30 o'clock the court adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

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FREDERIC HARRISON ON WAR

HIS INDICEMENT OF HIS COUNTRY.

A Satisfying Attack Upon British Political Policy and Military Methods—The Infamy of the Farm Burning—Lord Milner Execrated.

My friends urge me to send you a letter about the "Return of Farm-Burning, South Africa (Cd 524)" but I doubt if you would print anything which could fully express my own feelings on studying it; and I know that this incident is merely part of a far larger whole. However, if your readers would care to understand something of "the panoramic hatred" with which my friends and I regard this very brutal episode in an infamous war, will put our case before them in plain words. I am neither "little Englander" nor "pro-Boer," nor "cosmopolitan crank," but a patriotic Englishman, who does not think his country's greatness needs to be eked out with more Klondikes and Ugandas, and refuses to applaud every folly and crime into which demagogues in office may contrive to delude the nation.

The official return has disclosed a barbarous, vindictive, systematic attempt to terrorize and crush a brave enemy in arms, by devastating a country, which it was found impossible to conquer, by ruining the homes of soldiers with whom we were waging war, and by exposing their wives and children to misery and want. This was a violation of the recognized laws of civilized war, and was expressly forbidden by The Hague conference. It was especially infamous when resorted to against an honorable body of citizens who were defending the existence of their country. It was insane folly in the case of a people whom it was designed to incorporate in the empire, who had actually been proclaimed as our own fellow-countrymen.

It was a policy so degrading in plan and so revolting in its consequences that any honorable soldier would have been justified in declining to undertake such butchery's work. But our commanders, accustomed to wholesale slaughter and devastation in warfare with savages in Asia and in Africa, and unaccustomed to fight with any men of European race, were found willing to act on it. And ministers at home were found willing to palliate it with cheerful indifference and evasive sneers. Both soldiers and ministers may count on this, that their names will live in history with those who ordered and executed the bestialities of the Thirty Years' war, the devastation of the Palatine, and the dragonnades of Louis XIV.

Barbarities of the kind became only too probable when our rulers entered "with a light heart" on a war to conquer and crush one of the toughest, bravest, most independent races in the world, and gaily announced that "not a shred of independence" would be left to men of proverbial courage and obstinacy, who for many generations have faced death, famine and the extremes of suffering in order to live free—and especially free of the hated British bondage. When the swindlers and braggarts told us that a little show of force would cow these Dutch farmers, that, even if war did result, it would be over in a few weeks and would only cost a few millions, when they entered on one of the most formidable wars of the century with ignorance so laughable and arrogance so blind, it became clear to all who knew the history and nature of the Boer and the physical condition of the task that ghastly ferocities would be resorted to and that our British name would be dragged down from each meanness and atrocity to still lower depths.

The horrible side of this war to us who retain some feeling for the honor of our country is that the nature of the task to which we were committed made violent and unlawful means almost inevitable. To conquer and annex two free and proud nations of European race and most stubborn nature is an outrage which has never been attempted since the partition of Poland. Considering the vast extent of the land, the physical difficulties of the task, and the superb fighting qualities of the patriots, it was an undertaking of extreme peril. Since the beginning of the same race, language and traditions as the Afrikaners of our own colony, it made civil war and rebellion almost inevitable. And yet, to fall in sight of mankind, after all our Quixotic bragadocio, would be intolerable humiliation. Accordingly, they set their teeth, prepared "to fight it out to a finish," by whatever means, flinging to the winds considerations of public law, humanity and the good name of England. Men curse in their hearts the laws of nations, and sneer openly at the face of The Hague. And women of the governing class do not blush to say that "what is wanted is more cruelty." The horrible part of this war, I say, is that it has brutalized public opinion, made public men desperate, and has unsexed the women whom they pervert.

The nation has been hoodwinked by an elaborate fabric of calumny and falsehood. The "Boer conspiracy" drive us out of Africa" is more promoters' bounce, like the tales about "payable gold." It was invented by Rhodesian agents, and sent home by their gullible tool in Cape Town. The story of "Boer armaments" prior to the raid has been proved to be false. The myth that the war was "inevitable" is only true in the sense that the crucifixion was inevitable. Everything is "inevitable" if fools will persist in their folly, and he that is unjust "will be unjust still." The war was inevitable in this sense only—that there were men resolved, in pursuit of their own ends, to spread blood and ruin far and wide. The pretext that nothing but war could decide "whether Dutchman or Briton should be master in South Africa" means only that the British were bent on crushing the Boer. It was a mere pretext for conquest. By what law of God or man was it "inevitable" that the Briton should dominate all South Africa? The Dutch were in the majority; they were planted first in the soil; they were the only race which could thrive in the veldt; they were Afrikaners, bred and born in the land, not immigrants, passing prospectors, contractors, carpet-baggers come out to make a pile. Why is it a law of nature that these men should be made the masters of the settled Afrikaner population?

The origin of the war is the old struggle for "ascendancy"—just the claim of the Orange Protestant minority in Ireland to bring the Gaelic Catholic native race. The Orangemen, who are British by race and interest, claim the whole power of Britain to back them, that they may dominate the native Irish majority, looking on themselves as the advance guard of the English conquerors. We all know what this malignant claim of "ascendancy" has cost England and how cost Ireland for centuries. In South Africa the same strife has gone on for a century, under more inflamed conditions. There the native-born majority is not only of different religion, of different race, but is separated by their own language, their ancestral law, different habits of life, but, above all, by long traditions of independent nationality. For these reasons it is a far more desperate undertaking to trample down the Boer race than it has been to bring into subjection the Catholic population of Ireland. But into this stupendous folly, into this abominable crime, the British adventurers in South Africa have induced our government to plunge. They rigged the political market, they gave "commissions" to leading politicians, they hired the press in Africa and at home, they poured out on the public ear a torrent of calumny and sensational falsehoods, they organized a foul act of piracy, they bullied and black-mailed the "department," they made the representative of the crown their creature.

This responsible governor of a self-governing colony stooped to play the part which some noble chairman of a rotten company performs as the figure-head of a board of guinea-pig directors. He behaved as an Irish viceroy would behave, if he made himself the grand master of the Orange faction, hounded them on to insult, misrepresent and attack their Catholic fellow-subjects, and personally labored to bring about a civil war. He mouthed out historical abuse of the government with which he was sent to negotiate; he insulted and defied the constitutional ministers he was bound to consult; he resorted to his old journalistic epigrams to mislead and irritate people at home; he concealed from them the feeling of the inhabitants of the colony he governed; he deceived his chiefs at home by false accounts of the perils before them and of the means of compromise at hand; and when he saw the possibility of a peaceful issue to the imbroglio he had fanned, he took care to make a settlement impossible and war the natural result.

War, indeed, did result; and it is only one of the same electoneering tricks to pretend that the Boers began it. When they saw the empire armed, and heard the open menaces of the official dispatches, their invasion of Natal was a mere strategic move, as a man threatened by a gang of armed burglars might give the first blow to protect himself, and now, when a wasting and savage war has gone on for nearly twenty months with no visible result except the slaughter of myriads of men, the waste of one hundred and fifty millions, ruin, devastation and famine broadcast over the very country we pretend to call part of our empire, and deadly hatred planted in a race of men that never forgets, whom we pretend to call our fellow-citizens—now we are asked to join in the mock triumph of the author of all this shame and confusion, of this ghastly anarchy and never-dying source of future strife. This worst enemy of his country, this contriver of incalculable ruin, is called away from the chaos into which he has plunged his colony to receive the honors of a victorious soldier. Let us not join in this squallid electoneering farce, the same kind of advertising trick by which bold tradesmen try to rouse a boom in their tea, or their wines, or their miraculous soap.

Not only are we being ruined, humiliated and made odious as a nation, but we are being made the laughing-stock of the world. This grotesque fooling for party ends is transforming us into a race of blackguards. The disgusting orgies of Maffeking and carnivals were encouraged and financed by politicians and advertising tradesmen. They were blessed by the clergy of that church which assures us that "God made war." Soldiers who have violated the law of nations, and have left the field of the so-called contests a scene of chaos and confusion, swept by incessant and aimless fighting, are hailed as if they were the saviors of the country. Generals who have suffered humiliating defeats, over which the civilized world has made merry, vapor about bazars and garden parties as heroes and heaven-born commanders. No one denies the splendid courage shown by our soldiers, officers and men alike; nor do we fall to honor the patience, cheerfulness and tenacity of all who have borne the heat and burden of this long and cruel day. But to swagger over the deeds of men who have done their duty as English soldiers always have done, to shout about the world with this immoderate bluster over a campaign which, considering the petty enemy and their narrow means, has been one long tale of rebuff, disappointment, miscalculation, disaster and perpetual "regrettable" incidents, including more British soldiers taken prisoners than ever happened in our long history before—this, I say, is more like the tone of the Hoogliogs who beat Napoleon and saved Europe.

It makes me shudder when I witness these Boer fighters in their carouses, got up by politicians with an eye on the ballot-box. Or men are brave and heroic and enduring. Yet! But what are the Dutch farmers, old men and boys together, who serve under Cronje and De Wet? Has not Lord Kitchener slaughtered men in North Africa as well as in South Africa as brave as the men he commands? No one doubts that our men are worthy of honor. But are honor and glory and admiration of sanguinary war? What disgraces sensible men is all this berrkin shouting over the very disasters and blunders and failures that they inflict on our name. One would think that a viceroy has only to plunge his province into unutterable ruin by fanning civil war, by making peace within it impossible for a generation, to be received with the honors our fathers accorded to a Clive or a Lawrence. And a general has only to "fall into a trap," to lose his guns, to sacrifice brigades in unsuccessful "frontal attacks," to be

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regarded as if he were a Nelson or a Wellington. "The war is now over," we are officially informed week by week by commanders, ministers and their friends in the press. We look on these brazen untruths with alarm, for it is thought to be the prelude to some new policy of rage and barbarism. But all is not "over." We are not "over" the deadly blow that this war struck at the empire, the ruin and chaos it has spread through South Africa, the blood-poison it has infused into public opinion, nor the stain on English honor in the sight of the civilized world. There is another thing, too, which is not yet "over." And that is the nationality of the Boer republics, which, I believe, are not yet crushed out forever—just as a patriotic Englishman, I wish never will be crushed out forever.—London Daily News.

NEW FACTS IN POLICE CASE

(Continued from Second Page.) "What reasons did he give you?" "He said the city attorney's office would not grant him warrants." "What was done?" "There was an investigation at which the court officials and city attorney were present. We decided after a fair hearing that Captain Brewer's statements were not true. City Attorney Webb testified that Captain Brewer had not asked for a warrant for a year that he had not received."

THE OPERA IN VICKSBURG.

A Performance of Which the Chief Feature Was Not Mentioned by the Critics. "The most exciting stage performance I ever saw was that of a bad opera company at Vicksburg a few nights ago," said the traveler who had just reached the hotel after a trip down the Yazoo Valley Railroad. "I remained over in Vicksburg twelve hours longer than I had intended, just to see that performance, and it was well worth my while, but not as far as the show itself was concerned. "The theatre was crowded with people the gallery was what the stage

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made against Captain Brewer? Especially do I wish to ask you of Brewer's connection with Jake Mann's place on Orange street? "We found that Captain Brewer was a caller there and that a poker game was in progress often in the house." "Have you any knowledge of his being seen there intoxicated?" "No, sir." "What information have you regarding Captain O'Keefe?" "We once made a round of the station houses. I had then just entered the board. We visited Captain O'Keefe's station on Howard avenue. Commissioner Ullman was with me. He told me O'Keefe's administration was lax." "State the result of your observations of Captain O'Keefe's administration." "He was a poor disciplinarian and there was frequent violation of the Sunday liquor law in his precinct." "Had you conversations with officers and other commissioners regarding that station?" "Yes, sir." "Where was Captain O'Keefe transferred to?" "Station 4, Dixwell avenue." "What was its previous condition?" "Under Captain Woodruff it was good, under Captain O'Keefe it went back." "Did you occasionally visit Captain Brewer's station in the evening?" "Yes, sir." "Did you find Captain Brewer there?" "Only once." "Did you see him anywhere within his precinct?" "No, sir." "Did you investigate Captain O'Keefe's administration as the cause of it running down?" "Yes." "What did you decide?" "That he was worn out in the service and that he was not as competent as when appointed captain and that it needed new blood to keep up the discipline of the men." "What conclusion did you reach in looking into Sergeant Bergein's case?" "Captain O'Keefe once appeared before the efficiency committee and suggested a desk position for Sergeant Bergein on account of his increasing age and physical infirmities." "How about Bergein as a sergeant?" "He was never considered an efficient sergeant. This was largely on account of his old age." "Did you finally assign Sergeant Bergein to desk duty?" "No, sir." "Had changes in the personnel of the department been under discussion within the past six months?" "Yes, sir, frequently." "Tell in your own way the first you remember about the transfers of these men being talked over by the commissioners." "After a conversation with Mr. Shannahan I called on Commissioner Lee by appointment on some commissioner matters. At that time I had a talk with Mr. Lee about these changes. I told him that Shannahan had telephoned me that he and Landers wanted to call on me and I told Mr. Lee it looked as though some changes were likely and I said it might be a good thing to introduce some new blood into the department." "At this point, 11:10 o'clock, court adjourned until noon on account of supreme court."

RALLY DAY AT PLAINVILLE.

Camp Meeting to be Held After Assembly Week This Summer. The Methodist church of the New Haven district held their annual "Rally Day" at the Plainville camp grounds yesterday. The day, although warm, was greatly enjoyed. Nearly 100 persons attended, most of them arriving early in the morning and bringing their own lunch. The grounds are in excellent condition, and a number of improvements have been made and others are under way. A meeting of the Camp Meeting association was held at 1 o'clock, and an important change was made in the programme for the present season. It was decided to hold "Assembly week" beginning July 23, and Camp meeting the following week, which is contrary to the usual custom, as camp meetings has always been held first. Various reasons for the change were given, and it was met with general approval. Among those present on the grounds yesterday were: Presiding Elder Adams, R. B. Savage, Charles A. Baldwin, Isaac N. Dann, Mrs. Harvey Robinson, Lambert J. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dann, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dann, and the Misses Dann of New Haven; John Parker of Hartford, C. E. Ewers of Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Eaves of Naugatuck, Miss Maser and Miss Julia Andrews of Plainville, Miss Mary Manchester of Southville, Mrs. Parsons of Bristol, William McKinley of Waterbury. The last named is erecting a large new cottage on Bristol avenue.

HERALDRY OF THE INDIANS.

Marks on the Face Which Denote Personal Honors, Ancestry, Tribe and Condition. People in general have been content to look upon the Indian's adornment of his head with eagle feathers and his face with paint as marks of personal decoration inspired by vanity and a savage taste, different only in degree from what is sometimes witnessed among those highly civilized peoples. But the fact is that, in preference to the latter custom, for instance, every sort of heraldic meaning, implying not only the honors won by the brave in person, but representing also the claims of his family and race to distinction. In other words, what is shown among more cultured communities by coats of arms, orders and decorations is depicted by Indian on his face by means of pigments. Scientists are now engaged, among other novel investigations concerning the North American Indian, in compiling a record of the armorial, or rather facial, heraldry of certain celebrated chiefs, and it is said to be a fascinating work. One renowned warrior, for instance, will have his lip painted a copper red. This is found to indicate that his tribe was once in possession of huge mines of copper. Another individual will have his forehead adorned with a painting of acertain fish, thus implying that he, or his people, are renowned for prowess in catching fish. The same distinguished person sometimes wears a disc of pearl in addition to his paint mask. This, by its shimmering radiance and its form implies that he is descended from the moon, in the sense that the goddess of night is one of his ancestors. The fact that the Indian has no conception of perspective seriously handicaps the success of his efforts at pictorial art. Indeed, the Indian himself merely aims to show the most characteristic portion of the object he attempts to depict, unless he be a man of great attainment, in which case he dis-

heets and other paper of the company, posted all over the town, was very lurid, and the consequence was that few ladies were in the audience; but the men were there, and nearly all those who sat in the orchestra chairs and close up to the stage seemed to be bald. They sat up in their chairs with an air of expectancy, and every one of them seemed to be armed with a pair of field glasses, or at least a heavy pair of opera glasses, no matter how close he was to the stage. To them the show was a rank disappointment. It was nothing like the promise of the lurid pictures, and when the curtains went down on the first act the house was badly disappointed. On the stage there was really nothing worth looking at, and after the battery of field and opera glasses was once levelled at the stage and lowered, the holders of those glasses seemed to lose all interest in the appearance of the people in the "cave."

"But if the show was disappointing and tame to the holders of the dollar seats in the orchestra, it was doubly so to those in the top-heavy gallery, and when the curtain fell on the first act derisive yells and hoots from the gallery showed what the men and boys up there thought of the performance. The yells, the hoots, the howls and the laughter made a tremendous noise, and ought to have prepared the stage folk in some measure for what was to come. When the noise had quieted down to some extent a score of men and boys might have been seen making their way out of the gallery as if disgusted with the performance and tired of it, but every one of those men and boys got return checks. After an absence of ten minutes they climbed back into their seats. They were careful not to brush against one another or other spectators, and the pockets of the coat of each bulged suspiciously. "The curtain went up on the stage grouping of the bad chorus for the second act, and the noise and yells broke out anew. When the alleged songbird ambled out to sing a ditty after the first chorus there was something doing. What that was the entire audience saw, when an egg, thrown from the gallery, dropped on the stage at the feet of the singer, and the meat of it splattered her red stockings. She turned up her nose in disdain at the gallery, and went on with her song. But that first egg was the signal for others. Few would have imagined there were so many eggs in Vicksburg. They were showered down upon the stage. Some were good eggs, some were refrigerator eggs, and many were bad eggs. It simply rained eggs, and the people on the stage danced and ducked to get out of the way of the falling eggs. The prima donna jumped behind the bass singer and both dodged back of the scenes. Everybody on the stage ran for cover. One man in the orchestra seat raised an open umbrella and he was cheered, and the people down stairs cheered as every egg was thrown from the gallery. Finally the eggs seemed to be exhausted, and there were no more bulging coat pockets in the gallery. Then two stage hands appeared on the stage, sprinkled sand deep upon it, and swept off the mess and the egg shells. All this time the performers were safe behind the wings. "When the mess was cleared away the manager stepped out to the footlights and announced that if any more eggs were thrown he would climb into the gallery and whip the man throwing them. 'Biff!' Almost before he was before speaking an egg struck him on the forehead and nearly blinded him. Then half a dozen other eggs fell on or about him. He rushed from the stage, climbed the steps into the gallery and whipped two men before the gallery crowd whipped him. By this time all the stock of eggs had been exhausted, but the fight broke up the show. The gallery audience, however, was not outside for the troupe, and followed the performers to their hotel, hooting and cat-calling every step of the way. One man in the crowd crowded like a rooster every minute almost and his crowing kept the crowd in a merry mood. The alleged actors took their reception philosophically as though they had previously taken thirty-two bad-egg degrees. "The Vicksburg papers the next day had no mention of the egg throwing, the fight or the breaking up of the opera. When I asked why I was told, as a local manager of the theater was a good fellow, and the reporters thought a publication might damage his house." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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TO-DAY is the Bargain Day —AT— CHAMPION'S. Japanese Fern Balls at 75 cts each AND Special Sale of Flowers, Plants, etc. 1026 Chapel Street.

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St. Paul, June 12—Miss Ruth, daughter of Senator Hanna, has accepted an invitation to conduct the summer Cleveland, now being held at Bath, Me. The Cleveland, if understood, will be launched within a short time. St. Paul, June 12—The Modern Workmen of America today elected as head consul Lieutenant Governor Northcott, of Illinois, for the sixth consecutive term.

E. H. Howe This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

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New South Wales is offering large inducements to secure the establishment of iron and steel plants.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield, author of a new book on "The Death Penalty," says that he wrote to all the bishops of the Church of England for their opinion on the subject, and not one of them favored the abolition of capital punishment.

Emphatic approval is expressed in Chicago of the act of one of the large packing houses in that city in forbidding profanity on the premises. The motive in the order was to protect the employes against the wanton abuse of swearing overers or foremen, but it went hurt swearing employes.

A Kansas school board received the following letter the other day from one of the teachers: "I would like to have the refusal of the school as long as you are willing to hold it for me, though I can't say positively that I will not teach, nor positively that I will, if I am married, as I think I will be, of course I will not want the school. But you know the old story about many a slip, and I would hate to be out of a job as well as the other."

December 29, 1902, will complete two hundred years since Peter the Great sanctioned the appearance of the first Russian newspaper, and the Bibliographical Society of Moscow proposes to celebrate the anniversary by issuing an edition of six volumes containing a list of all the Russian newspapers published during the two centuries, with portraits of the more distinguished journalists. The proceeds are to be applied to a fund for the relief of journalists in need.

Edward Kimball, who died in Chicago the other day, became well known years ago through his success in raising church debts. When he lived in Boston, more than fifty years ago, he taught a class in the Mount Vernon church Sunday school and had D. L. Moody as one of his pupils. "The amount of church debts raised by him," says the Chicago Tribune, "has been estimated at more than \$10,000,000. Among the churches that have been aided by Mr. Kimball's efforts are the Lincoln Park and the Union Park Congregational churches, and the Immanuel Baptist church, of Chicago. The largest debt raised by him was that of Dr. Robinson's Presbyterian church, of New York city, where \$110,000 was raised at two meetings. Although not a remarkably eloquent speaker, the force and sincerity of Mr. Kimball gained success where oratorical efforts had failed. He was possessed of a commanding presence, being over six feet in height, and until a few months before his death had maintained vigorous health."

In the North American Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor of Political Science in Cornell University, discusses the question, "How Trusts Affect Prices," and his conclusions are: The sum of the whole matter, then, is this: So far as the combinations exert a monopolistic power over prices, and sometimes they have this power to a limited degree, the result is in all probability usually, but not always, directly injurious to society. They may in no way affect prices immediately, but be retained by the capitalist or divided between him and the working man; or they may—and this is probably the best social result—be distributed through the community immediately in the form of lower prices. So far as experience goes, it seems to show that, so far the chief benefit has been retained by the capitalist, the laborers have secured a small part, the great mass of the consumers in some instances none of the benefits, in others part. The general tendency, however, through the beneficial influence of competition, either actual or potential, seems to be in the direction of giving to the consumers a larger part of this fund in the future, although both the combinations and the wage earners are likely to retain some benefits.

Miss Charitee—What sort of a musical programme do you think would be suitable for our poverty school? Alex Smart—Why, ragtime music, of course.—Ohio State Journal.

A QUEER DOUBT. Suppose that three years from now the Republican politicians and office holders, with Mark Hanna at their head, rise up and call upon the Hon. William McKinley to be their candidate again. Will it be incumbent upon him on account of the announcement which he has now made to refuse their call? We do not think so. He is simply not a seeker for a re-nomination and that is all there is to it. It is "good politics" for him to make the announcement at this time, and in such matters he makes no mistakes. So says the Hartford Times. President McKinley said: "I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me." "Would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me" appears to be sufficiently definite to warrant people in calling the third-term incident closed as far as President McKinley is concerned. How could he say more or say it more strongly?

A SIGN OF THE TIMES. That is a very interesting and important move which has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For many years past the annual order of this company for steel rails has been a principal element in fixing the price of the product of the steel mills of the country. It has been the custom of the company to distribute its patronage among the principal steel concerns of Pennsylvania, giving a portion to the Carnegie works, a portion to the Cambria company at Johnstown, and the rest to the Pennsylvania Steel company. Now the great railroad company has bought out the Pennsylvania Steel company, and hereafter will make its own rails. This move will cheer those who have been unable to see how the big trusts could be prevented from becoming despotic monopolies. What the Pennsylvania Railroad company has done others can do and will do. It may ultimately be found that all the trusts must be reasonable if they want to live, and some of them may not be able to live even if they are reasonable.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE WORK. The temperance people who have been pained by the way the canteen has found friends and favor will be pleased by the action of a big life insurance company in New York, which has planned to write policies for "total abstinents" upon a different basis from that offered to users of alcoholic stimulants. After an extended study of mortality statistics for several years, supplemented by the testimony of medical science, the company has finally concluded that the claim that total abstinence conduces to longevity no longer admits of doubt, and it proposes to give total abstinents the benefit of lower rates for life insurance. The cost of life insurance, as is well known, is determined upon the basis of "the chances of life" at all ages as disclosed by carefully compiled mortality statistics. If it is a fact that the "chances of life" are affected by indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, the man who indulges is a less desirable "risk" than the total abstainer. It ought to follow, therefore, that the man who habitually drinks alcoholic liquor should pay more for life insurance than the man of the same age who abstains. Such temperance work as is being done by some railroad companies and this insurance company is both practical and powerful. The reasons why a man shouldn't drink are becoming more and more pressing.

SOME REAL REFORM. What can be done is indicated by some facts that have recently been set forth by Mrs. Ballington Booth, who has been particularly interested in helping ex-prisoners get a new start. In the five years since the movement was begun permanent organizations have been established within twelve States; prisons and two homes have been opened, one in New York and the other in Chicago, at which ex-prisoners may stay until permanent employment is secured. Between 1,600 and 1,700 men have passed through those homes, and of that number Mrs. Booth is in touch with 75 per cent. and knows that they are leading honest, respectable lives. Of the remaining 25 per cent. only 5 per cent., to her knowledge, have gone back to prison, the other 20 per cent. not having been heard from. "By those who have had experience in work of this sort," she says, "this is recognized as a good record, especially as we make no distinction between the different classes of prisoners. We don't say we will help only first-term men; we help any who show any desire to be helped." One of the most encouraging features of the work reported is the decrease of prejudice in many quarters against the employment of ex-prisoners. One instance is given of a man who had as a personal favor to Mrs. Booth employed one of her boys, and who has gradually increased the number in his employ until now it is thirty-five. Those who have much experience with "criminals" discover that many of them are not very different from those who haven't been caught and branded, and it is entirely reasonable to believe that with a little help some of them can become good citizens.

In the Charity Hospital. Willie is funny, and brown, and sweet; His wool would kink if they'd let it grow; He wears a plaster cast on his feet, And lives his life in a hospital row; Rows on rows of white little beds, White little faces, rows on rows; White little pillows for little heads; And that is the world which Willie knows. Willie plays on his cot all day, Passing rich with a bit of string, And laughs when anyone comes his way, Into the world where he is king, Narrow realm for a king to rule; Soapy treasure he hoards and spends; A flower, a marble, a broken spoon— But then, you see, it all depends. Nobody cuddles him up again, And tucks him close at night with a kiss; Nurses are busy, of course; and then, Who but a mother could ever do this? Nobody holds his hand in a hospital row; And teaches him "Now I lay me" there; But some one listens and understands, When Willie stumbles, saying his prayer. Out in the world men work and fight, And some are wounded and some must die; And the right goes wrong, and the wrong comes right, But it never bothers Willie at all; Woolly and funny, and brown, and sweet, Living his own little life apart, With a plaster cast on his poor little feet, And God's own sunshine sure in his heart.—The Presbyterian.

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Poetic bridegroom—I could sit here forever, gazing into your eyes and listening to the wash of the ocean. Practical bride—Oh, that reminds me, darling; we have not paid our laundry bill yet.—Brooklyn Life.

"Hullo, old boy, haven't seen you for an age! What are you doing now?" "I'm back at the old stamping ground." "Eh! Where's that?" "Postoffice"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. O'Toole—What puzzles me immensely is that the owid house should like to such an extent when it's covered with insurance. Mr. O'Toole—Yes, me darlint; but it's fire insurance, not water, de ye moind.—Harlem Life.

Magistrate—The assault you have committed on your poor wife is a most brutal one. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison? Prisoner—if you do, yer honor, it will break up our honeymoon.—Tit-Bits.

The Modern Rush.—Isabel—I can't understand what keeps postmen so busy. Jane—What do you mean? Isabel—Why, I don't get time to answer letters, and all the other girls say they don't get time to write letters.—Chicago Tribune.

THE "ZOO" FARM. A pretty Important Part of Bronx Park. There is a farm in Bronx park where radishes and lettuce are being planted and turnips, cabbages, and potatoes will be cultivated in due season. Already roosters are crowing over the luxuriantness of their surroundings, and hens are cackling about eggs laid on grounds which a millionaire could not purchase for love or money. Although the farm, in common with all the park lands, belongs to the people, it is doubtful if any section of New York's citizens have ever heard of it, and fewer still have seen it. The farm occupies six acres of the rolling lands north of the woods which reach out from each bank of the Bronx river in wild luxuriantness in the New York zoological reservation. These woods, rich in wild flowers, a tangle of blackberry bushes in many places, the haunt of ferns and mosses, and other moisture-loving plants at other parts, have been left for the visitors to Zoological park to wander through at will, unrestricted by fences or warnings to "Keep off the grass."

Due north from the farm is the quaint old village of Bronxdale, distant some two blocks, and which may be reached by trolley cars from Harlem. Once there, the visitor, although still well within the boundaries of Greater New York, finds himself surrounded by conditions almost as primitive as those of half a century ago, the only marks of modern progress being the trolley cars and an occasional electric light, and the broad parkway which divides the botanical gardens from the Zoological park. And the farm is as primitive as its surroundings, but its practical value is already so well established that many additions and improvements were begun while snow yet whitened the ground. Croton water is unknown in this portion of the park, and well water has to be depended upon for irrigating and for other purposes. Black mold, representing the vegetable growth of countless seasons and slow decay under the waters of a lake long since extinct, is mainly dependent upon to enrich the soil. An immense deposit of such mold was found in another portion of Zoological park and has been carefully preserved as the most valuable of fertilizers. A dike of 15 feet by 24 feet in size excavated in the side of a hill, with a wooden ventilating shaft protruding seemingly from the solid ground, is used for the storage of vegetables during the winter. Such storage places were common enough during Revolutionary days, and for preserving produce from frost can scarcely be said to have been improved upon since. The farm was planned and is managed by Hermann W. Merkel, forester of Zoological park. To understand its importance it is only necessary to recall the fact that the majority of animals, birds and reptiles already centered in the park are vegetarians or fruit or seed eaters, while many of the carnivorous are only partly carnivorous, and require a large percentage of farm products to maintain health. Last year 15 tons of beets, mangel wurzel, and carrots, nearly 15,000 heads of lettuce and roots of celery, cabbage by the thousands, and melons and pumpkins by the thousands were raised, besides potatoes by the barrel and bunches of radishes and other garden truck. This year the yield is expected to be greater. It is safe to say that the superior freshness and quality of these home productions have preserved the lives of very many of the more deli-

cate exhibits and those most difficult to maintain in captivity. This year a dovecote and pigeon house was erected on the farm, and it is stocked with some 150 doves and pigeons. It will accommodate five times that number, and is expected to be fully stocked by natural increase within a short time. A row of six chicken houses, covering a space 60 feet long by 15 feet wide, was next erected. Each house is backed by a yard 100 feet deep. The houses were the gift of the Scheffelin estate, which also presented 40 or more pheasants and the houses they inhabited and a number of rare and valuable plants. The houses were carefully transported from Tarrytown and re-erected in the park with equal care. Considerable headway has been made in stocking the chicken houses, the collection including a considerable flock of bantam fowl. The bantam hens will have to work for their board, while most of the neighbors will not be called upon to do much more than scratch gravel and wait for their food to be brought to them. The bantam hens are to be used to hatch out pheasants' eggs, being more faithful incubators and capable also, by reason of their greater spread of wings, to cover more eggs at a sitting. Thus the visitor to the park may ere long see the primmest of modestly attired little feather-mothers proudly shielding the gaudiest-plumaged brood that ever delighted a month-old hen.

Adjoining the chicken houses are inclosures for rabbits and guinea pigs. The small-stocked departed is expected to be replaced by the men of the zoological department, and the chicken branch to furnished eggs by the hundreds besides some 300 young chicks during the season.—New York Times.

SHARKS AT CHARLESTON. A Ten-foot Monster Caught With Great Difficulty. The left arm of a negro man, mutilated and mangled, was cut from the stomach of a ten-foot shark which was captured after a desperate struggle by the crew of the lightship Tuesday afternoon. The arm was undoubtedly that of one of the fifteen fishermen lost in the squall off the Eastern Patches Friday. When brought to the city yesterday morning by the fishing smack Victoria and delivered to Coroner Vaughan the lacerated limb was examined closely by the fishermen who escaped the storm, but there was no mark or sign by which it could be identified. The negro was probably dead when his body was seized by the sharks.

With this latest discovery at the lightship the evidence is almost conclusive that the crews aboard the three fishing boats were drowned. The searching parties which went to sea Saturday and Sunday came back with stories of the numerous sharks seen skirting the waters and apparently hunting for prey. These rapacious monsters seemed to have detected an odor of death, and many of them, followed the boats doggedly. They splashed through the waves, darted back and forth, and foreshadowed water trails which might have been leading to where bodies were afloat. Two of the boats which managed to escape the fury of the storm pulled toward the lightship and remained there Friday night. The sharks had followed at a distance. They returned toward the Patches about early Saturday morning they were seen again. The men aboard the lightship cast out a line, but without making a capture, and the sharks disappeared. They appeared again at intervals and then rushed away.

Tuesday, however, several of the ten-foot monsters swam near the lightship, and in the afternoon several of the men on board let down a rope line on which had been attached a strong hook. The bait was supplied. One shark dived playfully about the hook, jerked at the bait, and then disappeared. He came back again and seemed bolder. All at once he opened his big jaws, took in the hook, and started away with the prize. When the rope was hauled in taut the monster squirmed and fought. The men holding the line were experts at shark fishing, however, and they let the rope slack off, and by the peculiar twisting known only to the experts gave the shark a jerk which caught his big mouth to open four gallons of water to pour in. After this had been repeated once or twice the monster became groggy, although he was still fighting viciously and slapping at the boat, while his eyes glared with anger. He saw the desperate situation and tried hard to escape. But the line was drawn in more and more, and finally, when weak and whipped, the shark was dragged on deck, and lay there twitching and doing quick work by the crew under his excitement.

The lightship crew had suspected that the sharks were out prospecting for the dead fishermen, and it was decided to rip the stomach open to see if the monster captured had feasted on the unfortunates. Long knives were forced into the tough meat and the flesh was torn apart. After digging for the stomach the crew pulled out a strange object, which proved to be the arm of a man. The carcass was removed to the arm preserved. It was wrapped in a bag, packed closely in rock salt, and then sewed in a canvas in the same manner that bodies are prepared for burial at sea. When the fishing smack Victoria hove in sight she was signaled from the lightship and turned her course nearer in. Captain Abram Gray, in command of the smack, was deputized to bring the arm to the city, and the small bag was swung over the railing and he took it in.

Fishermen talked a great deal about the finding of the arm and they wondered if the shark had feasted on it after the death of the unfortunate man, or whether it had been snapped off while the man was alive. There has always been more or less dispute about what a shark would do with the arm of a man, and the general belief of experts is that a man can swim among sharks without being harmed. As soon as he is dead, however, the body is quickly dispatched by the roving ghoul of the sea. The belief here seems to be that the shark ran upon a dead fisherman and then feasted. When the Norwegian bark Drot was wrecked off the coast of Florida a year or more ago and the shipwrecked crew got aboard a raft and drifted aimlessly, they were followed from day to day by a school of sharks, waiting to seize the cadavers as they were thrown overboard. Many of the sailors dived and

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BOARD OF ASSESSORS. Room 8, City Hall, New Haven, Conn., June 6th, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. June 15th, 1901, for the making of a manuscript copy of real estate transfers for the year ending October 1st, 1901.

ESTATE OF SARAH WHITNEY SANFORD, late of New Haven, in said District, deceased. The Court of Probate for the District of New Haven hath limited and appointed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said deceased to bring in their claims against said estate. Those who neglect to exhibit their claims within said time will be barred, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ELI WHITNEY, Administrator.

ESTATE OF OLIVER P. HUBBARD, late of New York, New York, owning property in said District, deceased. An instrument in writing, purporting to be a duly authenticated and exemplified copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented in Court, and Grosvenor S. Hubbard of New York, N. Y., having made written application praying that the same may be probated, and that letters testamentary may be granted, as by said application on file in this Court more fully appears, it is

ORDERED — That said application be heard and determined at a Court of Probate to be held at New Haven, in said District, on the 17th day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that public notice of the pendency of said application, and of the time and place of the hearing thereon, be given to all parties interested in said estate, by publishing this order three times in a newspaper having a circulation in said District.

By order of Court, Jell 31 ALBERT F. WELLES, Clerk. District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, June 10th, 1901.

ESTATE OF ANN DOHERTY, late of New Haven, in said District, deceased. Mathilde L. Gerner of New Haven, a creditor of said deceased, having made written application praying that administration be granted, as by said application on file in this Court more fully appears, it is

ORDERED — That said application be heard and determined at a Court of Probate to be held at New Haven, in said District, on the 17th day of June, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that public notice of the pendency of said application, and of the time and place of the hearing thereon, be given to all parties interested in said estate, by publishing this order three times in a newspaper having a circulation in said District.

By order of Court, Jell 31 ALBERT F. WELLES, Clerk. District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, June 10th, 1901.

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Do You Buy Stocks? Here is a good thing you can't lose. Stock your bin with KOAL. W. F. Gilbert & Co., 65 Church Street. Opposite Postoffice.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

PURE DRINKING WATER Natural Stone Filters. (Germ Proof.) The Filtering Medium is a Natural Stone, and impurities never penetrate it, but its porous surface, which can be cleaned off easily once a day, and internally the stone remains as pure and white after years of service as when taken from the mine. For sale by P. J. KELLY & CO., Grand Avenue and Church Street. Complete House Furnishers, No. 6 filters 3 gallons per day, \$2.75. No risk in buying; money back in 30 days if not wanted for any cause.

Saves 80 Per Cent Kern Incandescent Gas Burner. Saves 80 per cent. of your GAS BILL. The New Discovery. Burns one Cubic Foot of Gas per Hour. No Chimneys to break. Mantles do not blacken. Better than Electricity. And only ONE-TENTH the Cost. Not a mere statement, but a Guarantee.

THE BRADLEY CO., 159 Orange Street. Plumbing and Heating Contractors. PHILADELPHIA DENTAL ROOMS, 781 Chapel Street, NEW HAVEN, CONN. Telephone. Best Set of Teeth on Rubber Plate, \$8.00

There can be NO better made, no matter how much is paid elsewhere. Those living at a distance can come in the morning and wear their new teeth home the same day. L. D. MONKS, D. D. S. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO-DAY is the Bargain Day -AT- CHAMPION'S. Japanese Fern Balls at 76 cts each AND Special Sale of Flowers, Plants, etc. 1026 Chapel Street. KELSEY & CO. HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF THE Morrow Coaster and Brake which they Job and Retail. Para Rubber Gum. Makes Punctures Proof. Sure Cure for Porous Tires. Does Not Injure the Tire. Does Not Loosen Plugs. Does Not Prevent Vulcanizing or Plugging. KELSEY & CO., 688 State Street. OPPOSITE OLIVE STREET. Telephone No. 1307.

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The Chas Monson Co Thursday Bargain Sale. The Chas Monson Co

Special Lots of Good, Worthy Merchandise

Bought especially for this sale. Also lots from our stock to be closed out under price.

'Tis a Bargain Opportunity.

Prices quoted to be maintained from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., or until lots are closed.

- Lot of stylish black and white stripe Petticoats with graduated flounce. Thursday at 69c each. Lot of black Sateen Petticoats and colored near-silk Petticoats to be closed out. Thursday at 69c each. Lot of plain and stripe gingham wash Petticoats to be closed out at 39c each. Lot of handsome Waists in plain chambray with white pique fronts, to be closed out at \$1.00 each. Lot of China Draping Silks, 31 inches wide, to be closed out Thursday at 50c each. Lot of Rope Portieres to be closed out less than half price. Thursday at \$1.25 each. Lot of men's stainless black and fancy cotton Hose, perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Thursday at 9c pair. Lot of men's high-grade Fancy Hose, regular price 50c. Sold Thursday at 36c pair. Lot of men's Teck Scarfs, 25c goods, slightly shop-worn. Thursday at 14c each. Lot of Silkoline Comfortables, regularly sold at \$1.25, a chance for summer cottagers. Thursday at 98c each. Lot of all-linen Damask Tray Cloths, hemmed, handsome patterns. At 15c each.

LATEST FAIR HAVEN NEWS

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE W. C. T. U. THIS EVENING.

Visitors from Bermuda Guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Strickland-Notes of Interest.

A Bermuda lady, Miss Talbot, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Strickland, of 148 Grand avenue. Miss Talbot arrived at New York by steamer direct from the Bermudas night before last. She will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Strickland and of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Strickland for several weeks. This is her first visit to the United States. She is of a prominent family in the Bermudas, her father being president of the governmental association, an office next in rank to that of the governor of the islands. Miss Talbot became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Strickland while the latter were in the Bermudas a year ago. Mr. Strickland, who is connected with the Rubber Tire company, of this city, saw while in the Bermudas seventeen carriages, all of which were from New Haven, either from Hooker's or Demarest's carriage factories and all of which had rubber tires made by his Rubber Tire company. Miss Talbot is greatly interested in viewing the Yale buildings and in the trolley cars. There are no trolley cars in the Bermudas.

The W. C. T. U. No. 2 will give an entertainment this evening. The admission is ten cents and ice cream will be served free. Among the numbers on the programme, will be a character song by Edith Lennon, Villa and Jetty Burroughs, a character sketch and sun-flower chorus.

An interesting parlor meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at Miss Gladwin's, of Exchange street, Tuesday afternoon. One new member was added to the union. Yesterday afternoon's weather was the warmest of the season and the humidity was quite oppressive.

At the pharmacists' banquet and entertainment held at the east shore yesterday afternoon the musical programme included a solo by Wallace S. Moyle, entitled "Foot and Saddle," with Mrs. Moyle as accompanist; and a duet by Mr. Moyle and Mrs. Robbins.

Alderman W. S. Moyle is improving his property on Woolsey street, to include a repainting of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Ellenberger entertained a dozen of their friends at their home on Quinnipiac avenue Tuesday evening. The evening was devoted to whist and every player secured a prize. The selection of the gifts was made with a view of having a great deal of sport. Light refreshments were served and the occasion was very enjoyable.

Announcement is made that the Second Congregational church will be closed a week from next Sunday. This is necessary while some important improvements are going forward. The interior of the church is to be repainted and the pew cushions are to be newly covered. A fine new carpet is also to be laid and it may be necessary to close the church for two Sundays. It is expected that about \$700 will be expended in the improvements, which will add greatly to the appearance of the interior of the church. The work is to be done under the auspices of the Ladies' guild and the money to pay bills is to be taken from the guild treasury.

Several of the Montwese people who were active in assisting at the recent North Haven celebration met with the general committee last evening to close up the affairs of the celebration and to see that all bills are paid. A quarterly business meeting of the Grand avenue Baptist church will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. H. F. Hubbard, who recently went to Hinsdale, N. H., for the benefit of his health, is reported to be improving satisfactorily.

How Are Your Kidneys? Dr. Hobbs' Serranus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

SHUT OUT THE FLIES. The window screens we are selling for 25 cents have oil finished hard wood frames, are ball bearing and adjust to fit almost any window. Screen doors both in hard wood and soft wood frames, a good assortment of sizes. LAWN SWINGS. Another car just received, nice clear stock, strong and well made. The low prices continued, two styles, \$4.50 and \$5.40. GO-CARTS. We are headquarters for the pretty Go-Carrettes for children. Easier than a carriage and much lighter to handle. From \$2.98 up. We sell them on our liberal terms of

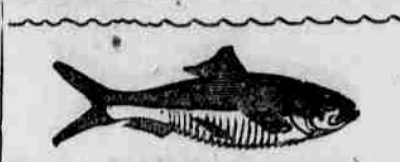
Always Fashionable. Always Reliable. Always Comfortable. KEEP THEIR SHAPE TO THE END. All This For \$3.50 Per Pair.

A. B. GREENWOOD'S Serosis Shoe Parlors, 814 Chapel Street. LADIES' SHOES SHINED FREE.

1st Down \$1.00 A WEEK. Complete House Furnishings. ORANGE AND CENTER STREETS.

THE desirable dwelling house, 522 Chapel street. Lower corner house in the brown stone front block opposite Wooster Square. Inquire at this office or at office of JOHN T. SLOAN, 828 Chapel street.

FOR RENT. HOUSE 1631 Chapel street, 14 rooms, \$7,000, on easy terms. Apply my21 tf 1620 CHAPEL ST.

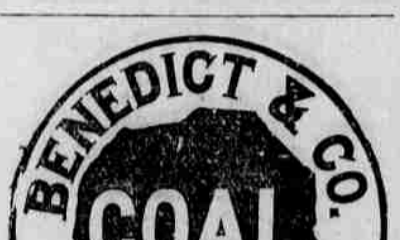


Our FISH Story.

In the warm season we don't undertake to carry in regular stock the white, hand-cured, old-fashioned NOVA SCOTIA CODFISH that everyone (who has ever tried) pronounces so much more desirable than any of the fixed-up, packaged, "patented" brands. So, just a hint to those who know and appreciate this Fish. A new lot just in—and the last until next fall.

Price according to size, 10 to 20 cts. each.

Edw. Halliday, 381 State St.



FOR RENT. HOUSE No. 459 Orange street, 13 rooms, modern improvements, in first-class condition. F. J. CRONAN, 42 Church street, my20 14p.

FOR SALE AND RENT. Will exchange a first-class residence in center of city for near-by sea shore property. Also to rent, a fine 13 rooms house, all modern conveniences. Inquire at BEERS' PHOTO STUDIO, 700 Chapel street.

Shore Cottages for Rent. Two modern Cottages at Savin Rock, located on Beach street on the water side. All improvements, including gas range. W. D. JUDSON, Room 3, 808 CHAPEL STREET.

For Sale. At Savin Rock, a ten room Cottage, on Beach street, east of the Assinawake Club. House has improvements; good barn and bath-house; all in excellent condition. JOHN C. PUNDERFORD, 116 CHURCH STREET.

For Sale. The property corner Webster and Winter streets, consisting of three buildings, one with store, will pay over twelve per cent. on the investment. Price \$7,000.00. GEORGE F. NEWCOMB, Room 322, Exchange Building, corner Chapel and Church streets.

FOR SALE. Whitney Avenue Lots. Corner Lots—Finest Locations. EDWARD M. CLARK, 89 CHURCH STREET.

For Sale. The very desirable Dwelling House, No. 472 Orange street, will be sold to a cash purchaser at a price that is a bargain. For particulars, apply to Merwin's Real Estate Office, 746 CHURCH STREET.

For Rent. In a growing neighborhood, the large double store, corner of Lamberton and De Witt streets. Has been used for the last four years as a grocery and meat market. Also the store No. 190 Congress avenue, located in the business portion of the thoroughfare and suitable for grocery, meat, or drugs, etc.

Money to Loan in Sums to Suit. L. G. HOADLEY, Room 2, HOADLEY BUILDING, 49 CHURCH STREET. OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

James B. Smith. STOCKS, BONDS, FIRE INSURANCE. 130 Orange Street. New Haven First Mortgage Real Estate Loans For Sale.

For Sale, 230 Orange Street. A CENTRAL LOCATION. Very desirable for a physician, or any other business. CHARLES H. WEBB, 850 Chapel Street.

BIDS. Will be received for three hundred gross tons of coal delivered between September, 1907, and April, 1908, in any quantity and at any time ordered. Two hundred tons of Egg, seventy-five tons of Soft Coal, and twenty-five tons of Nut. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. EDW. M. CLARK, 30 CHURCH STREET.

FOR RENT. THE desirable dwelling house, 522 Chapel street. Lower corner house in the brown stone front block opposite Wooster Square. Inquire at this office or at office of JOHN T. SLOAN, 828 Chapel street.

FOR RENT. HOUSE 1631 Chapel street, 14 rooms, \$7,000, on easy terms. Apply my21 tf 1620 CHAPEL ST.

Real Estate. FOR RENT. STORE, 1325 Chapel street, corner Day. Apply on the premises. my11 tf

FOR RENT. HOUSE 1631 Chapel street, 14 rooms, \$7,000, on easy terms. Apply my21 tf 1620 CHAPEL ST.

FOR RENT. HOUSE 173 Olive street, 14 rooms, all improvements; location unsurpassed. Inquire at law office of JACOB B. ULLMAN, 418 Exchange Building. my12 tf

TO LET. LARGE room, top floor; club or light house-keeping. THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY. my9 tf

FOR SALE. AT great sacrifice, elegant modern residence property, situated on pleasant corner. If you are in the market do not fail to investigate this. OWEN, 167 71. Box 1474, City.

TO RENT. AT Madison, Conn., Summer Residence, fully furnished; twelve rooms and bath; modern conveniences; privileges private sea bathing pavilion included. Apply JOHN O'BRIEN, 401 Crown street, my20 14p. New Haven.

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WANTED. One cent a word for each insertion; five cents a word for a full week, seven times.

WANTED. FEEDER for Platen Presses, who has some knowledge of making ready; only careful and competent applicants will be considered. THE TITLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR COMPANY, 125 Temple street. my12 2p

WANTED. BY middle aged woman, as cook, city or country; references. 76 YORK. my12 2p

WANTED. SITUATION by an Irish girl, just over, to do general housework. Apply 84 WOODS ST., Fair Haven. my13 14p

WANTED. SITUATION by girl to do housework on plain cooking in private family; best references if required. 57 DE WITT ST. my13 14p

WANTED. SITUATIONS for several good cooks, waitresses, and girls for housework. my13 14p MRS. SEHALL, 52 Court st.

WANTED. AT once, a competent waitress and chambermaid, willing to go to the shore, with references. Apply at 88 TRUMBULL ST. my12 2p

WANTED. AMERICAN Protestant girl about 15 years of age as lady's maid. Address my13 3p POSTOFFICE DRAWER 66.

WANTED. BEST domestic help of all nationalities, for city and country. Cooks, waitresses, etc., may here obtain good situations. All parties desiring such help should call with 12 years' experience, we endeavor to deal justly by all. MRS. M. N. BARR, SELECT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 120 COURT STREET, (Near Orange).

WANTED. BEST Swedish and German servants are all secured here. Employment Agency, and if N. SLEMAN, 775 Chapel st.

WANTED. BEST help for any kind of work can always be secured here, with our long established and largest business in the State. We can guarantee satisfaction. We have more and better help than can be found elsewhere. We know and have discarded, most of the useless class, everybody knows that this is the most reliable place in the State. N. SLEMAN, Employment Agency, 775 CHAPEL ST. my12 2p

MRS. S. A. GLADWIN'S Employment Agency, 102 ORANGE ST., Bowditch Building, room 44. Headquarters for the best situations; 10 years' experience. Cooks, chambermaids, porters, girls for general housework, waitresses, gardeners, cooks, laundresses, housekeepers, etc. References, everywhere. Others needing situations, should apply, and those requiring superior help can be furnished at the above office. German and English spoken. my12 2p

R. B. MALLORY, AUCTIONEER and Appraiser, 141 Orange. Household sales a specialty. my8 14p Patent Stove Brick best longest.

FOR SALE—1,000 set Patent Stove Bricks every set warranted one year. Orders received 705 STATE STREET. Patent Stove Brick Best.

ELECTRICAL MASSAGE. FOR Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Nervous Exhaustion, Prevents prostration. Stops falling hair. Revitalizes whole system. MISS E. E. LEBER, Graduate of C. T. S., 112 Asylum street, near Sylvan avenue, cat. my12 2p

Piano Club. A. B. CLINTON, 37 Church street. my20 14p

REMOVAL. DR. R. F. BURWELL has removed from 902 Chapel street to 87 Church street, over Spalding Drug Store. my8 14p

TRAP. FOR sale cheap. GEORGE H. FORD, my18 14p Patent Stove Brick at any store.

FOR SALE. ANTIQUE eight-day clock, wooden works, carved case. Microscope. Complete Photo outfit. Call evenings after 6 o'clock. my8 14p 157 ORCHARD ST.

LOST. BETWEEN 188 Temple and the corner of Chapel and State streets, a diamond pin, suitable reward if returned to my11 14p 138 TEMPLE ST.

CLAIRVOYANT. MARY J. WRIGHT, M. D., and Clairvoyant, has returned to 27 High street, between Chapel and Crown. Dr. Wright is the best known clairvoyant in the State, 20 years in New Haven; her predictions on health and business never fail. Doctor treats all diseases. Consultation \$1.00. Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 5, and evenings. Class in clairvoyance, palmistry, mental cure, Friday evening, from September to June.

DR. KELLY, SPECIALIST, 30 Years' Experience. In Blood, Skin, and Genito-urinary Diseases. Established in the city in 1883. 49 CHURCH ST., opp. postoffice, Room 10. Hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Evenings, 7 to 9. my12 2p

For Country House or Shore Cottage. Our entire stock of summer furniture is marked at quick selling prices in order to clear the line before July 15th. The "Gurney" or "McCray" refrigerators will save money for you. See them and you will be convinced.

The Bowditch Furniture Co. 100 to 106 Orange St. The New Haven Real Estate Title Company. 152 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn. INCORPORATED 1866. Insures against every defect of title for purchasers and mortgagors. Mortgages on New Haven Real Estate, double security, constantly on hand for investors. JAMES GARDNER CLARK, President. JAMES KINGSLEY BLAIR, Secretary.

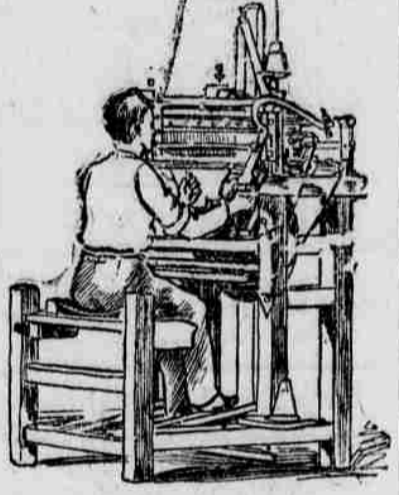
COTTAGE and COUNTRY HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

A superb assortment of fine quality Drapery Stuffs, Muslins, Grenadines, Madras, etc., in white and colors. Fancy Draught Screens, Wire Window Screens, Bamboo and Pyroetched India Stools, Porch Screens, Rope Portieres, Fancy Down Pillows and Pillow Coverings.

STRAW MATTING RUGS. Our assortment is 2nd to none. The best of summer floor coverings can be found in our stock.

New Haven Shade & Window Co. 75-81 ORANGE STREET, Foot of Center St. Open Saturday Evenings.

ELASTIC HOSE.



The above cut represents one of our frames on which are woven our ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, OBESITY BELTS and BANDAGES required after abdominal operations. As these goods are made to measure from Fresh Rubber and the best grade of Silk and Thread, we guarantee a fit and the best possible wear.

TRADE SUPPLIED. E. L. WASHBURN & CO. 84 Church and 81 Center Sts. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Old Irish Whiskey

We are offering a brand of IRISH WHISKEY—"OLD BUSHMILLS"—made in County Antrim, Ireland, that is ten years in the wood before bottling. If your idea of Irish whiskey is based on the many brands commonly sold then "OLD BUSHMILLS" will demonstrate to you what a GOOD Irish whiskey should be.

\$1.50 the bottle. Johnson & Brother, 411-413 State, Cor. Court Sts.

SHUT OUT THE FLIES. The window screens we are selling for 25 cents have oil finished hard wood frames, are ball bearing and adjust to fit almost any window. Screen doors both in hard wood and soft wood frames, a good assortment of sizes.

LAWN SWINGS. Another car just received, nice clear stock, strong and well made. The low prices continued, two styles, \$4.50 and \$5.40.

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A. B. GREENWOOD'S Serosis Shoe Parlors, 814 Chapel Street. LADIES' SHOES SHINED FREE.

THE BOSTON GROCERY CO., Successor to N. A. FULLERTON.

CHAPEL AND TEMPLE STREETS. KING ARTHUR FLOUR. Beats them all. Try one bag and you will use no other.

We are headquarters for Crackers, nearly one hundred and fifty different kinds, in bulk and in packages, from 3 to 60c per lb. You can get anything you are looking for in the Cracker line at the BOSTON GROCERY.

Tea, Coffee and Spices—A choice line, prices right. Well, What About Vegetables?

New Green Peas 20c half peck, Wax Beans 10c quart, Cucumbers 5c each, Native Radishes 1c per bunch, Native Lettuce 5c per head, Rhubarb 2c per lb, Fine Native Asparagus 2 for 25 cents. Strawberries fresh every morning. Oranges, choice line, from 15 to 40c per dozen.

DRUGGISTS DINE AND TALK

CLOSE OF SILVER ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

Fine Dinner at Branford Point House With Addresses by Several Men of Prominence—Sports in the Forenoon With List of Prize Winners.

The silver anniversary of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical association in two days' annual convention at the Branford Point house wound up in a blaze of glory yesterday afternoon with the fine shore dinner served at 2 p. m. and speeches by prominent men, including Congressman Sperry, Rev. Dr. Ferris of Calvary Baptist church and others.

The day was almost ideal for a gathering at the shore, and the most was made of it. The sports in the morning attracted a jolly crowd and proved long of fun. The short men beat the long men at base ball 23 to 17; the fishing contest for ladies and men declared a draw.

The dinner was served in the big dining room and in the broad main office room, and there was an overflow. Music was by Fichtl's orchestra. During the afternoon admirable vocal solos were given by Mrs. F. O. Robbins and Wallace S. Moyle.

CHESHIRE ACADEMY. Its 107th Anniversary Exercises To-Day To-day the alumni of Cheshire academy will celebrate the 107th anniversary of that historic old school and in all probability the gathering will be the most notable in years.

Rev. Mr. Ferris responding to the clergy took "Pills, Pellets and Piety" for his topic, and convulsed his listeners at the outset with a dozen or so good stories. Later, in a more serious vein, he made a strong plea for the sanctity of the Sabbath.

PROPPING UP KARNAK.

The Task of Preserving a Great Egyptian Temple. A great deal of good Egyptological work is being done this season in Egypt and a large number of eminent archaeologists are busy at work throughout the country in revealing the wonderful treasures that still lie hidden beneath the soil.

threatened to come down, and this enormous piece of stone had also to be removed.

Owing to the impossibility of removing this huge block, which weighs 42 tons, it was necessary to resort to the original method whereby the old Egyptians erected the monuments which are the wonder and admiration of the modern world.

It is an immense labor, for each block has to be methodically arranged and numbered, and placed in reserved space until the time comes for all to be pieced together. Many hundreds of workmen are employed. Each man received 5d. a day and each 4 3-4, by April 1 it is hoped to have everything removed from the Hypostyle Hall.

The foundations of this chazaning temple of the God of the Morning have been found to be bad, and the columns are being underpinned. Many blocks have fallen and will be pieced together and replaced. A grand flag was made on December 23 last. M. Legrain, who is in charge of all the works at Karnak, came upon a wonderfully beautiful bust of the god Khonsu.

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Hires Rootbeer advertisement featuring a bottle of Hires Rootbeer and text describing its benefits for refreshing the body and mind.

The GAMBLE-DESMOND CO. Formerly F. M. Brown & Co. Weather Bulletin! Generally Fair Thursday

The GAMBLE-DESMOND CO. Formerly F. M. Brown & Co. We keep Standard Patterns! Exclusive Right.

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Seasonable White Things.

Reasonably Priced. To get the price down without dragging the quality along with it-- That's the Gamble-Desmond-Co's definition of a "Bargain."

Ready-to-put-on. We've never had such complete Ready-to-put-on Summer Things in our Suit Room for both women and children!



Your own dress maker, under your personal supervision couldn't put more individuality and style into your own or your children's gowns.

Takes time and care to be sure, and most ardent attention to make so fine and perfect a show, but it's mighty satisfactory to have folks tell you that yours is the most distinctive, the most practically priced collection in town, isn't it?

For The White Dress. 2,000 Yards of white Dimity, Lawn and Nainsook, in lace effects, stripes and checks, 15ct and 19ct goods, really, for 11cts a Yard

White Stockings. Stockings of fine white Maco yarn, full regular made, 25cts Pair

These For Example. White Lawn Skirts—charmingly made with a twelve-inch flounce, headed with Hamburg insertion, \$2.25

White Gloves. Don't experiment with your white Gloves, it's too great a risk. All ready to go out, carriage waiting, and pop go your Gloves!

But what to our mind is most important to-day in a fascinating stock of White Stuffs, is a new shipment of Fabric Novelties, such as dotted Dimities and dotted Swisses and Persian, and French, and Indian Lawns, and Batistes and Silk Muslins, and more things that the writer didn't see or set down at all

Fine Lisle Thread Stockings, just plain white lisle, or with lace ankles or all over lace lisle, choice of these, 50cts a Pair

White Separate Skirts—of fine lawn made with the new double-shirred flounce a style that will suit almost any kind of white shirt waist, \$5.98

White Clasp Cuff Gloves—in white, with either black or white embroidery on the back, 60cts a Pair

Everybody'll have a new white Gown this year for it's a white dress year. Not stiff mannish tailory Gowns, but Frenchy, lady, be-ruffled, essentially womanly Gowns, than which nothing is more charming.

White Neglige and Dress Shirts. Don't buy a Neglige Shirt anywhere at 75cts or \$1 until you've at least seen the Shirts we sell at 49 Cents

White Pique Skirts, made with a stylish flare, 98 Cents

White Chamois Gloves—a good grade, for the skins are selected, 70cts and 80cts a Pair

White Shirt Waist Madras, heavier than lawn but lighter than pique, ten different designs, 25cts a Yard

White Neglige Shirts—of Bedford cord, a very stylish shirt indeed, 49 Cents

White Point-d'Esprit Gowns—made over dainty foundations, with the prettiest possible touches of lace and ribbon, chic, stylish, bewitchingly becoming dresses, \$5.98 to \$25

Washable White Suedes—with two clasps, Gloves guaranteed to wash in soap and water, a great success, \$1 Pair

The new running cord Pique for separate Skirts to wear with shirt waists; 25c, 35c, 39c, 50c and 60c a Yard.

White Unlaundered Shirts—double back and front, made with 4-ply set in bosom and double felled seams, either short or long bosom, open or closed front, a 75ct Shirt, 50 Cents

White Etimine Suits—Eton style, finished with heavy taffeta collar and stitched bands to match on skirt and jacket—truly stunning Suits, \$28.50

White Crepe-de-chine Dresses, made over taffeta drop-skirts, \$45

Our customers say we have the most comprehensive Lace store in town. There's not a dissenting voice as to our Lace superiority.

White Neglige Shirts—of chevrot, madras, or corded cambric, soft bosom Shirts with attached or de-tached cuffs, \$1 and \$1.50

White China Silk Waists, cool and delightful for morning wear in town and at the shore, especially suited to full figures, from \$2.98 to \$5.98

White Walking Gloves—one clasp, a pair lasts the season out, and they're for any occasion, a picnic or a tea, \$1.59 and \$2 a Pair

Give your white Gown a touch of this imitation Duchesse, or this Pl-d'Alencon, or if you prefer English thread lace, or the darker Pl Venise, or the more showy Normandie Val—there's a pattern for every mind nearly, straight or wavy Laces as low as 5

White Parasols. Made of pure white handkerchief silk, plain or ruffled, with from one to five ruffles; 98c, \$1.39, \$1.49, \$1.69, \$1.79, \$1.89, \$1.98 up to \$5.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, from 49cts to \$6.98

White Clasp Cuff Gloves—in white, with either black or white embroidery on the back, 60cts a Pair

On the special front table of the West Store on Thursday all day, 200 dozen dainty lace edged H'd-kkerchiefs, with linen centers, the lot including some fine sheer lawn scalloped and elaborately embroidered ones. All good 25ct Handkerchiefs, for 12-1-2 Cents.

White Taffeta Silk Parasol, with double chiffon ruffle, imported, natural bulb handle, \$5.98

White Crepe-de-chine Dresses, made over taffeta drop-skirts, \$45

White Clasp Cuff Gloves—in white, with either black or white embroidery on the back, 60cts a Pair

Real Duchesse Lace edged H'd-kkerchiefs, from 50cts up to \$12.00

White Petticoats—of Cambric, wide lawn flounce, five rows lace insertion, cambric dust ruffle, \$2.19

White Petticoats—of Lonsdale Cambric, tucked lawn flounce with three rows of Torchon lace and edge, \$2.75

White Petticoats—fine Lonsdale cambric, four rows fine Val lace and tucks on flounce, and cambric dust ruffle, \$2.98

When I last heard of him they used to say he could twist him around her finger like a string. "It was evidently true. She has since tied a knot with him—Wahoo Wasp.

White Petticoats—of Lonsdale Cambric, tucked lawn flounce with three rows of Torchon lace and edge, \$2.75

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Travellers Guide. New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.

NEW YORK DIVISION. FOR NEW YORK—4:05, 4:50, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 a. m., 12:15, 12:30 (parlor car limited), 1:35, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:17, 4:30, 5:10, 5:35, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 8:15 (Bridgeport accommodation) 9:10, 9:15 p. m. Sundays—4:05, 4:50, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 a. m., 12:15, 12:30 (parlor car limited), 1:35, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:17, 4:30, 5:10, 5:35, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 8:15 (Bridgeport accommodation) 9:10, 9:15 p. m. (daily) FOR WASHINGTON via Harlem River—1:05, 11:35 p. m. (daily) FOR BOSTON via Hartford and Willimantic—10:03 a. m. FOR BOSTON via New London and Providence—2:10, 2:20, 11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., 12:05, 2:47, 4:05, 4:55, 6:55 p. m. Sundays—2:10, 2:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:47, 4:05, 4:55, 6:55 p. m. FOR BOSTON via Springfield—1:10, 10:35, 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 5:52 p. m. Sundays—1:10 a. m., 6:52, 7:00 p. m. HARTFORD DIVISION. MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, etc.—1:10, 6:40, 7:52, 10:03 (to Hartford), 10:35, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:45, 3:10, 5:00, 5:15, 7:00, 8:15 (to Hartford), 8:00, 10:00, 11:15, (to Meriden) p. m. Sundays—1:10 a. m., 12:05, 6:52, 7:00, 8:25 p. m. SHORE LINE DIVISION. For New London, etc.—2:10, 2:20, 7:45, 9:35, 11:35, 11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., 12:05, 1:00 (to Saybrook Junction Saturdays only), 2:15, 2:47, 3:20 (Newport express Saturdays only), 4:05, 4:15 (to Saybrook Junction only), 4:55, 5:15, 6:15, (to Saybrook Junction), 6:55, 9:10, (Guilford accommodation) p. m. Sundays—2:10, 2:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:47, 4:05, 6:55 p. m. AIR LINE-NORTHAMPTON DIVISION. For Middletown, Willimantic, etc.—7:35 a. m., 12:55, 2:35, 6:00 p. m. Sundays—7:15 p. m. Connecting at Middletown with the Valley branch and at Willimantic with Midland and Central divisions and C. V. R. R. at Turner'sville with Colchester branch. For Shelburne Falls, New Hartford and intermediate stations—7:50 a. m., 4:00 p. m. For Westfield and intermediate stations—7:50 a. m., 4:00 p. m. For Farmington, New Hartford and points this side—7:50 a. m., 12:04, 4:00, 5:57 p. m. BERKSHIRE DIVISION—For Derby Junction, Derby, Ansonia, etc.—6:15, 7:00, 8:00, 9:35 a. m., 12:05 noon, 1:10, 3:57, 4:40, 5:30, 6:50, 7:50, 10:00, 11:30 p. m. Sundays—3:25 a. m., 3:50, 6:40, 8:30 p. m. For Waterbury—7:00, 8:00, 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 5:30, 7:50, 11:30 p. m. Sundays—8:25 a. m., 6:40 p. m. For Winsted—7:00, 9:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30 p. m. For Shelton, Boltonford, Newtown, Danbury, Pittsfield, State Line—9:35 a. m., 3:57 p. m. For Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and the West via State Line—9:35 a. m., 3:57 p. m., 6:10 a. m. (via Bridgeport). For Litchfield and points on Litchfield branch—9:35 a. m. and 3:57 p. m. (via Derby Junction). Express Trains. C. T. HEMPSTEAD, General Passenger Agent.

STARIN'S New Haven Transportation Co. DAILY EXCURSION SERVICE. Steamer JOHN H. STARIN, Captain M. A. Allister, leaves New Haven from Starin's Pier, East of Church Street, at 8:00 a. m. Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. STARINUS CORNING, Captain Thompson, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The STARIN leaves New York from Pier 14, North River, at 9 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. CORNING leaves New York from Pier 14, North River, at 9 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ticket and stateroom for sale at J. H. Tucker's, 807 Chapel Street; Peck & Bishop, 102 Chapel Street; or at the depot on arrival of Hartford train and from corner of Chapel and Church streets every half hour, commencing at 8:30 p. m. enough freight rates given and bills of lading at all points West, South, and Southwest. H. H. STARIN, Agent. Order your freight via Starin Line.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON St. Paul, June 19, 10am; St. Louis, July 17, 10am; St. Paul, June 27, 10am; St. Paul, Aug. 7, 10am; St. Paul, July 10, 10am; St. Paul, Aug. 14, 10am Tickets and staterooms for sale at J. H. Tucker's, 807 Chapel Street; Peck & Bishop, 102 Chapel Street; or at the depot on arrival of Hartford train and from corner of Chapel and Church streets every half hour, commencing at 8:30 p. m. enough freight rates given and bills of lading at all points West, South, and Southwest. H. H. STARIN, Agent. Order your freight via Starin Line.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS. Sailing at 12 noon. Southwark, June 19, Kensington, July 3, 17, 31, 1901. *Vanderland, July 10, 24, 1901. *New Twin Screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg. International Navigation Company 75 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.; Peck & Bishop, 102 Chapel St., N. Y.; Zunder & Sons, 233 State St., New York; P. H. Orange & Son, 102 Church St., New Haven.

Hamburg-American Line. TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. A. Victoria, June 20, P. Hismarck, July 4, Columbia, June 27, Deutschland, July 11, TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Waldsee, June 15, Pennsylvania, June 29, Bulgaria, June 22, Victoria, July 6. *For Hamburg direct. Hamburg-Amer. Line, 37 B'way, N. Y. Thos. H. Pense & Son, 102 Church St., N. Y. Zunder & Sons, 233 State St., New York; P. H. Orange & Son, 102 Church St., New Haven.

Direct Route to Glasgow Exhibition ANCHOR LINE United States Mail Steamship. Sail from New York every Saturday for Glasgow via Londonderry. Saloon, \$59 and up. Second Cabin, \$25 and up. Third Class, \$20 and upwards. For new illustrated folder and further information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, General Agents, 17 and 19 Broadway, New York; or Newton & Parish, 89 Orange St., or Bishop & Co., 702 Chapel St., or Jas. Munroe & Co., 107 Broadway, N. Y. Sheridan, 605 Grand Ave., or J. Aug. Svenson, 829 Grand Ave., or Thos. H. Pense & Son, 102 Church St., New Haven. 123 3a

COMPRESSED AIR Carpet Cleaning Works, No. 106 Court Street. Carpets called for and delivered. Carpets cleaned and laid, also made over in fact, everything done in the Carpet line. All work satisfactorily and promptly done. Telephone call 1314. Wm. F. Knapp & Co., 87 40

CABINET AND HARDWOOD WORK, ALSO SAWING, TURNING AND JOBBING IN WOOD of all kinds. EDWARD P. BRETT, Builder, 16 ARTISAN STREET, Telephone 233-12.

200 Empire Folding Fans, in light and medium colorings, richly decorated, not a Fan in the lot worth less than 19cts and 25cts ea. Thursday for, 10 Cents

Ladies' Leather Belts. 24 Dozen Seal and Patent Leather Belts, with high back and low front, and new patent buckle, are great value at 39cts. Thursday for 21 Cents

SUMMER ON THE RIALTO.

HOW ACTORS LIVE WHEN OUT OF WORK.

Their Earnings—When They Have an Engagement—The Length of the Season—Expenses They Must Bear.

Within the past few weeks New York's famous Rialto has assumed the active appearance that betokens summer and the close of the theatrical season.

It is the actor's temperament to be buoyant and while he has a little money in pocket his hopes run high.

At a hotel where the rate is three dollars per day a special discount that brings the tariff down to \$2.50 can sometimes be obtained.

The railroad fares of all theatrical companies are paid by the manager, unless the jump from one town to another is made by trolley or ferry boat.

hardly be said to represent the cream of the profession, although now and then one sees some well known actor in the midst of a group of admiring lesser lights of the stage.

How does the actor live throughout the idle summer months? Is a question often asked. The question is most clearly answered by a statement of his income and expenditures.

Thirty weeks is considered an acting season of reasonable length. During those weeks the ghost is warded with regularity, which, being translated, means that salaries have been duly paid.

The railroad fares of all theatrical companies are paid by the manager, unless the jump from one town to another is made by trolley or ferry boat.

And the moral is that the only one who is it in a theatrical company is the star.—Brooklyn Eagle.

George E. Cassidy and Miss Margaret Emis were married at 7:30 yesterday morning in the Holy Trinity church.

The Ladies' Library association netted \$265.20 by its two-night June festival.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Library and Reading Room association, held in the library building Tuesday, June 11, 1901, it was voted that a vote of thanks be extended to all who so kindly assisted in the June festival held on June 5 and 6.

Wallingford, Conn., June 11, 1901.

The Ladies' Library and Reading Room Association.

The New City will play the South Meridians in that town Saturday.

Alexander McKay has sold out his restaurant business on Center street to R. E. Badger & Co.

WALLINGFORD.

Mrs. E. R. Manning and daughter, Miss Marguerite, with the driver, were out on Colony street yesterday, when the horse started on a run and in spite of the efforts of the driver kept up a mad pace down Colony, around on Center street and finally got exhausted on the Center street hill and stopped without any damage being done although there were several narrow escapes.

A delegation from Compass Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., went over to the Masonic home last evening and provided an entertainment for the inmates.

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GUN CLUB'S MONTHLY SHOOT.

Results of the Matches Yesterday Afternoon.

The monthly shoot of the New Haven Gun club was held yesterday afternoon at the club grounds near Schuetzen park.

The second twenty-five-target match resulted as follows: Kelly first with 24 targets, Clarke and Bristol tied for second with 19 targets.

The next shoot will be held on the second Wednesday in July.

MISS MARY GRISWOLD APPOINTED.

Official Delegate to the C. E. International Convention.

Miss Mary Griswold has been appointed official delegate from the local Christian Endeavor union to the C. E. international convention to be held in Cincinnati July 6-10.

A DONATION RECEPTION.

Will be Held at Grace Hospital This Afternoon.

A donation reception will be held at Grace hospital this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

A CALL IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

How the Turkish Women Entertained the Preacher's Wife.

Mrs. M. A. Croley, wife of the pastor of the Central Universalist church of Indianapolis, and who is well known in Brooklyn, contributes to the "Indianapolis Sentinel" a description of her recent visit to a Turkish harem.

"The first thing to do," writes Mrs. Croley, "if one wishes to see the interior of a harem is to secure a permit, as for foreigners to call it, an invitation. Knowing that we would be welcomed to the home of the official whole party went there in carriages.

"Our party consisted only of women, as of course, no men are allowed to enter the harems. In some homes eunuchs are employed to take charge, but only female servants were used in this home.

"While we were admiring the beautiful furniture, the coverings of which were of silk, heavily embroidered, the official's wives came in to meet us.

There were nine of them and they ranged from a woman apparently fifty years old to the last wife, a beautiful, dark girl of sixteen. They were dressed in the loose flowing robes of their country, the lower part of the costume consisting of wide trousers gathered at the ankle.

"They took off our bonnets and examined them curiously and we had to explain how all our garments were made and worn. Any piece of jewelry at once caught their attention, and in return they showed us their ornaments, many of them of great value.

"Through an interpreter, a lady I had remembered to take with us, we conversed quite freely and pleasantly. It is the custom whenever foreigners call on the native women to take them presents and we had come prepared in this respect.

"It is the Turkish custom to offer every one cigarettes and of course they were presented to us. We all took one, for to have refused would have been a serious breach of etiquette.

"To cure a cold quickly—use Crown La Grippe Tablets. City Drug Store, 644 Chapel street.

Get What You Ask For!

When you ask for Cascarets Candy Cathartic be sure you get them. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. A substitute is always a cheat and a fraud. Beware! All druggists, etc.

THE STEINWAY PIANO

is the only instrument recognized as meeting the exacting requirements of artists. Steinway & Sons have received appointments as manufacturers to the leading rulers of the world, and their instruments are in constant use in every imperial household.

M. Steinert & Sons, New England Representatives, 777 Chapel St.

BEST PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.

Only 25 cents.

A. B. Clinton, 37 Church St.

Sold 1500 Gas Ranges This Season.

And the hot weather not yet fairly under way. Why such sales? The small price—yes. But more than that, the astonishing value the housekeeper gets for the price.

"Detroit Jewel. \$10. each Perfect Ranges"

Every Range sold from this store must justify, in action, our claims for it. That's another reason for phenomenal sales.

Customers receive free Sae Iron Heaters, and Side Brackets where extra Gas Range Light is needed.

We are Sole Agents for the popular "Backus Heaters."

NEW HAVEN GAS LIGHT CO.,

Telephone 144-2 93 Crown St.

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Sub-Committees Appointed by the General Committee of Arrangements.

At a meeting of the general committee of arrangements for the public Fourth of July celebration held in City hall last night the following sub-committees were appointed: Executive committee, A. Maxcy Hiller, General Edward E. Bradley, Colonel N. G. Osborn, Colonel E. E. Hill, Hon. N. D. Sperry, George F. Newcomb, W. C. Dickinson, Mrs. Rutherford Crowbridge and Miss Alma Leighton.

Finance committee—Rutherford Crowbridge, George A. Root, General H. S. Greeley, Jonathan N. Rowe, Charles G. Unger.

Fireworks committee—F. S. Snow, Ellbridge Howe, W. J. Fuller, Colonel John G. Healy, C. W. Ross, John Boecking, William L. Everhardt, F. W. Orr.

The general committee has decided not to have a salute first on the morning of the Fourth. It is not thought that the firing of the cannon by the committee will warrant this expense.

Bells will be rung in various parts of the city, and an endeavor will be made to have church bells rung gratuitously.

The next meeting of the committee will be held next Wednesday evening. A. Maxcy Hiller chairman of the general committee is now arranging to secure a prominent New Haven gentleman to deliver an address at a public meeting on the Fourth.

SCHAEFER-BASSERMAN.

Pretty Home Wedding at East Street Last Evening.

A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Schaefer, 582 East street, last evening.

The contracting parties were Miss Amanda Schaefer and George A. Basserman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Timm. The bridesmaid was Miss Hagenstein, a cousin of the groom, and the best man was Albert Schiller, cousin of the bride.

Among those present were Otto C. J. Schaefer, Mrs. Charles Basserman, Mrs. R. Sattig, John A. Mayer, Miss Flora Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hagenstein, Herman Hagenstein.

The bride and groom, on their return, will reside on Carmel street.

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The bride and groom, on their return, will reside on Carmel street.

Report says the degree of LL. D. has been offered to Archbishop Ireland, according to a statement by one who knows a great deal about what is going on in the inner Yale circles. No official confirmation or denial of the report is given.

To cure a cold quickly—use Crown La Grippe Tablets. City Drug Store, 644 Chapel street.

Get What You Ask For!

When you ask for Cascarets Candy Cathartic be sure you get them. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. A substitute is always a cheat and a fraud. Beware! All druggists, etc.

Every day that summer advances the general adulteration of milk most seriously threatens the health of whole cities—particularly infant life.

The most honest purveyor of the family's supply innocently becomes party to the crime through the avarice of the wholesaler or the carelessness of the feeder.

For the nursing mother it replaces in her system those elements which she needs while feeding two, and thus enables her to do her work, care for her child and still avoid an early breakdown.

and the naghlich, or 'hubble-bubble,' as the English call it. We declined the treat, saying we much preferred the cigarettes, which made excellent souvenirs anyway." — Indianapolis News.

Entertainments.

Savin Rock Theater TO-DAY.

Afternoon at 3, Evening at 8:15. ALL STAR ACTS.

Dempsy, Mack & Co. Montgomery & Fauri, Lelroy & Vanion, Talbot & Davidson, Louise Sanford, Blagar & Drehr, Conkley & Husted.

Next Meeting

Branford Driving Park

July 3 and 4

Summer Resorts

"HAWKHURST."

High Altitude. Noalaria. Excellent Cuisine. Home Comforts. Otis Elevator. New Sun Parlor. Golfing. Special rates for May and June. Booklet on application.

HOTELS

DUNCAN HALL, 151 CHAPEL STREET.

Choice Furnished Rooms, single and en suite. Private Bath, Steam Heat, and Electric Light. Now open to students and the public. Excellent Board.

HOTEL GARDE, Opposite Union Depot, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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

New Tontine Hotel.

GEORGE T. WHITE, Proprietor.

Splendid Ladies' Dining Room on main floor. The Cafe—Open 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. Quick and courteous service.

BEST COAL!

THE Levi C. Gilbert Co.,

114 CHURCH STREET

Mediterranean; and even the giraffe is associated with the Helladotherium, those famous deposits at Pliocene, which Mr. Smith Woodward is now searching for in the British Museum.—London Standard.

STORY OF MILK ANALYSES

Startling Disclosures of Actual Criminal Adulteration—Revolting Methods of Feeding Milk Cows—Make Bulk Milk Dangerous.

Every day that summer advances the general adulteration of milk most seriously threatens the health of whole cities—particularly infant life.

The most honest purveyor of the family's supply innocently becomes party to the crime through the avarice of the wholesaler or the carelessness of the feeder.

For the nursing mother it replaces in her system those elements which she needs while feeding two, and thus enables her to do her work, care for her child and still avoid an early breakdown.

For the invalid and aging Dr. Hand's Phosphated Condensed Milk is a powerful revitalizer and yet so simple and natural a food that its assimilation is accomplished by the most delicate without apparent effort.

The value of Dr. Hand's Phosphated Condensed Milk is attested by hundreds of letters like the following: "I have used Dr. Hand's milk, and can say that it has worked wonders for my baby. He is now getting teeth. Before using this milk he was very backward about teething, not having any. I can truthfully recommend the milk, if to any one desiring an article of high quality."

"I have used Dr. Hand's condensed milk, both for my children and for general family purposes, and find it all you claim. I heartily recommend it to any one desiring an article of high quality."

Every mother and every household should write at once to The Dr. Hand Condensed Milk Company, Scranton, Pa., for the free booklet on milk as a food. The subject of this book will interest every one who values health and comfort in summer.

CAN HE BE A CHRISTIAN AND BE A LAWYER, MERCHANT OR POLITICIAN?

Prominent Men Answer in Ten-Minute Talks Before the Congregational Club—Judge Baldwin Says a Christian Lawyer's Duty is to Defend a Self-Confessed Criminal.

The discussion at the meeting of the Congregational club Monday evening was very interesting, and the subject under fire was very ably handled.

After an anthem by the choir President Clark said that a number of questions had been arranged for the evening's programme, and he called upon Judge Simeon E. Baldwin to answer the first: "Can a man be a Christian and be a successful lawyer?"

Judge Baldwin's reply combined an answer to the frequently heard question, "How can a conscientious lawyer defend a client whom he knows to be guilty?" He said: "What is the relation of Christianity to the lawyers and the law? Modern law is the outcome of Christianity. The first law book was written fourteen hundred years ago by a Roman emperor, and the three rules of law therein laid down are extant to-day. They are: Live honorably, injure nobody, give every one his rights. But some-body says, 'How can a lawyer defend his client on a criminal charge when he knows that the man is guilty?' Pro-ceeding on this basis of law laid down fourteen hundred years ago—to give every one his rights. The criminal has just as good a right to his defense as the state has to its prosecution. He has a right to be heard; he may be able to excuse his offense, to offer some explanation which will palliate its commission. The government is sure to be represented by an officer of ability and power, who will make the most of his case. Who, then, shall appear for the prisoner, guilty or under great pressure of suspicion. It is the right of every criminal that he should be defended, if he cannot defend himself, and it is the right of every lawyer to undertake that defense. His client should be properly and truthfully put before the state and society. His case should be thoroughly looked after. But the lawyer should in honor do no more for his client than the client could do for himself were he a lawyer. It is very rare that a lawyer knows that his client is guilty. Is he to thrust aside judge and jury and say, 'You are guilty; I'll not defend you.' By no means. His duty is to take up the defense and do his best. In all the walks of life I am glad to say that I know of none where the professions of Christianity are held higher than in the bar. A man cannot be a successful lawyer unless he be true, honest and upright, and if he be these he certainly has gone far toward becoming a Christian."

Answering to the same general question, Dr. Henry H. Smith was unable to be present. Answering for the business man, Solomon Davis, of Davis & Co., said:

"Ability is an inheritance, large or small, increased by use, diminished by abuse. A good man, minus ability, can hardly be successful in any line of business, and a man of ability, without the fundamental grounding of morality, can scarcely succeed. But the man of high character will succeed, and more than any other man he contributes to the success of others. He establishes and fosters confidence in our government, money, stores, in everything even to the sweetness of the milk left on our stoops in the morning. So, then, Christian men assist others to success. The Christian character is wonderful in its power elevating a community, a nation. The same spirit enters into business, compelling even men who are not professing Christians to conduct their business on Christian principles. Commerce follows Christianity as the day the night. Plant the seed of Christianity and there springs up the desire for a better place to live in, better things to wear, and more advantages of all sorts."

Editor Pickett, of the Leader, replied to the question, "Can a man be a Christian and be a successful editor?" Naturally, he remarked, he had faith that an editor does possess some of the graces and better elements, despite the fact that some folks fancy that an editor is wicked by instinct and by desire, revelling in wickedness and never quite so thoroughly satisfied as when seeking and finding wrong doing. Many Christians pray earnestly for editors, and the latter need it. But the rule for conduct is the golden rule, and the man who follows it must have the Christian feeling somewhere in his heart. No newspaper man can be successful without practicing it. If to be a Christian means work as well as words, performance as well as promises, constant effort to do the right thing at the right time, may not the editor hope to pass the golden gates as a Christian?"

George B. Hurd spoke from the teachers' standpoint, saying that to him the question seemed to be, "Is Christianity a practical thing for us to adopt and take into our daily lives and practices?" He was convinced that it is. The central thought of Christianity is not the following or imitation of Christ, but something deeper, broader and further reaching. The teacher who goes about his duties with the central idea of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man must succeed. Place, position or pretensions are not the teacher's goals. His success lies in the hearts of his pupils and the minds of their parents. A man must have something besides good intent to be a successful teacher.

William M. Parsons answered for the politician: "The successful politician is the man who obtains office for himself or his friends, hangs on to it and when his term expires is re-elected or gets something better. By unscrupulous methods in using his position, he sometimes does many questionable things which would be called dishonorable in business. On the other hand, what are the requisites of a successful Christian. The spirit of brotherly love is the true spirit. Christ did not work

for himself, did not hold office, but gave His life, His all for others. Thus we see that the spirit of the successful politician is directly opposite Christ's spirit, selfishness against unselfishness. Yet not every statesman is a Christian, though all should be, and but few Christians are statesmen, lacking ability or opportunity. So we see a statesman may be a politician, yet a Christian, just as all students of Yale are not all Yale students. A bad politician cannot be a Christian, nor can a Christian be a bad politician, but it is clear that there may be such a thing as a Christian politician.

Rev. William G. Lathrop answered for the ministry: "We have heard that a man, to be a man, must be a Christian, and surely we must have men for our ministers. Success is to be measured by what we have given to others, not by what we have gained for ourselves. Given a man who is a Christian, and a congregation of Christians, and the world has not seen the equal of the work that they can do."

In closing, the retiring president congratulated the club on its success and prosperity and introduced and installed the new president, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dewell, who made a few felicitous remarks.

EDUCATING FRENCH BOYS.

Elements of English Training Advocated—Where the French Are Superior.

I have been favored with an early copy of the book entitled "Comment Elever Nos Fils," which is to form the subject of a lecture at the Sorbonne on Sunday by M. Ernest Lavisse, of the Academie Française. The author is M. Joseph Duhamel, French master at Harrow school and the work has been written in explanation of the system of education which will be pursued at Le College de Normandie, which is to be founded at Montevauville, near Cleres, in the department of the Seine Inférieure. The fact that M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador in England, is coming here for the express purpose of occupying the chair on this occasion shows the great interest which he takes in the enterprise, which will be started under excellent auspices. M. Joseph Duhamel, who has considerable experience of public school life on your side of the Channel, is to be the director of the new college, which will be started in a beautiful district in France. This is an experiment which will be no doubt be followed with sympathy in England, since, although its promoters proclaim their intention of keeping the establishment thoroughly French their motto being "Francis je suis," they will be inspired in some measure by what they hold to be the best side of British training. In the work which he is just bringing out M. Joseph Duhamel goes at considerable length into the programme of the curriculum which he proposes to adopt, and into a number of other matters connected with the bringing up of youths. Special attention will be devoted to the formation of character and to athletic sports as well. All the weak points of the French method will be studiously avoided, and, although the author candidly declares that the English educational system at least as regards certain of its features, is not altogether above criticism, it is to it that he turns wherever improvements or modifications have to be introduced.

The college will thus be conducted to some extent on English lines and under the healthiest moral and physical conditions that could possibly be secured. Nor will the question of diet be disregarded. For instance, the utter folly of giving French schoolboys nothing but a cup of coffee and a bit of bread to keep them going from 5:30 o'clock in the morning until the mid-day meal is exposed in this volume. High medical authorities commenting on the impractical nature of the French régime, "We take," says one, "two big repasts at an interval of six hours, and we remain for eighteen hours without swallowing anything but a light collation." Well ventilated classrooms and dormitories, which are the exception in this country, will also be provided, and due attention will be paid to outdoor games. Here, in conclusion, are one or two comparisons between English and French youths which, coming so close and experienced an observer as M. Joseph Duhamel, are not devoid of interest. He thinks that the study of the English language and literature is neglected on your side of the Silver Streak.

"We defy an English schoolboy of sixteen to seventeen to express himself with the same elegance and purity of language as an élève de rhétorique of the same age. The attention to methodical order in the expression of thought which is so manifest in the letters of French youths does not trouble the English lad." Outside his Latin and Greek authors, the average English pupil knows hardly any good ones. His knowledge of the French and German literatures is nil. On the other hand, M. Joseph Duhamel candidly admits that, while English schoolboys in the higher forms "are improved all the French lycéens know little Latin and no Greek. How, then, he asks, does it happen that the essays of the former are so lacking in artistic and literary features, while those of the latter display them? This, he holds, is a question of race, and he adds: "The English pupil has qualities which the French youth does not possess, but they are of a moral and not an intellectual order. French authorities, as a rule, maintain that schoolboys in this country are in general intellectually superior to their English comrades, and this is a question on which it might be instructive to obtain the views of English schoolmasters.—Paris correspondence of the London Telegraph.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

It is reported from Akron, Ohio, that there is to be a deal consummated in England by which the English corporation of the Diamond Match company will be consolidated with the Bryant & May company, which, until the Diamond Match company built its Liverpool factory a few years ago, had a monopoly of the match business in Great Britain.

President Barber, of the Diamond Match company, and General Manager Charles Palmer are now in England.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

No Exaggerated Values.

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

49 Business Years.

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

We Open the New Store with New Goods Only

Make-Way Sales at Under Prices Now in Progress.

The Reason for these Extraordinary Under Prices for Gloves.

Very few people have any idea of the amount of money a store loses each day in a great disposal movement such as is now underway here. As a rule, a store of this character doesn't care to bring the money losing side of its business too much to the front. The public knows that a store of standing would not make use of statements recklessly regarding its voluntary foregoing of profits. But such under prices are inevitable in the course of business. As season succeeds season, stocks must be moved out and in the under price—the extraordinary bargain is the method. But the quality must be there. Without quality a low price isn't a bargain. And so this Glove Sale and the sales that are to come—mean nothing less than the foregoing of profits in order that we may remove the stocks on hand and open our new store with new goods only. The gloves are going fast—very fast. And the chances grow less and less each hour. Below we have drawn lines through the items that are gone. In one or two instances a few sizes remain but they are likely to go before tomorrow.

The following Gloves at \$1.00 a Pair.

- \$1.50 ladies' 20 button length, evening color, mousquetaire suede gloves.
\$3.00 ladies' 16 button length, evening color, mousquetaire suede gloves.
\$2.50 ladies' 20-button length, white only; mousquetaire suede gloves.
\$2.50 ladies' 12-button length, Jouvin black and white suede gloves.
\$2.00 ladies' 16-button length, white mousquetaire suede gloves.
\$2.00 ladies' 1-button silk lined golden tan, cape gloves.
\$1.75 2 and 3-clasp and 4-button glaze kid gloves made by Xavier Jouvin, the world's finest glove maker.
\$1.50 ladies' 12-button length, white mousquetaire gloves.

- \$1.50 ladies' walking gloves, English make, in red, white.
\$1.50 gloves bought by us from one of the largest makers in Grenoble, France, and imported by us direct through the New Haven Custom House.
\$1.50 ladies' one-button, outseam Reindeer gloves with spear back.
\$1.50 men's pique sewn, gray mocha gloves, also in tan.
\$1.50 men's saddler's sewn, red, tan, cape driving gloves.
\$1.50 men's pique sewn, tan walking gloves, light weight.
\$1.50 men's pique sewn, black kid gloves, for mourning.
\$1.50 men's overseam, pearl and white evening gloves.
\$1.50 men's pique sewn, suede for full dress.

The following Gloves at 65c a Pair.

- \$1.50 ladies' 3-clasp, fancy colored embroidered black suede gloves.
\$1.50 ladies' 2-clasp pique sewn, tan, brown and red dogskin gloves.
\$1.50 8 button length mousquetaire white suede gloves.
\$1.25 3-clasp and 4 button suede gloves in mode, gray and white with both one row and Paris point embroidered backs.
\$1.00 Biarritz gloves in tan, red and brown.

- \$1.00 Monogram gloves. The best dollar glove in the world.
\$1.00 men's monogram kid gloves in pique sewn tan walking gloves and overseam, in white and black.
We guarantee every glove advertised to go on sale. We cannot guarantee how long they will continue on sale.

Black Velvet Ribbons at About Half.

The enormous demand for black velvet ribbons has resulted in a scarcity of the best known brands and in a steady advance in price. Ribbon mills haven't been able to keep up. In order to get their share, stores have had to order months ahead. The result has been that a demand arose for a lower priced ribbon. We said with misgivings—we would supply it. It was easy to get. But the second grade proved so unsatisfactory that we dropped it and for a long time have carried only one quality—the very best. The public was quick to see the difference and to realize that the best was the cheapest after all. We haven't had a velvet ribbon sale in a long time. We wouldn't offer the inferior grades and we had hard enough time getting enough of the best to meet the regular demand. Then people generally associate "velvet ribbon sales" with poor black ribbons that turn green; re-dyed ribbons that get rusty; cut edges that ravel. Now, however, we are in a position to hold a black velvet ribbon sale that the public may accept with the fullest assurance of its genuine character. The ribbons in this sale are all black velvet, satin back ribbons—right in quality in every respect.

The extraordinary feature is that the prices are actually lower than have been quoted for the inferior ribbons before mentioned.

Table with 4 columns: No., Width in inches, Worth, Price per yard. Lists various ribbon types and prices.

- Small Wares. Black brush bidding, 2c yd. 12-yard pieces black dress braid, 10c. Colorite, black and colors, 21c bottle. 3-yard roll white tape, 1c roll.
Waist Lengthener. The L'Aiglon holds the skirt down firmly in front, giving the desired long waist effect.
Royal Waist and Skirt Supporter. Superior to any other device on the market.
The Puritan Foundation Collar. The only foundation collar that can be worn-washed and worn again.
Suspender Waist. "Boy's Delight" suspender waist, all sizes, 25c ea.

If you knew the way the men's made to measure suits were going for \$14.50 instead of \$25, you wouldn't lose a minute in ordering. All over Saturday night.

Manicuring and Hair Dressing in the Little French Corner. THE EDW. MALLEY CO. The Most Comfortable Store for Summer Shopping. Shop-ping by Mail is Easy.



NEW HAVEN CONN., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

MR. STOCKING'S ORDINATION

AS ASSISTANT PASTOR OF CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Interesting Services at the Church Yesterday—Many Prominent Clergymen of This City and Nearby Towns Participated in the Exercises.

Rev. Jay T. Stocking of Canton, N. Y., a graduate of Amherst, class of '95, and of the Yale divinity school, was yesterday ordained as assistant pastor of the Church of the Redeemer.

At 3 p. m. the council met, the council including many pastors and representatives from the Congregational churches of this city, East Haven, North Haven, Westville, Orange and other towns, and including visitors from Southington, Amherst, Mass., and other points.

The services were resumed at the church in the evening. The exercises included an organ prelude by Thomas G. Shepard, reading of the minutes of the afternoon council by the scribe, Rev. Mr. Deane, assistant pastor of United church, an anthem by the choir, invocation and scripture reading by Rev. F. O. Blanchard of Southington.

Following, after a hymn, the prayer of ordination was given by Rev. Dr. Phillips of the Church of the Redeemer, the choir sang the response "O God, Unseen" and the right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. Frank R. Luckey of this city. The charge to the candidate was delivered by Rev. Dr. Porter of Yale university, prayer was offered by Rev. John P. Deane of United church, and after singing of a hymn the benediction was pronounced by the ordained clergyman, Rev. Jay T. Stocking.

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

To Hold Examinations in This City. Examinations for officers of the Second regiment, C. N. G., will be held at the headquarters room, June 29, and July 1, by the military examination board.

Officers of the Second regiment who are ordered to take the examinations are: June 29, Colonel T. H. Sucher, Lieutenant Colonel James Geddes, Major John Q. Tilson, First Lieutenant Edward L. Carter, battalion adjutant; First Lieutenant James F. Kohn, quartermaster; First Lieutenant Dwight E. Bowers, paymaster; Captain Harry C. Young, inspector of small arms practice; Captain Ernest L. Isbell, Captain Thomas M. Russell and Captain George E. Hall.

On July 1—First Lieutenant Lovell H. Page, First Lieutenant Michael F. Gidney, First Lieutenant Alfred Husted, Second Lieutenant John J. Norton, Second Lieutenant Arnon N. Alling, Second Lieutenant William H. Hines, and Second Lieutenant Robert L. Walker.

First Separate company—Captain Daniel Tilghman, First Lieutenant William L. Jones, Second Lieutenant Perry Banta.

Naval battalion, June 29—Lieutenant (junior grade) F. P. Lewis, adjutant; Lieutenant David M. Troschart, surgeon; Ensign Carroll C. Beach, assistant surgeon; Lieutenant W. P. Payne, chief engineer; Ensign A. B. Beers, jr., assistant engineer.

July 1—Lieutenant F. A. Bartlett, Lieutenant Charles A. Ingersoll, Lieutenant (junior grade) William E. Waller, Ensign Clifford Peck; Ensign William H. Van Orwick.

IN WEST HAVEN.

Pleasant Reception at Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Warner's. A very pleasant reception was given Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Warner of 39 York street in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Ray Harris.

Mrs. Harris, then Miss Fannie Warner, was married about the 1st of May to Ray Harris, and the many friends of the young couple were bidden Tuesday evening to extend best wishes and congratulations. Many beautiful gifts were received, among them being silver, cut glass, china, etc. A handsome dinner set of Haviland china was the gift of the parents of the bride.

The church was handsomely decorated with field daisies and ferns and presented a very attractive appearance. Eight hundred invitations were sent out for the wedding and special trolley cars left Meriden at five and Wallingford at 5:15 for the church.

The ushers were Howard L. Stevenson, Ray K. Palmer, W. Irving Smith and Arthur C. Smith of Meriden. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Kendrick of Yaleville and Miss Gertrude Wetmore of Wallingford, and the maid of honor was Miss Jennie L. Carroll, a sister of the bride of Bridgeport. Miss Carroll was accompanied to the altar by her brother, C. C. Carroll of Wallingford. The flower girls were Ruth and Lucy Squire, and the ring bearer little Barbara Carroll. Leslie Tredennick of Meriden, was the best man.

The bride's dress was of white satin with white chignon flowers and she will carry bride roses. The maid of honor, Miss Jennie Carroll, wore pink crepe de chine and carried a bunch of white spray over green attire and carried field daisies. Professor Vinal, of St. Paul's church, Wallingford, presided at the organ.

Mr. Butler and Miss Carroll are both very popular in Meriden, having a wide circle of acquaintances who will unite in wishing them long life and happiness.

WEDDINGS.

McKenna-Lane-Brewer-Scoble.

There was a very pretty wedding at St. Mary's church yesterday morning at 10:30. The contracting parties were Miss Lillian McKenna, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McKenna, and Mr. John A. Lane. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Moore, of New Britain, a cousin of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by Miss Minnie Moran as maid of honor, Mr. William McQuaid, Yale '89, of New York, acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. William Maher and Mr. John McPartland. Mr. Joseph D. Rice presided at the organ and while the guests were being seated rendered a programme of Wagnerian music.

The bride wore a magnificent gown of Renaissance lace over white taffeta and figured lisse. The bodice of the gown was very simple, of lace and lisse and fagot-trimmed chiffon. With this gown she wore a large white plumed hat and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The gown worn by the maid of honor was a simple creation of white crepe de chine and Chantilly lace over white taffeta with a sash of pale blue chiffon. A large black Gainsborough hat was worn with this. Her flowers were bride's roses.

After the ceremony there was a reception held at the home of the bride, 404 Edgewood avenue. On their return they will reside at the bride's residence.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kennedy, Mrs. Lane, Miss Minnie Lane, Miss Elizabeth Lane, Mr. Thomas Lane of New York, Mrs. A. E. Kane, Miss Sarah Kane, Mr. William Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moran, Miss Moran, Miss Katherine Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Murphy, Mrs. Anna Ingoldsby, Mr. John Ingoldsby, Mr. John Ingoldsby, Jr., Miss Mary Ingoldsby, Miss Annie Ingoldsby, Mr. Patrick Cullom, Miss Mary Cullom, Mr. and Mrs. William McGushion, Mr. and Mrs. John McPartland, Mr. and Mrs. James Lane, Miss Eleanor Kennedy, Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James Pigott, Mr. J. Cronan, Mr. William O'Keefe, the Misses O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Miss Alice Moore, Mrs. Moore, Dr. M. C. O'Connor, Dr. John Luby, Mr. James C. Kerrigan, the Rev. John Russell, the Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Rev. John Kennedy of Westville and the Rev. Edward Downs of Hartford.

Guests at the wedding Tuesday evening of Miss Eva L. Brewer, daughter of Police Captain and Mrs. James P. Brewer, to Mr. Robert Scoble, at Captain and Mrs. Brewer's residence on Cottage street, Rev. F. P. Luckey, officiating, were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brewer of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewer of Ansonia, Miss Lizette and Sarah Cook of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Russell of Orange, Mr. and Mrs. William Scoble of Orange, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Fannie Smith, Judge and Mrs. L. N. Blydenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer of Susquehanna, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Francis, Misses Ella, Edna, Mabel, Brown, Frank Brown of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Busfield of Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Belmont of New Britain, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. John Cook of Brooklyn, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Chatfield, Miss Hattie A. Ely, Mrs. James E. Enright, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ford, Mr. and Mrs. James Gilbert, Mrs. Mabel E. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Good, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. James Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John Keenan, Mr. Arthur Kennison, Miss Minnie Kennison, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lette, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lockwood, Rev. Mr. Mutch and Mrs. Mutch, Mr. and Mrs. John Martz, Mr. and Mrs. William Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Manville, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russ, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman Smith, Miss Jessie Russ, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Rev. Mr. Tillotson of Newburgh, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Todd, Miss Myrtle Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitman of Bangor, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wingett, Mrs. William Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Raymond Scoble.

A very pretty wedding took place in Meriden Tuesday at the Yaleville M. E. church, when Miss Elizabeth Mae Carroll, of Yaleville, and Henry Cowles Butler, of Meriden, were united in marriage by Rev. Asher Anderson, pastor of the First Congregational church of Meriden.

The church was handsomely decorated with field daisies and ferns and presented a very attractive appearance. Eight hundred invitations were sent out for the wedding and special trolley cars left Meriden at five and Wallingford at 5:15 for the church. The ushers were Howard L. Stevenson, Ray K. Palmer, W. Irving Smith and Arthur C. Smith of Meriden. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Kendrick of Yaleville and Miss Gertrude Wetmore of Wallingford, and the maid of honor was Miss Jennie L. Carroll, a sister of the bride of Bridgeport. Miss Carroll was accompanied to the altar by her brother, C. C. Carroll of Wallingford. The flower girls were Ruth and Lucy Squire, and the ring bearer little Barbara Carroll. Leslie Tredennick of Meriden, was the best man. The bride's dress was of white satin with white chignon flowers and she will carry bride roses. The maid of honor, Miss Jennie Carroll, wore pink crepe de chine and carried a bunch of white spray over green attire and carried field daisies. Professor Vinal, of St. Paul's church, Wallingford, presided at the organ.

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Daniel J. Donovan, manager of Armour & Co.'s Meriden branch house, and Miss Eva Malloy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Malloy of Grove street, Meriden, are to be married at St. Joseph's church Wednesday, June 26, at nine o'clock; the ceremony to be followed by a nuptial high mass. Charles J. Malloy, brother of the bride, will be best man and the maid of honor will be Miss Helen Keefe of New Haven. The wedding will be a very quiet affair, relatives and immediate friends being the only invited guests. Mr. Donovan is one of Meriden's most respected business men. He is a member of Meriden lodge of Elks and of Amaranth club. Miss Malloy is one of Meriden's most charming young ladies, who has been teaching in the public schools for some time, being a State Normal school graduate. The young couple will have the best wishes of a very large circle of friends for their future prosperity.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED—NEW HAVEN GUESTS.

Tuesday was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Smith, of No. 24 Lewis street, Hartford, also of Mrs. Smith's birthday, and the occasion was pleasantly observed by a gathering of friends and relatives in the evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. They were the recipients of many presents, beautiful and useful. Among the guests from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. Melville B. Cary, the leader of the convention forces of the state, and ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, who has opposed the bill. Mr. Freeman, of Hartford, chairman of the joint committee, offered an amendment to once changing the election of delegates to the convention to the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1901, a month later than the question itself would be decided, this amendment being favored by the committee unanimously. The amendment was lost.

The bill as reported provided that one delegate to the convention should be elected from each town and that twenty-four delegates-at-large should be elected. Mr. Banks, of Fairfield, offered an amendment to provide that there should be one delegate from each town and no delegates-at-large. This amendment was adopted.

There was a long debate on the bill. Messrs. Freeman of Hartford, Tyler of Haddam, Scoville, of Salisbury, Donovan, of New Haven, Pearne, of Middletown, Klig, of Wingham, Calkins, of East Lyme, Pratt, of Torrington, Chandler, of Thompson, and Reed, of Suffield, spoke against the bill.

Late yesterday afternoon the New Haven contagious disease hospital bill was taken from the calendar for action. The bill provides that the board of health shall have sole authority to establish the hospital. An amendment to provide that the bill shall not take effect unless within a year the common council shall have failed to establish the hospital was supported by the members from New Haven and was finally adopted. The bill as amended was then passed.

The house was in session yesterday about five and one-half hours, a recess of half an hour being taken at 1:30 p. m. After recess the house voted to reconsider the bill. The vote was 123 yeas and 123 nays. The bill was then passed.

The house confirmed the nominations of the governor of the newly appointed judges. The vote was all unanimous and were as follows: For chief justice of the supreme court, David Torrance 160; associate justice of the supreme court, Samuel O. Prentice 168; judges of the superior court, Edwin B. Gager 171 and William Scoville Case 178.

The house in the afternoon unanimously adopted the resolution appointing ex-Chief Justice Andrews state referee.

The osteopathy bill was reported favorably in the house. The bill provides that osteopaths shall take examinations for certificates to practice. The bill appoints a state board of osteopathic registration and examination.

Mr. Tillingham, of Plainfield, introduced the following resolution: "That a committee consisting of one senator and two representatives is hereby appointed to recall from the office of the engraving clerk the substitute for senate bill No. 51, an act concerning tin-ner vendors."

Mr. Tillingham said the tin-ner vendors' bill was passed hurriedly and was voted for under a misapprehension. The bill has been pronounced by an ex-judge unconstitutional. It is similar to a law that has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The bill is class legislation in its worst form. Who will say that a young man cannot open a store and offer goods for sale? He knew a young man who had started business in Plainfield with a capital of \$25. He could not have started if the bill was law, because he did not have the sum of \$500, which the bill required him to pay. He moved the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Freeman, of Hartford, opposed the resolution. If the gentleman from Plainfield wanted to kill the bill he was too late. The gentleman from Plainfield should state his amendment before the house voted on his motion to recall the bill. He opposed the suspension of the rules.

When the vote was taken Mr. Tillingham was the only member who voted for the suspension of the rules. The resolution was tabled. The senate passed a vote conveying the land owned by the state of Connecticut on the battlefield of Antietam in Maryland to the United States government. The house later concurred.

Senator Gordon explained the resolution, saying that the state owned a tract of land at Antietam locating the position of the Eighth Connecticut regiment in the battle at that place. John S. Lane, of Meriden, who fought in the battle, bought the land and later conveyed it to the state. The government now wished to make the place a national park and wanted the land.

ORFORD CLUB BEATEN. Fine Golf Match at the Country Club Yesterday Afternoon. The New Haven Country club golf team defeated the Orford club, of South Manchester, on the Country club links yesterday by the score of 12 to 6. All the players on both sides played well, the best score being made by T. S. Woolsey, jr., of the home team, who completed the round in 85 strokes. The scores follow:

ORFORD GOLF CLUB. Holes. T. L. Cheney 0 W. B. Cheney 6 J. C. Cheney 0 W. C. Cheney 0 Phillip Cheney 0 H. B. Cheney 0 Total 6

COUNTRY CLUB. Holes. G. Green 0 R. Van Name 0 C. H. Zimmerman 0 W. L. Phelps 4 W. S. Woolsey, Jr. 6 T. S. White, 2d 2 Total 12

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

An Attempt to Reconsider Late in the Afternoon Failed Because of Lack of a Quorum—New Haven Contagious Disease Hospital Bill Amended and Passed—Other Business in House and Senate.

The bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention, favorably reported by the special joint committee, contrary to all expectations, passed the house at Hartford yesterday by the vote of 117 to 101. Late in the afternoon session an attempt was made to secure a reconsideration, but dozens of members jumped up and ran out into the corridor, leaving the house without a quorum. The attempt at reconsideration failed and the house adjourned without a quorum at about 4:45.

The constitutional convention bill came up in the house as the special order of the day at 11 o'clock. The house was well filled with visitors when the debate commenced, many of the political leaders of the state being present, among them Melville B. Cary, the leader of the convention forces of the state, and ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, who has opposed the bill.

Mr. Freeman, of Hartford, chairman of the joint committee, offered an amendment to once changing the election of delegates to the convention to the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1901, a month later than the question itself would be decided, this amendment being favored by the committee unanimously. The amendment was lost.

The bill as reported provided that one delegate to the convention should be elected from each town and that twenty-four delegates-at-large should be elected.

Mr. Banks, of Fairfield, offered an amendment to provide that there should be one delegate from each town and no delegates-at-large. This amendment was adopted.

There was a long debate on the bill. Messrs. Freeman of Hartford, Tyler of Haddam, Scoville, of Salisbury, Donovan, of New Haven, Pearne, of Middletown, Klig, of Wingham, Calkins, of East Lyme, Pratt, of Torrington, Chandler, of Thompson, and Reed, of Suffield, spoke against the bill.

Late yesterday afternoon the New Haven contagious disease hospital bill was taken from the calendar for action. The bill provides that the board of health shall have sole authority to establish the hospital. An amendment to provide that the bill shall not take effect unless within a year the common council shall have failed to establish the hospital was supported by the members from New Haven and was finally adopted. The bill as amended was then passed.

The house was in session yesterday about five and one-half hours, a recess of half an hour being taken at 1:30 p. m. After recess the house voted to reconsider the bill. The vote was 123 yeas and 123 nays. The bill was then passed.

The house confirmed the nominations of the governor of the newly appointed judges. The vote was all unanimous and were as follows: For chief justice of the supreme court, David Torrance 160; associate justice of the supreme court, Samuel O. Prentice 168; judges of the superior court, Edwin B. Gager 171 and William Scoville Case 178.

The house in the afternoon unanimously adopted the resolution appointing ex-Chief Justice Andrews state referee.

The osteopathy bill was reported favorably in the house. The bill provides that osteopaths shall take examinations for certificates to practice. The bill appoints a state board of osteopathic registration and examination.

Mr. Tillingham, of Plainfield, introduced the following resolution: "That a committee consisting of one senator and two representatives is hereby appointed to recall from the office of the engraving clerk the substitute for senate bill No. 51, an act concerning tin-ner vendors."

Mr. Tillingham said the tin-ner vendors' bill was passed hurriedly and was voted for under a misapprehension. The bill has been pronounced by an ex-judge unconstitutional. It is similar to a law that has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The bill is class legislation in its worst form. Who will say that a young man cannot open a store and offer goods for sale? He knew a young man who had started business in Plainfield with a capital of \$25. He could not have started if the bill was law, because he did not have the sum of \$500, which the bill required him to pay. He moved the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Freeman, of Hartford, opposed the resolution. If the gentleman from Plainfield wanted to kill the bill he was too late. The gentleman from Plainfield should state his amendment before the house voted on his motion to recall the bill. He opposed the suspension of the rules.

When the vote was taken Mr. Tillingham was the only member who voted for the suspension of the rules. The resolution was tabled. The senate passed a vote conveying the land owned by the state of Connecticut on the battlefield of Antietam in Maryland to the United States government. The house later concurred.

Senator Gordon explained the resolution, saying that the state owned a tract of land at Antietam locating the position of the Eighth Connecticut regiment in the battle at that place. John S. Lane, of Meriden, who fought in the battle, bought the land and later conveyed it to the state. The government now wished to make the place a national park and wanted the land.

THE PETITION OF THE MERIDEN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY TO EXTEND ITS LINES SOUTH TO MONTOWESE, CONNECTING WITH THE NEW HAVEN TROLLEY SYSTEM, WAS GRANTED.

An important bill was passed in the senate tending to secure better water conditions in the state. The bill provides that the proper authorities may take any measures they see fit to insure the purity of the water supply of the state; they may purchase and condemn lands and houses, etc., and town governments may supply water to the citizens.

The senate concurred in passing house resolution amending charter of the Widows' Home, of Hartford; amending charter of the Meriden Electric Railroad company; incorporating the Standard Engine company, of Hartford; incorporating the Automobile Livery company, of Hartford; incorporating the New England Sick and Funeral association, of Bridgeport; amending Hartford charter regarding the retiring of policemen; incorporating the Windsor company; incorporating the Church of Christ of Danbury; bill fixing "line of duty" in claims for benefits from the Connecticut State Firemen's association; amending the Derby charter.

The bill relating to indeterminate sentences was called up, and the house amendment changing section 1 by striking out after "convicted" the words "of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison" and substituting "sentenced and imprisoned in a state prison or penitentiary," was rejected. The house amendment striking out all after the word "parole" in the seventh line was adopted. Senator Keady offered an amendment substantially the same as the amendment first quoted above, but making the change more definite. This was agreed to and the bill was passed.

Senator Burton called up senate bill 45, amending the grade crossing law so that street railroads shall pay their share of the cost of eliminating grade crossings as well as steam roads. Senator Burton offered an amendment the effect of which, he said, would be that the proportion of the cost to towns will not be larger than under the present law. It made the bill clear on this point. The amendment was agreed to.

Senator Pond moved to strike out section 4, which provides that the bill shall apply to any pending cases. This would affect a crossing at Terryville.

Senator Bree argued against interfering with matters pending in the courts, and after considerable debate by Senators Allis and Kenney on this point, and the propriety of interfering in such cases, Senator Pond's amendment was carried by 11 to 5, and the bill was passed.

On recommendation of the committee on incorporations a resolution was passed extending the time for organizing the Maine Power company to July 1, 1902.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Hyperion Theatre. Despite the warm weather of last evening a good sized audience was present at the Hyperion to witness a most excellent performance of Sardou's "Diplomacy." The audience was enthusiastic and each member of the company was greeted with hearty applause. The presentation of the piece calls for just such an excellent company as that which appeared last night. Two old time favorites of the best theatergoers played the brothers, Messrs. William Faversham and Charles Richmond, and both appeared to the greatest advantage. Guy Standing, another old favorite, was also well received. The two most important female roles were intrusted to Jessie Millward and Margaret Anglin as the adventurous and loving wife respectively. Others deserving of special mention were Edwin Stevens, Wallace Morsley, Mrs. Whiffer and Ethel Hornick. Taken altogether a delightful performance was given and all those who were present were highly entertained with the evening's performance.

The Cecilia (Giesse) Loftus company will visit the Hyperion for one night only Saturday, June 22. Miss Loftus will be seen in the one-act play, "Undine." This little drama was written expressly for Miss Loftus by Grant Stewart and in the presentation of it will Stuart Courtenay, one of our most sterling actors, will be found in support. It is said with great confidence that the acting of Cecilia Loftus as "Undine" is of the most amazing description. Miss Loftus will also be seen in the following imitations of Cady Marie Dressler, Anna Held, Sarah Bernhardt, Yvette Guilbert, Maud Adams and Viola Allen. An all star vaudeville company travels with Miss Loftus, including among others Miss Flo Irwin, who will be seen with Walter Shaw in the famous whistler; Press Edridge, the minstrel; and Josephine Stoll, Tracy and Mabel and Edna Norton. This special tour embraces twenty cities in eighteen days.

VALUE OF HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Emperor William and His Premier Impressed With Its Usefulness. Berlin, June 12.—Frederick W. Holls, United States member of the Hague, will visit the Hague tribunal on the night of the 13th. He had a conversation with Count von Bunsow, in which the count assured him that both Emperor William and himself held a much higher opinion of the Hague tribunal and its possibilities for maintaining and restoring the peace of the world than the papers here and elsewhere credited them with.

Mr. Holls, at the end of the week, will go to Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Benton, of Branford, have arrived home from a two weeks' drive through New York state and Connecticut. During their drive they visited the hotel at Bantam Lake, which Mrs. Grannis and her husband managed. Mrs. Grannis was formerly Mrs. F. D. Hadley, nee Abbey Palmer, of Branford.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Death of Lewis Elliott, for Forty Years Superintendent for the Candee Rubber Company.

The death of Lewis Elliott, which occurred yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock at his residence, No. 105 Sherman avenue, will bring to the recollection of a large number of our citizens the prominent position he held for forty years as superintendent for the L. Candee Rubber company and the high record for efficiency and executive ability he won in the discharge of the manifold important duties which fell to him in his capacity as superintendent of this large and important New Haven manufacturing. Mr. Elliott was a citizen also of unimpeachable integrity as well as business ability and a thoroughly reliable and upright citizen, interested in the best welfare of New Haven, the state and country. He served New Haven very ably and efficiently for years as a fire commissioner of New Haven, the board of which he was a member being an exceptionally good and efficient one. Mr. Elliott grew up with the rubber industry, as it were, having been connected with it almost from its start. When he began as superintendent of the Candee Rubber factory it was considered a big day's work to make 2,000 pairs of shoes. In the last years of his connection with the company 25,000 pairs in a day was no phenomenal production.

Mr. Elliott was a sailor for some time in his youth and afterward learned the business of making leather shoes by hand, which was quite an industry in those days in the east. Next in the year 1850—he began in the rubber shoe business and was identified with it when the business which has grown into that now conducted by the L. Candee company was in its infancy in Centerville. He worked first at making rubber boots and next cut patterns, but his business ability was soon apparent and in a short time he was promoted to be superintendent, a position which, as stated above, he held for forty years. He resigned in 1893, retiring from business on account of his increasing years. His age was seventy-seven.

The deceased leaves three children, viz., two daughters, Mrs. Johnston, wife of James J. Johnston, of 219 Lombard street, who is foreman of the carpenter department of the L. Candee company; Mrs. Elford, wife of George T. Fifield, bookkeeper at 82 Church street, and one son, Lewis A. Elliott, formerly for years a druggist on lower Chapel street. Mr. and Mrs. Fifield and L. A. Elliott reside at 105 Sherman avenue.

Freeman Carleton, of Southington. Freeman Carleton, aged sixty-one years, one of Southington's best known residents, died suddenly shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday night from heart disease. Mr. Carleton was born in Vermont and went to Southington thirty-five years ago. He had been in the employ of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox company for thirty-two years, laboring as a machinist. In his younger days he took an active part in Plantville affairs. Besides a wife he leaves two sons, Horace, of Meriden, and Laurin, who is a soldier in the United States cavalry and who is now on his way to Samoa, and a brother in Hartford, who is a member of the firm of Williams & Carleton. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

MRS. WILLIAM LINSLEY, OF BRANFORD. Undertaker S. A. Griswold, of Branford, went on Tuesday to Middletown for the body of Mrs. William Linsley, who died in the insane asylum in that city Monday. The funeral took place from the home of her nephew, Henry H. Linsley, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rev. W. Winkley officiating. The interment was in the Center cemetery.

MILFORD.

June 11.—Miss Annie Gregory has returned from a two weeks visit in New York city.

Mrs. Franklyn Platt of Ansonia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nettleton of this place, is now considered out of danger, she having been critically ill with pneumonia. Mrs. Albert Nettleton is with her during her sickness.

Mrs. Albert Platt is with her daughter, Mrs. Leeroy Becher in Stratford for a few weeks.

Mrs. Henry of Bristol and Miss Lillian Bristol have been visiting relatives in New York city.

A large delegation from Artie engine house decorated the graves on Sunday of their deceased brethren.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks and Miss Nellie Fairbanks of New Haven spent Tuesday with Mrs. Edson Bristol.

The Misses Kinsella of Bridgeport were the guests of their sister, Mrs. Albert Baldwin over Sunday.

Plymouth church was filled on Sunday afternoon to listen to the services of Children day. There were solos from Abigail Merwin of Woodmont and Miss Ethel Hines of Stratford which were nicely rendered. Recitations were given by many of the school children. The floral decorations were very elaborate. Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peery and one of Mr. and Mrs. William Van Horn were baptized at this service. Mr. and Mrs. Everett Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Clark started on Monday morning for Rochester, N. Y., to attend the annual Red Men's convention.

The remains of Mrs. Clarendor W. Richardson were taken to New Haven for burial in Evergreen cemetery on Monday afternoon.

George H. Banks, of Guilford, graduated yesterday with high honors from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of D. D. S. from the dental department of that college.

YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES

NEW HAVEN BEATEN BY NORWICH FOUR TO TWO.

Bone Becomes Involved in an Argument With the Umpire and is Removed From the Game—Lucia Takes His Place at Third.

Norwich, June 12.—Norwich succeeded in defeating the New Haven team here to-day by the score of 4 to 2. It was an extremely well played game throughout, New Haven succeeding in putting a goose egg in the error column. Bone became involved in an argument with the Umpire, for which he was removed from the game. Lucia took his place at third base and put up an excellent game. The score:

R. H. E. Norwich 3 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 6 3 New Haven 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 5 0 Batteries—Gallagher and Woodruff; Vollendorf and Luchia and Spiesman.

WATERBURY 7, NEW LONDON 0. New London, June 12.—The Waterbury team to-day administered New London's first shut-out of the season. The ability of the visiting team to steal bases and hit at critical times tells the story of the game. The score:

R. H. E. Waterbury 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 0-7 8 0 New London 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 3 Batteries—Morris and Mathews; Brooks and Somers.

DERBY 9, MERIDEN 4. Meriden, June 12.—Meriden lost to Derby to-day chiefly through the errors of the home team and inability to hit Mivan. In the seventh Meriden rallied, but their effort was counterbalanced in the next inning, when Derby scored four runs on a triple, a double, a single and three errors. The feature was a triple play by Durnbaugh, Connors and Larkin. The score:

R. H. E. Derby 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 4 1-9 12 1 Meriden 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0-6 7 Batteries—Misan and Scannel; Durnbaugh and Kings.

BRIDGEPORT 6, BRISTOL 2. Bridgeport, June 12.—Bristol only escaped a shut-out to-day by Yale's error in the third inning which should have retired the side, and two hits following. Clements was hit hard. The score:

R. H. E. Bridgeport 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 0-6 12 5 Bristol 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 3 5 Batteries—McCullough and O'Rourke; Clements and Anderson.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 5, New York 2. At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 0.

RUSTY OLD LOCKS BEST.

THAT IS IF YOUR OBJECT IS TO KEEP OUT BURGLARS.

All Others, Says a Locksmith, Can be Opened Noiselessly and Quickly by the Expert—All Window Fastenings But One Also a Delusion—The Men Who Open Safes.

When Mrs. Fullerton prepares to go to bed in the evening she deposits all her valuables in a small tin box in whose burglar proof qualities she has the utmost confidence, whose lock she firmly believes to be absolutely unpickable. Serene in the confidence that her most valued possessions are safe from pilfering servants or the more dreaded burglar, she sleeps in peace and when she wakes up in the morning she has usually forgotten where she hid the key on the night before.

Sometimes she is able to find it, but it happens on other days that the key is hidden so well that it never comes to light. When she has exhausted her ingenuity in her efforts to find the key she appeals to her husband. In the early days of their married life he tried to aid her in the hunt for the key, but with increasing years he has learned that when she cannot find a missing article it is useless for him to bend his back in the search, and now when the news is brought to him that the key is lost he wastes no time, but hurries to the nearest locksmith and has the box opened.

Thus it happens that Mr. Fullerton has a large acquaintance among the locksmiths of his neighborhood, and that all of them regard him as a friend of the craft. Ince in a while one of them will tell him something of the mystery of their skill, and the ease with which they can overcome the obstacles that the locksmiths put in their way.

The last locksmith that the Fullerton household had to employ was a man who seemed to be singularly expert at his work. He took the box in his hand, bent a piece of wire twice, inserted it in the lock and with one twist threw the tumblers into line, and opened the lock.

"You seem to have no difficulty in doing that," said Mr. Fullerton. "Why no," said the locksmith. "Why should I? There is nothing hard about it. There isn't a lock in this town that I can't open, and without any trouble, too. If I was not a coward and I would be a burglar, and I would make a big score of it. So would any man in this trade if he devoted himself to it. There has been a great advance in the making of locks, but we have kept up with the progression, and I am never afraid to tackle any one of them that is brought in here to be opened. These modern locks on which people bank for absolute security are more easily picked than the great cumbersome locks that our grandfathers had, although no one would think so when the gentle burglar goes a-burgling.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Fullerton has equipped her house with sticks to hold the windows in place, and she is now looking for old and rusty locks that will make a noise when the gentle burglar goes a-burgling.—New York Sun.

"One day last week some people who had been out of town for the night came in here and said that they had lost their keys and that they wanted to have the doors of their house opened so that they could get in. I went over there and the women said that she was afraid that I would have to man the door to get in. I told her to man the door, and when I got to the house I opened the door in a way that made them open their eyes. In fact it frightened the woman who had believed that the lock was one that no man could open without the key.

"I told her that I could open any lock in her house with a piece of wire, and as she seemed to doubt it I went ahead and did so. There were several spring locks on the first floor and I opened all of them. I opened the wire closest to the collar in a jiffy, and her husband, who had thought of the other things rather as a joke, began to take an interest in what I had done. They had just equipped their house with a lot of new-fashioned window locks, in which they had absolute confidence, and they told me that I could not open those, because they were warranted not to open from the outside. I said that I would and I did. Those folks are scared to death, and I don't know but it was a mean trick for me to destroy their confidence in their protectors.

"There is just one window fastener in the world that will both a man who wants to get into a house in that way. It is the old-fashioned stick that is put in the window in such a way that it holds both sashes and will not permit them to be moved at all. The only way to beat that game is to knock out the pane of glass and draw down the stick. That makes a great racket and serves as an alarm, just as the screaming of the old and rusty lock does.

"As a matter of fact the big and complicated bank locks are no more difficult to open than the ordinary ones. They require more time, that is all. A man who has devoted his time to it can get the tumblers into line by using his fingers to catch the drop as they fall. The only thing is that it takes a while if a burglar should try that method he would be at work when the bank people got around in the morning to open up.

"There is not a big safemaker in the business who has not in his employ men who are able to open the safes that he makes, and also the safes that his competitors make. Strangely enough these men have much more difficulty in opening the safes of the men who employ them than in opening those of other makes. I knew a man who worked for a company, and he took four hours to open one of their safes. He could open any of the other safes in an hour. This company discharged him, and he went to another concern. One of the first things that he did was to open a safe made by his old employer, and he did it in less than half an hour."

Mrs. Fullerton has equipped her house with sticks to hold the windows in place, and she is now looking for old and rusty locks that will make a noise when the gentle burglar goes a-burgling.—New York Sun.

AHEAD OF THE RACES.

The Barber Got There by Giving His Wife All the Winnings and Standing All Losses.

"How'd the ponies at Nashville run to-day?" asked St. Louis barber as he proceeded to trim a customer's hair. The man in the chair replied in a low tone. The barber's happy face immediately told that the information was good news. Then he remarked: "Well, then I am eighty dollars to the good on that little tip. I will have to go around early in the morning and cash in."

Now, one touch of the "ponies" makes the whole world kin, and so the row of the next began, proposing schemes for the spending of the eighty dollars. One man hinted that a hair cut free of charge to every person in the shop would be an agreeable way of celebrating the event. Another suggested something about the "line." But to all the free advice the barber turned a deaf ear, remarking that he had a better way to spend the money. Then he explained:

"Now, all you fellows know that I am a fiend on the subject of races," he said. "There was one summer that I had such good luck that I threw up my job. I was getting eighteen dollars a week then, and had been making so much on the side through tips of my customers that I decided work was not in my line.

"During that summer my rabbit's foot stayed with me, and at the end of the season here in St. Louis I was about one thousand dollars to the good. I was chesny. You know what happens to a man when he gets that way. It happened to me when I started to play the eastern tracks by wire.

"In a month my little wife was gone. I am not telling what my wife said, although there is no denying the fact that she made some pointed and forcible remarks.

"When I acknowledged that I couldn't keep from playing the races, my wife said she would consent on one condition. The household expenses were to be paid first. After that I could bet to my heart's content, provided that every cent I won went into the bank to her name on a time certificate drawing interest.

"Maybe you won't believe me, but in one year I have saved over nine hundred dollars and every cent of it is in the bank drawing four per cent. Of course, I have fair luck. My customers help me out a good deal. By the end of the summer I expect to have about fifteen hundred dollars, and then my wife and I are going to buy a house and lot somewhere in the West End.

FROM THRONES TO EXILE.

NOTABLE LEADERS OF INSURRECTION HAVE BEEN DEPOSED.

By Britain—Making Banishment Easy—Huge Incomes Allotted to Former Sovereigns Who Were "Retired" into Private Life.

The history of Great Britain is replete with cases of a similar nature to that raised by the capture of Aguinaldo. Throughout the course of her colonial campaigns at frequent and irregular intervals the same problem as to the future disposition of a conquered chieftain has arisen to embarrass "the mother country" as is now confronting this government and causing a considerable period of mature deliberation on the part of the administration. The fate that should be meted out to conquered rulers—of both political potentates and military leaders—always has proved a vexatious question and one that has been met in divers and various ways. Transportation of Aguinaldo to Guam, as several influential members of the cabinet favor; to Tutuila, Samoa, as suggested to the president by one senator; or to any other island or place distant from the scene of his old operations would be in accord with a long line of precedents set by Great Britain. In Guam there already is a band of insurgent prisoners sent over from the Philippines by the Americans to remain as prisoners within the confines of its shores, and this may prove a serious objection to the dispatch of Aguinaldo there as offering too free an opportunity for possible consultations and concerted action in case an opportunity presented itself.

Great Britain's transportation of General Cronje and other captured Boer prisoners away from Africa is an index to what his policy will be with respect to the other leaders of the Boers that may fall into the hands of its forces. General Cronje is now spending his days at St. Helena in much the same fashion as Napoleon Bonaparte occupied his later years during his famous exile on that little island.

The African campaigns have furnished their share of problems of this kind. On famous St. Helena a former chief of a powerful Indian tribe is now spending his last days. Another once powerful chieftain is said to be a prisoner under British vigilance at Cape Coast Castle.

Still held as prisoners of state at a place situated near Colombo in Ceylon are Arabi Pasha and colleagues of the Egyptian rebellion of 1882. Arabi Pasha, during his active operations against the British, held command of large forces. Before he met his Waterloo at Tel-el-Kebir his command was estimated at 44,600 men in the infantry arm, 1,925 cavalrymen, 14 guns, and Bedouins, 30,000. He was given a trial in November, 1882, and it was complained at the time that the witnesses were secretly examined. He pleaded guilty of rebellion, and was sentenced to death, but this was commuted to banishment for life, a method of disposition of prisoners that was long in high favor with the English. Arabi and his party were taken aboard a vessel which, sailing for Ceylon on December 27, 1882, arrived at the island on January 10, following. Arabi has always looked with longing eyes toward his native land, and sent numerous petitions to the British government for permission to return to Egypt, but all in vain. The British authorities indulge him with an income amply able to meet all his needs, and he has a considerable degree of freedom within certain prescribed limits. (Since this article was written Arabi has been pardoned.)

A somewhat similar case was that of a former King of Oudh, who was kept for many years a prisoner under conditions that was alluring to many folks. This ruler, like many of his predecessors, had lived a life of luxury and profligacy that even astounded the oriental world. These prodigal instincts, in line with the tenor of the old fables, brought about his downfall. When the British deposed him he offered no serious resistance. From 1857 until recent years he held him a captive in a restricted sense. He was given a latitude of freedom seldom accorded in such cases, and it was only recent years that he should not leave

the vicinity of Calcutta. Near that city, on the shores of the Hugli river, at Garden Beach, stood this Oudh King's palace. From the British he received an annual allowance of six hundred thousand dollars, which he always managed to spend in full and to eagerly await the next payments. Indeed, he frequently drew on the treasury of the empire for additional sums of money. This was largely spent in keeping snake mounds, menageries and maintaining similar forms of entertainment for his royal delectation. He was fond of parading in gorgeous array through the streets of the Indian city. Soon after his semi-captivity was effected his queen and the Prince of Oudh and party went to London to appeal for adoption of a different policy toward him. While on this mission his queen died in Paris in January, 1858, and the prince in London a month later.

The Zulu war in South Africa is estimated to have cost the British government almost twenty-five million dollars, but Cetewayo, the king of the Zulus, was held for a while as a prisoner by the British, was subsequently assisted by the British in his efforts to regain the throne. He was defeated at Ulundi by the British on July 4, 1857, and was captured after a long pursuit on August 28, following. He was taken to Cape Town in September, whence he sent several petitions to the queen for restitution of his domain. He was held a prisoner for many years at Ghome. Later, in 1882, he was allowed to proceed to London, where he visited Gladstone on August 6, the queen five days later and the Prince of Wales on August 16. He was later restored to a part of his kingdom, with certain restrictions in favor of the British, and was proclaimed at Ulundi, January 22, 1882. Then came strife with his chiefs and he was announced as a fugitive from justice seven months after being proclaimed a king again. He surrendered in October, escaped and was recaptured by the British in January, 1884. He died of heart disease. His son, Dinizulu, was crowned king by the Zulus before ten thousand people, and was granted amnesty, after promising fidelity to Great Britain.

The King of Delhi, old Bahadur Shah, the last of the line of great Mughals, was captured in the British assault on the City of Delhi on September 14, 1857, and after a trial, lasting a month and a half, on the charge of high treason, was sentenced as a state prisoner to "transportation." He was sent aboard a ship to the Cape of Good Hope, in December, 1858. The colonists there refused to receive him, and he was finally sent to Rangoon. There, in a small hut, his potents, the Hindu descendant of Babur, the Aurangzeb, passed the remaining years of his life in obscurity and poverty. Both his sons had been slaughtered in the fall of Delhi.

Tantia Toppe, who headed a division of rebels in June, 1858, in India, and a rebel leader claimed to have been less culpable than Bahadur Shah, met a worse fate. He fought the British desperately, was beaten at Guzerat and other points, hemmed in and deserted by his troops and finally captured in April, 1859. He was executed on the gallows eleven days later. Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the favorite of the Maharanes, was exiled to England when his state, in 1849, was formally annexed to British dominion. He was "requested" to take up his residence in England, with a yearly income of two hundred and forty thousand dollars from the British, and he wisely acquiesced. There was no other course, however, open to him. Once in England, he purchased an estate in Norfolk, which he resided for many years practically in the position of a wealthy English country gentleman. Frequently he expressed a desire to revisit his native country, professing absolute loyalty to the British sovereign, but he was never permitted to travel east of the Isthmus of Suez. His sons entered the British army, and one of them, Prince Victor, married the daughter of the Earl of Coventry, but neither has been allowed to go to the land over which their ancestors wielded the scepter.

Prior to the formal annexation of the Punjab, Moolraj Singh, ruler of the Sikhs, had treacherously murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, Englishmen. Several conflicts with the British followed close upon these murders. Moolraj was beaten and Moolraj City taken in January, 1849, after a protracted siege. Moolraj was sentenced to death in the following Au-

BAD BLOOD

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure E. Cigarettes Habit.

The sentence was commuted to transportation for life.—Washington Star.

List of Patents
Issued from the United States Patent Office, Tuesday, June 11, 1907, for the state of Connecticut, furnished us from the office of Seymour & Earle, solicitors of patents, 568 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.:

G. S. Allen, assignor to Peck, Stow & Wilcox company, Southington, handle.
F. C. Billings, Hartford, assignor to American Bicycle company, vehicle frame.
Same, steering mechanism for vehicles.
Same, means for locking controlling levers.
Same, safety valve.
C. W. Harris, Salem, mower.
N. D. Holbrook, assignor to Union Hardware company, Torrington, crimping tool for cartridge shells.
W. H. Jackson, Waterbury, Morris chair.
J. P. Molloy, West Haven, sheet metal buckle.
W. H. Perkins, assignor to Waterbury Manufacturing company, Waterbury, incandescent lamp socket.
J. H. Vickers, Southington, wrench.
E. A. Westphal, Hartford, miter box.
DESIGNS.
T. H. Cheney, Milford, belt guard.

AT SAVIN ROCK.

And still there are large audiences at the Savin Rock theater and all are delighted at the excellence of the performance. The bill this week is one of exceptional merit and should be witnessed by all lovers of an up to date variety show. The bill includes McBridge and Goodrich. The lady is exceptionally fine in her skipping rope act. Abbott and Davidson, burlesque, singing and imitation, were also well received. Montgomery and Stone, musical artists, give a most enjoyable exhibition of playing on the harp and drums. Le Roy and Le Vernon in a comedy bar act were also well received. Louise Sanford an old New Haven favorite, appears in a choice selection of popular songs, and was accorded a most flattering reception. Biggan and Doehen, two well known actors, render a number of very pleasing songs. The performance closes with an up to date sketch entitled "A Man of Chance." The bill will be repeated for the remainder of the week at both afternoon and evening performances, afternoon at 3 and evening at 8:15.
Atwater's orchestra gives a most enjoyable concert in the park both afternoon and evening.

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Evergreen and Egyptian, for Sweet Fodder Corn.
Japanese, Silver Hull, and Common Gray Buckwheat.
The present is the best time for sowing forage crops and a little outlay now will surprise you in results two months later.

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Our Restaurant maintains its supremacy. Fine Dinners, 35 cents. Catering a specialty. We have demonstrated our ability to cater successfully to large parties where from 500 to 1,000 have been present.
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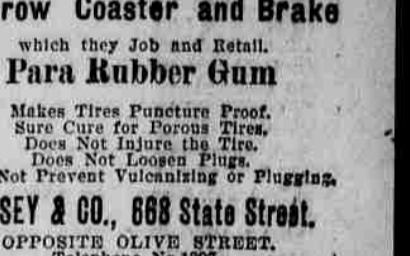
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A LARGE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS RANGE.
For either Wood or Coal.
Made in all desirable styles, sizes and combinations.

AFRICANS AT HOME.

IN ALGIERS—MOORISH AND ARABIAN INTERIORS.

What to Eat and How to Eat it in Algiers.

(Special Correspondence of the Journal and Courier.)

Algiers, May 3.—I think it was Artemus Ward who laid down the axiom: "When you are in Turkey, do as the 'Turkeys do';" and—at least in the spirit of it—there was never a truer one for the guidance of globe-trotters.

Those who stick to the small colonies of their own race wherever found, demanding the food and habits of home, miss half the delights of traveling in foreign lands. It is far better to adapt oneself to the ways of the people one happens to be with, to eat and sleep and live as they do—to be one of them, as far as possible; and if the life seems rude and hard, to console oneself with the thought that if whole nations exist in that fashion from the cradle to the grave, one can afford to endure it a short time, and then, by contrast, to doubly appreciate the comforts of home when returned to them.

Certainly that is the only way to get the best out of Africa. In now thoroughly cosmopolitan Algiers you may live exactly as you like—and as Frenchy as in Paris, as German as in Berlin, as English as in London, as Yankee as in Boston—there being flourishing colonies of every civilized nation, each with its distinctive hotels, clubs and cafes.

For my own party, we act always on the principle that one does not go far to find what may be seen every day at home; and therefore we confine ourselves religiously to the characteristic things of the countries we are visiting. In pursuance of this plan we are living in the "Upper Town," or Arab quarter of Algiers, in the great, cool, shadowy inn which was once the palace of the Sultan Abu-Tachfin.

With its richly-carved horseshoe arches, its glazed encaustic tiles, slender columns of yellow marble and doors of cedar-wood, wrought with arabesque devices—all dimmed by time, but marvellously beautiful. Its inner court, open overhead to the glowing African sky, is encircled by graceful arcades, supporting a gallery above, into which all the chambers open.

The court below, with its murmuring fountain in the middle, its waxed palms and rare exotic plants, was the resort of the harem in the old days; and the whole scene forcibly recalls the poet's picture: "The carved cedarn doors, Flung inward over spangled floors, Broad-based flights of marble stairs Ran up with golden balustrade. The solemn palms were ranged Unmoved of summer wind.

A lovely time in the golden prime Of good Haroun Alraschid." I venture to assert that few Americans have ever seen the inside of this house, much less lived in it. Yet it is open to all, like any other inn, and its charges are about one-third those of the glaring, common-place crowded societies of the Lower Town.

around the jar and the master of ceremonies must carve, dip up gravy and arrange the meat for mastication with the thumb and two first fingers of the right hand; no help being admissible from the left hand, which is believed to be used only by the evil one. You may extemporize something for plates, if you prefer, such as box-covers, pin-trays or soap-dishes, but the native fashion is for each to help himself in turn from the central tray, using the thumb and two fingers with which to convey the selected portions to the mouth. A favorite entree is called chikoula, and appears to be a conglomeration of tomatoes, eggs, capsicum, oil and lemon juice. Moors excel in pastry which they flavor with the most delicious essence. Their beverages, except coffee, are too insipid for Anglo-Saxon taste, and salads, which resemble the vilest meal of Southern Europe, are altogether lacking in Africa.

However, in this land of plenty and infinitesimal prices, whose markets are crowded with luscious fruits, honey, nuts, etc., one need never go hungry. Such delightful days as we are having, proving about the old city and trying to get acquainted with the companions of Aladdin and Queen Scheherazade. Passing in and out of our inn, whose halls and corridors are at all times silent and deserted, we get peeps into the cafe, where Moslems sit cross-legged, smoking their long pipes with imperturbable gravity, apparently saying never a word to each other—in striking contrast to the noisy, jabbering, gesticulating throngs in the French and Spanish restaurants of the Lower Town.

Algiers, as you know, is built on a very steep declivity, and most of the extremely narrow streets of the older quarter are ascended by interminable steps. Up and up we go—sometimes through vaulted passages thrown across the road, with houses directly above them; and on coming to moss-grown arches of single span, through which is obtained a wonderful view of Saracenic architecture. As each story of every house projects beyond that below it—the part so projecting being sustained by inclined props against the wall—the upper stories on opposite sides are necessarily very close together—so that, but for occasional ribbon-like strips of bright blue sky overhead, the pedestrian might fancy himself immersed in a subterranean city. Only in the tiny parks does the sun penetrate to the pavements; but when it illuminates the upper walls, the roofs and gargoyles, towers and minarets of the quaint old buildings, the effects of light and shade are such as to rejoice an artist's soul.

What pictures there are to paint in this Arab quarter! What bits of architecture are hidden away in dark nooks and blind alleys; what studies of character in the natives clustered around the fountains with their copper jugs, what peeps into Arab interiors, afforded through the little arched vestibules, whose oval doors stand always ajar. You see dignified Moors squatted upon platforms, embroidering colored cloth with gold and silver, each with the great toe of one out-stretched foot brought into requisition to hold the thread, which is twisted, or in the case of the makers, stitching tailor-fashion on matted floors, sitting after at red and yellow maroccos shoes and slippers; barber shops, where the customers offer their heads, instead of their chins to the razor. There are numerous cook shops, where strange compounds are sizzling or stewing in tiny kitchens open to the streets; and cafes where, in view of reality, the daily papers are and discussing politics, the natives silently drink coffee, smoke chibouques, play at damah and listen to the interminable tale of some professional story teller, (a male Scheherazade), or to the doleful strains of a wandering musician.

Shrouded Arabs solemnly play at chess in the streets, unheeding the passing crowds, and Moslems that in decent parts of all, the great son-in-law of the Prophet—in their habekine costumes of red, yellow and blue, sell fruits and flowers from little square booths. Each is so barricaded by his wares—above, below, on every side—standing immobile in a space not big enough to turn around, you wonder how in the world he ever gets in and out of the frenzied throng. Like the apes in a zoological park, where such a thing as haste or promptitude was never heard of! The patrons of the place are Moors and Arabs, their dark faces and black beards accentuated by the white berouze; with an occasional turbaned Turk, and Jewish merchant from the interior, come down to the port to trade. The latter, though less picturesque, are yet somewhat objectionable by attention in the dress of their class—the chechl and gray-blue jacket with silver buttons, embroidered vest, crimson sash and full trousers. There are women in the house, many of them, ho doubt—the numerous wives of the merchants aforesaid; but they remain secluded behind the latticed doors and gauze curtains, which admit the air and permit those behind to look out freely, while themselves completely hidden. You catch never a glimpse of them, except at morning and evening, when veiled figures glide to and from the adjacent mosque, like white dominoes in a misquerade, each closely followed by a stalwart negro, who in this twentieth century fills the place of the eunuch of All Baba's day. The adjar, or veil, which covers the face of every Moslem woman, is so disposed that one dark eye flashes out; and the shining lamp is always turned upon the foreigner, with unmistakable expression of interest and curiosity.

Of course, if you are of "the feminine persuasion," you must eat in the privacy of your apartment, served by the silent Junius Brutus in voluminous drapery, who appears to enjoy a peaceful snooze between each of the fifteen or sixteen courses. Most of the menu is an unguessable conundrum, and waffles and forks are conspicuous by their absence, (unless you have had the forethought to include them in your own stores), because those superfluous implements do not figure in the Arab manage. An enormous water-jar of brass, copper or dark-red pottery serves as a table; and a silver tray is spread over it, upon which are piled that one dark eye flashes out; and the shining lamp is always turned upon the foreigner, with unmistakable expression of interest and curiosity.

Of one thing you may be sure—and that is that whoever abides the Moor, there also is spot less cleanliness; for it is strictly enjoined by his religious belief that once a week he cleanse his house and wash it down with water, from roof to foundation. Hence to every habitation, the tank-cistern is a necessary appendage. Stopping in a low doorway, usually surmounted by a crescent, painted blue, you stumble up a dark flight of stairs to a large court, open to the sky and surrounded by a covered gallery, into which a great many doors lead, into an ordinary street. Each door opens into a room, the abode of a single family. The ground floor apartments are dim indeed; but the next tier, to which you ascend by a winding back stair, is considerably lighter. Above that, another flight of steps, also in the rear, leads to another floor, and maybe to another; and another, the upper ones of course being most desirable, as all the doors and windows opening out on balconies. Above all, "la terrace," as it is called, or the flat roof, is a very important part of the domicile, for here the operations of washing and drying are carried on, and frequently the family aboulions. In the old stormy days of Algerian history, when its citizens were notorious corsairs, christian slaves often escaped by night from the fortress which crowns the topmost point, by leaping down from roof to roof of the houses, set one above another on terraces which are excavated in the mountain side, like gigantic steps to the sea.

FANNIE B. WARD.

VETERANS FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY

Hold Reunion and Elect Officers.

Hartford, June 12.—There was a large attendance of war veterans at the reunion of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery at Grand Army Hall to-day. Professor Edmund D. Riley, of this city, presided. Mayor Harrison delivered the address of welcome and was made a member of the association. Treasurer Hobart W. Deming reported \$474.25 in the monument fund and efforts were made to complete the fund and erect the monument.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Edmund D. Riley, of Hartford; secretary and treasurer, Hobart W. Deming, Hartford; vice presidents, Charles K. Williams, Middletown; William Beecher, Shelton; Cornelius Creedy, Hartford; John R. James, New London; Thomas E. Halpin, Worcester, Mass.; A. C. Jones, New Haven; Stephen Cole, Putnam; Michael Lucey, Middletown; Henry Scott, Waterbury; Michael Kennedy, Branford; H. L. Wilbur, Meriden; Hobart Peck, Birmingham.

Besides many Hartford veterans John R. James, of New London, Azro Downs, of East Haddam, G. W. Stewart, of Portland, George F. Lyman, of Willimant, and Charles M. Scanton, of New Haven, were also among the well known veterans in attendance. Mayor Harrison reached the hall at 10:45, and was introduced to the assemblage by President Riley and made an eloquent address.

The members of the regiment who have died since June 13, 1900, included Russell W. Wilcox, Louisville, Ky.; John A. Haskins, New London; William H. Higgs, Hartford; Ezra J. Mathewson, Danbury; Robert R. Pratt, Meriden; David C. Card, Willimantic; Patrick Mackin, Windsor; Fred E. Lathrop, Clinton; H. T. Stan, Cliff, Hartford; J. H. Lucas, Easthampton; Ormer B. Welles, of Bridgeport, Charles H. Baldwin, of New London, Ira Watrous, Hiram C. Forbes, of New Haven, Eugene P. Marks, of Simsbury, and Jerome Perry, of Worcester.

ANNUAL OUTING MEETING

Of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter Tomorrow.

The Mary Clap Wooster chapter, D. A. R., will hold its annual outing meeting at the Momauglin Friday, June 14. If rainy, the next fair day.

"William," said the lady of the house, "will you mail these invitations for me the first thing this morning?" "Going to give a party?" "I have engaged a new kitchen girl for the first of next week and I thought I would show her that we start with no ill-feeling by giving her a party for Monday afternoon." — Indianapolis News.

Financial.

THE STOCK MARKET

Morning Gains Wiped Out in the Afternoon. New York, June 12.—The stock market fell into semi-stagnation during the latter part of the day and the gains which were established in the morning were pretty generally wiped out under the dribble of selling orders which came upon a market almost bare of demand. There were various points of strength which made their appearance during the day, but they lost their influence in sustaining prices. The more cheerful feeling in London this morning was quite a noticeable influence in the opening dealings. Rumors have been very persistent for several days now that peace is approaching in South Africa. To appreciate the importance of an adjustment of the long-drawn-out struggle there, that is, for the world of capital, it must be borne in mind what enormous demands the British government makes on accumulated capital for the conduct of the war as well as the absolute cutting off of an important proportion of the world's gold product while the war lasts. The large disbursements by the government in war account, combined with transfers of Russian deposits from Paris, is what has given the London money market its present ease and has led to some expectation that the governors of the Bank of England will further reduce the minimum discount rate at tomorrow's weekly session. A 10 per cent. installment, amounting to \$20,000,000 of subscriptions to the new consols, is due on Tuesday next, June 18, and the demand for money which will result is a factor against the reduction in the bank rate.

five per cent. basis. Stocks of affiliated companies showed some sympathy, especially Denver and Rio Grande. The movement in Pennsylvania was due to the reports of the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Steel company by the railroad company to safeguard its steel rail supply. The United Steel stocks were rather significantly heavy, but the stocks of independent companies shot up in a striking manner. The movement in Colorado Fuel was sensational, the extreme rise reaching 15 1/2, and the jumps between sales reaching as much as 2 1/2 points. A violent reaction left the stock only 8 1/2 net gain. Tennessee Coal rose 4 1/2, and the American Coal stocks, the Republic Iron and Steel stocks, Sloss Sheffield and Smelting between 1 and 2 points. The dealing in Colorado Fuel were for Chicago account. National Lead for American show the effect of expected benefits from Standard Oil control of American Linseed. The New York public utilities were strong on the hope of escape from the provisions of the franchise tax. Northwestern preferred recovered 7 points of yesterday's 13 point loss. Movements of any significance outside these stocks were confined to a few rarely active stocks.

The preliminary statement of the May exports of agricultural products, showing an increase over May of last year of over \$11,000,000, and the government's weekly crop bulletin, reporting needed rains in the districts shown to be suffering by the June first monthly report, seemed to warrant an assumption of increased values for commodities, but had little effect in checking the drooping tendency from the opening high level, and the price changes for the day are somewhat mixed between gains and losses and are small in all cases outside of the special features indicated. Mexican Central income bonds were heavily bought, but the general market was dull and irregular. Total sales par value \$3,965,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Upgrading, Highest, Lowest Quotations On the New York Stock Exchange, reported by Prices & Whiteley, Brokers, 15 Center Street, New Haven.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks such as Am. Sugar Refining, Adams Express, American Cotton Oil Co., etc.

Closing Prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists closing prices for various stocks and bonds.

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Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks and bonds such as Pullman Palace Car Co., Adams Express, etc.

NEW HAVEN LOCAL QUOTATIONS

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Lists local stocks and bonds such as New Haven National Bank, etc.

RAILROAD STOCKS

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Lists railroad stocks such as Adams Express, Boston & Albany, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Lists miscellaneous stocks such as Boston Electric Light, Cons. Elec. & Power, etc.

RAILROAD BONDS

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked. Lists railroad bonds such as N. Y. & N. H. R.R., N. Y. & N. H. R.R., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Table with columns: Due, Bid, Asked. Lists miscellaneous bonds such as Adams Express, Norwich St. Ry, etc.

Financial.

Investments.

10 shs Second National Bank Stock. \$10,000 Conn. Railway & Lighting Co. \$1,000

The Chas. W. Scranton Co. Investment Brokers, 103 Orange Street.

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Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. Annual Rental of safe from FIVE to SIXTY DOLLARS. Absolute security for Bonds, Stocks, Wills, Bullion, Plate, Jewels, Precious Stones, and all evidences of value.

WHEN YOU CLOSE YOUR HOUSE AND GO TO THE MOUNTAINS OR TO YOUR SEASHORE COTTAGE, ARE YOU GOING TO LEAVE YOUR SILVERWARE AND VALUABLES IN THE HOUSE AS A TEMPTATION TO BURGLARS AND THIEVES?

IF YOU ARE WISE YOU WILL LET US SEND FOR AND STORE THEM IN OUR VAULTS, WHERE YOU CAN FIND THEM ON YOUR RETURN. SAFES FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF SECURITIES AND VALUABLE PAPERS, ETC., FOR RENT AT \$5.00 PER YEAR AND UPWARD.

THE NEW HAVEN TRUST COMPANY,

42 CHURCH STREET. THE NEW HAVEN REAL ESTATE TITLE COMPANY, 152 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

C. E. Thompson & Sons.

BONDS AND STOCKS. 102 Orange Street. Investment Securities. New Haven Gas Light Co.'s Stock. New York & New Haven R. R. Co. Stock.

THE NATIONAL TRADSMEN'S BANK

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Capital, \$300,000 Surplus and Profits, \$218,500 Deposits, \$1,250,000. Foreign Drafts, Travelers' Cheques, Letters of Credit, Cable Transfers.

NEWTON & PARISH.

KASABA BAY COPPER.

We recommend this stock as a profit-maker for these reasons: 1st-The Company's properties now include 450 acres of mineral land in the heart of the richest quartz mining district in Alaska.

Financial.

National New Haven Bank.

Chartered as a State Bank A. D. 1792. Organized as a National Bank A. D. 1858. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8, 1901. At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following names were chosen to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:

6% INTEREST. Is better than 4 per cent. if you know that your principal is just as safe. We have a line of Colorado first mortgage loans that we believe to be as safe, in every particular, as the securities usually offered for eastern 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. investments.

THE IVES INVESTMENT COMPANY,

157 CHURCH STREET, Telephone 1408-6. New Haven, Conn.

HARRISON & WICKOFF

71 BROADWAY, N. Y. MEMBERS New York Stock Exchange. Stocks on Margin. Fractional Lots Carried. New Haven Office, 840 Chapel St. NORMAN A. TANNER, Manager. Direct Private Wires.

The Union Trust Company

NEW HAVEN. CHARTERED BY THE STATE of Connecticut with authority to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee, under will or deed. Is a legal depository of money paid into court and all legal trust property. Acts as Trustee for Municipalities, Corporations and individuals, and administers trusts of all kinds.

Security Insurance Co.

OFFICE 37 CENTER STREET. Cash Assets January 1, 1901, \$999,039.19. DIRECTORS: Charles S. Leete, Charles E. Curtis, James D. Deane, James H. Mason, Joel A. Sperry, E. G. Stoddard, S. E. Merwin, William H. Tyler, John W. Ailing, Charles E. Scudder, James W. Warren, Vice President. H. C. FULLER, Secretary.

H. C. Warren & Co.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 62 Broadway, New York. — AND — 15 Center Street, New Haven. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, and Chicago Board of Trade.

C. B. BOLMER,

Manager New Haven Branch. ALL CLASSES OF RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND COTTON, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Connected by Private Wire with New York, Boston and Chicago.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

Local Securities

FOR SALE.

500 shs Winchester Avenue R. R. 2,000 shs New Haven Gas Light Co. N. Y., N. H. & R.R. Convertible ds. KIMBERLY, ROOT & DAY, Private wire New York and Boston. 133 Orange St. CASTORIA. The Kind You Want Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

The Journal and Courier

THREE MONTHS, \$1.00; ONE MONTH, 50 CENTS; ONE WEEK, 15 CENTS; SINGLE COPIES, 3 CENTS.

Have It Sent to You.

The Journal and Courier will be sent to any address by mail at the same terms as it is delivered in the city—5 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

Thursday, June 13, 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

- Auction Sale—Frank I. Booth, Bargain Day—Champion, Corbin and India Tea—At Grocers', Eilers—The J. E. Bassett & Co., Lost—Fox Terrier—135 Whitney Avenue, Lost Cocker Spaniel—200 Ellsworth Ave., Next Meeting—Rumford Irving Park, Patrician Shoes—Howe & Stetson, Real Estate Loans—Lomas & Nettleton, Steamers—Hamburg-American Line, Thursday Bargains—Chas. Monson Co., Under Prices—The Edw. Malloy Co., White Things—Gamble-Desmond Co., Wanted—Feeders—127 Temple Street, Wanted—Situation—70 York Street, Wanted—Situation—84 Woolsey Street, Wanted—Situation—57 Dewitt Street.

WEATHER RECORD.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1901, 8 p. m. Forecast for Thursday and Friday—For Massachusetts: Fair Thursday and Friday, cooler in western portion Friday, light variable winds. For Connecticut: Fair Thursday; showers Friday; light variable winds. For Eastern New York: Fair Thursday; heavy showers and cooler; light variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

New Haven, June 12, 1901. P. M. Barometer... 30.05 Temperature... 64.0 Wind Direction... S.W. Wind Velocity... 5 Precipitation... 0.00 Weather... Clear Min. Temperature... 52.0 Max. Temperature... 82.0 L. M. TARR, Observer.

Brief Mention.

High water to-day, 8:16 p. m. Whitney Ave. lots, bet. Lawrence and Canner Sts. Inquire 39 Church St. A building permit was issued yesterday to Charles H. Webb by Fire Marshal Gladwin for the erection of three one-family houses on Prospect Hill between Prospect and St. Roman streets. The houses are to be elaborately designed and will cost about \$5,000 each. They are to be 46x56, 48x56 and 47x71 feet, respectively. J. M. Richards, of Main street, West Haven, who was recently injured in the Hotel Jefferson fire at Richmond, Virginia, has returned to his home. He was accompanied by a Mr. Myers, a friend, and also director of the Virginia hospital, where Mr. Richards has been confined. Mr. Richards, who is suffering from an injured leg, is rapidly gaining.

A LAWN FETE TO-MORROW

At the Lawn Club for Benefit of Vacation Schools and Playgrounds. A lawn fete will be held at the Lawn club on Whitney avenue from 4 to 6 tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the vacation schools and playgrounds committee. The proceeds will go towards keeping up the vacation schools and playgrounds this summer. The admission will be ten cents. Ice cream, candy, lemonade and flowers will be on sale. There will be special attractions for children, including some day fireworks. In case the day is rainy the fete will be postponed until Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6. The object of this fete is a most worthy one, and it is hoped that it will be largely attended.

PROMOTION.

William H. Lewis Appointed an Engineer on the Hartford Division. The many friends of William H. Lewis, of No. 8 Edwards street, are bestowing congratulations upon him. Mr. Lewis having been a few days ago promoted to be an engineer on the Hartford division of the Consolidated road. For the last fourteen years Mr. Lewis has been a fireman on the same division. His promotion is well deserved, he being a most reliable and capable man in his field of endeavor.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER. Mary Clap Wooster chapter, D. A. R., by invitation of Mary Silliman chapter, of Bridgeport, will attend this afternoon the dedication of the gateway at the old cemetery in Stratford. In this old cemetery many Revolutionary soldiers were buried. The gateway is erected to honor their memory. The dedication takes place at 9 p. m. Many will go by the trolley cars to the scene of the exercises.

SAILED FOR EUROPE. Hayes Q. Trowbridge, Yale '98, and Edmund Q. Trowbridge, Yale '99, sons of our prominent townsman E. Hayes Trowbridge, sailed for Europe on the St. Louis last Wednesday for an extended trip abroad.

Education.

E. A. LEOPOLD, VOICE BUILDER. Resumes instruction Wednesday, Sept. 19, 25 ISSUANCE BUILDING, Mondays and Thursdays, Hartford. 118

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTWYK SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 703 CHURCH STS. Will reopen on THURSDAY, September 7th. Office hours daily from 12 to 1 and 4 to 8 p. m.

McCUSKER & SCHROEDER Best Coal for Cash \$5.25 per Ton. Always Lowest Prices. 26 Church Street,

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING NEW HAVEN PEOPLE

And Other People Known Here—Various European Trips and Local Social Events.

Announcement is made of the coming marriage of Miss Kate Cullinan, of Milford place, to George Dowdell, of this city. The ceremony will take place in St. Mary's church, Milford, Wednesday, June 26, at 9 a. m., where a nuptial mass will be celebrated. Hon. A. H. Byington, United States consul at Naples, and wife, who have many old New Haven friends, will sail from New York, Saturday, June 22. Invitations are out for the Yale bicentennial. They read as follows: "The president and fellows of Yale university have the honor to invite you to be present at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Yale college to be held in New Haven, Connecticut, on the first four days of the week beginning October the twentieth, Nineteen Hundred and One."

William Faith, of Southington, who has been in the New Haven hospital for the six months, has had the X rays used on his hand and physicians say that there is no reason why it will not improve rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ruff, of 111 Green street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emma Louise Ruff, to Harry J. Steinlein, of Rochester, N. Y. The marriage will take place some time in September. E. A. Persiani, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Makby, in Wallingford, returned Tuesday to Bridgeport.

The In-as-Much circle of King's Daughters, connected with Epworth M. E. church, had a novel and pleasant social at the residence of Mrs. William B. Hall, 72 Cottage street, last evening.

Among those from Southington who expect to attend the Pan-American exposition are Miss Della Pardi, Miss Frances Gidley, Miss Julia Gidley and Miss Julia Andrews. Miss Lizzie B. Whittless, of New Haven, formerly of Southington, will join the party. George H. Bartholomew, of the Yale Law school, will leave upon the close of the examinations for Litchfield, where he will spend the summer, the guest of Mrs. Emily Vanderpool, of New York. Mr. Bartholomew is one of the five members of the junior class who were recently elected to the editorial board of the Yale Law Journal.

Mrs. C. A. Harrison, of Wallingford, left on Tuesday for a visit with her daughter, Miss Lillian Harrison, and Mrs. Bergstresser, in New York for this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert de Bussey are already located at their cottage at the West Haven shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin O'Connell, of Whittless avenue, Wallingford, are entertaining Miss Bessie Allyn, of New Haven.

Major George E. Albee, of Winchester's, yesterday presented to police station No. 3, a copy of the history of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer Infantry, of which he was a member during the Civil war.

Mrs. Charles Neal, of Main street, Southington, is in Dr. Cheney's hospital in this city, where she will undergo a surgical operation.

The Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut at the spring meeting in New Haven voted to hold a meeting in June and to invite to it the Colonial Dames of the state and the wives of members of the Society of Colonial Wars. Invitations were sent out Tuesday. The meeting will be at Fenwick hall, June 21, and lunch will be served at 1 o'clock. Special drawing room car accommodations will be provided and the plan is to have the gathering a memorable occasion.

First Pilot Barrett, of the Consolidated road steamer Connecticut, is a pilot on the Connecticut coast. He is a pilot of J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht, Corair, the fastest big steam yacht in the country. Pilot Barrett made his last trip on the Connecticut Monday night. His position with the Providence line will be held for him, and he will re-enter its employ when the Corair goes out of commission, next fall.

The forty-eighth general meeting of the Ruth Wyllis chapter, D. A. R., Hartford, will be held in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical society this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A paper entitled "The Old Town of Fairfield in the Revolution. With a Sketch of the Heroine of the Fairfield Chapter, D. A. R.," by Mrs. Franking G. Whitmore, will be presented. The chapter expects to have as its guest the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.

Miss Gretchen Pathey, of Worcester, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Garde, at the Hotel Garde.

The Rev. Edwin J. Lewis, formerly pastor of the Second Congregational church in Mansfield, has lately received a flattering call to the Covenant church, Chicago, but his people at Shabbona, Ill., to whom he has so faithfully ministered the past few years, are gratified to know that he declined the call.

Judge and Mrs. Morris B. Boardsley and two daughters, of Bridgeport, will sail for Europe on Tuesday, June 18, to spend the summer, returning the first of September to their home. The ladies of Taylor church will serve their monthly supper this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. Aprons and fancy articles will be on sale. The resignations of Miss Myra Nickerson and Miss Alice Hammond, of New Haven, have been accepted by the board of education. Miss Hammond will go to the Roger Sherman school, which was recently selected by the state for a practice school. Miss Hammond is a graduate of the Normal school.

The meeting of Susan Carrington Clarke chapter, A. O. U. W., will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. W. A. Kendrick, of Yaleville. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hyde, who were recently married in Bridgeport, will take up their residence on Center street, West Haven. Miss Bessie Alling, of Chicago, who has been of late the guest of Mrs. O. H. D. Fowler, of Wallingford, left Tuesday evening for New York, where she will sail next Saturday for a European trip, which will include France, Germany and Italy. Miss Alling is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Alling, the latter having been well known in Wallingford.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the wedding of Miss Emily Hart Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Morgan Wells, of Wethersfield, and Percy Coe Eggleston, took place at the home of the bride's parents in Wethersfield. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James W. Bixbee, of New London, assisted by the Rev. George L. Clark, of Wethersfield. The maid of honor was Miss Sarah Wells. Benjamin Lloyd Armstrong was best man. The ushers were Elmer H. Spaulding and James Wells. Mr. Eggleston, who is a prominent New London man, is a graduate of Yale and while in college was an editor of the Yale Courant and later of the Yale "Lit." He also distinguished himself by winning many honors in the university. He was speaker at the Junior exhibition for the Henry Ten Eyck prizes. At graduation he received dissertation appointment and special honors in political science, history and law. Mr. Eggleston's bride is very popular in Hartford and Wethersfield society, and her wedding yesterday was one of the brilliant society events of the season.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Mae Christie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Christie, and Frederick Bornmann took place last evening at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 245 Center street, West Haven. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank H. Hall, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church.

Miss Grace Smith, of North Haven, is the guest of Miss Blanche Harrison, of Wallingford. Stirling lodge, No. 46, A. O. U. W., last evening held a very interesting meeting, at which P. G. M. W. John C. Gallagher, P. G. M. W. Walter Leigh, G. S. Harry Leigh, P. M. W. Sloan, of Meriden, P. M. W. Demerest, of Bridgeport, P. M. W. Ricketts, of New Haven, and others entertained the members and visiting brothers. A large attendance is expected.

The wedding of Miss Marie Melville Truesdale, daughter of President W. H. Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and Richard M. Bissell, of Chicago, will take place June 25 at the summer home of the bride's parents, "Indian Field," in Greenwich. It will be a home wedding on an elaborate scale. The room in which the ceremony is to be performed will be transformed into a chapel for the occasion. Fifteen hundred invitations to the wedding have been issued and special cars will convey the guests to Greenwich and return. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bissell will receive in the parlors under a canopy of greens. After the guests depart the bridal couple will go aboard W. E. Bliss yacht Felicia. They will sail the following day for a three months' trip abroad.

Mrs. Henry Miller, formerly of Orange street, in this city, and now of Stuttgart, Germany, is the guest of Miss Emma Moelling, of Beach street, West Haven. This is Mrs. Miller's first visit to New Haven in some years and she is accordingly welcomed by her many friends in the city. Mr. Miller is now a director in the Neues Tagblatt, a prominent newspaper of Stuttgart. Mrs. Arnold Ruse, of New York city, is also the guest of her sister, Miss Moelling, for a few weeks.

EXCESSIVE TEA DRINKING.

Deleterious Effects Noticeable Among English Women and Children. There is a new and sudden terror added to the troubles of housekeepers in these days, one that was unknown to mistresses of long ago, and was not among the catalogue of misfortunes which dogged the footsteps of our mothers and grandmothers. In those days servants may have been stupid, impatient, idle or careless, but they were strong. They ate, slept and lived well, and if they suffered from any indisposition it was one which usually could be explained by the fact that they had a generous appetite. Nothing could be healthier or more vigorous than the servant of those days; bright eyed, ruddy cheeked and buxom, she was the embodiment of good health. Then food was coarse, often insufficient, and their sleeping and living space was want to be strong. They ate, slept and lived well, and if they suffered from any indisposition it was one which usually could be explained by the fact that they had a generous appetite. Nothing could be healthier or more vigorous than the servant of those days; bright eyed, ruddy cheeked and buxom, she was the embodiment of good health. Then food was coarse, often insufficient, and their sleeping and living space was want to be strong.

shorter, and yet in spite of all these drawbacks they were robust and healthy looking girls.

Nowadays, alas, few of the young women in domestic service appear to be strong, and they are constantly suffering from weakness and want of blood. This, however, is a very general complaint in all classes, and every girl, high or humble, seems to be compelled to take iron in some form or other. Only after this tonic has been taken for months or even years do they appear to regain something of good health and sound appearance. So far as the upper classes are concerned, it is very difficult to say whence this mysterious complaint arises. All girls are liable to it, at any age and in any locality. It might, perhaps, be the result of living in towns, but that in the country, with the health of heaven blowing from every quarter, one comes across pale, heavy eyed, listless girls. There is no explaining reason of bad or unwholesome food, or indifferent nourishment, and to no one cause can one attribute the fact, unless it be that mothers of to-day are not so strong as their own parents were. It may be in their case that the nerve exhaustion of modern life has tended to enfeeble the constitution of the women of England, and thus the deterioration of their children's health may be partially accounted for, but one may puzzle in vain to probe into the real cause of the widespread anaemia of to-day among the higher classes.

In less exalted ranks it is far easier to go to the direct source of the complaint, which is undoubtedly due to the excessive quantities of strong tea they consume daily. Nothing has more seriously injured the health of women of the working classes than the cheapening of tea. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the constant drinking of strong tea which makes the women of our toiling masses delicate and their children anaemic, for not only do these latter inherit that weakness from their mothers, but become even greater sinners in this direction than their parents. It may be wondered whether the housekeeper or mistress of an average establishment has any idea how often their servants drink tea in the course of the day, or of the strength of what is imbibed. Just as in their own homes they put the teapot on the hob and let it stand there from morning till night, the stuff itself being a stewed concoction. They drink tea before breakfast, at breakfast, at 11 o'clock, after midday dinner, at tea time, and sometimes even before going to bed, the tea being so strong as to be almost poisonous. One of the most serious evils, as every one knows, is tannin, and that taken in the quantities consumed by our servants is absolute destruction to the digestion, so that none of the wholesome food they take is properly assimilated, with results of ill nourishment, bloodlessness, want of breath and weakness. One after another in a large household falls, and if one takes the trouble to inquire, it will be found that they have all been living on strong tea.

Tea is, of course, a mild sort of stimulant, and for the moment refreshes and pulls them together. They know nothing of the effect it has on their health, nor do they believe the warnings that are constantly sounded in their ears. When China tea was the only description procurable the quantity that could be imbibed was much less. Moreover, it was not nearly so potent as the Ceylon and Indian tea, which has taken its place, nor did it contain so much tannin, and, consequently, people could drink it with greater impunity. In every well-ordered household the quantity of tea per head is regulated, and if that amount is adhered to the mischief would be lessened. Nearly every servant, however, buys tea over and above her allowance, so that there is no check on the habit. We take every precaution that our women servants should be sober, and yet we allow what is quite as bad as dram drinking to go on unnoted. The effect of drinking tea in the quantities and of the strength in which it is really a very serious matter and every head of a household should make it her business to find out its extent and stop it as far as she can. One cause of the increase of tea drinking is the custom of giving beer money, instead of, as formerly, allowing a certain quantity of beer per head, and it is a constant occurrence when engaging a servant for her to mention that she does not drink beer. No doubt this is true, but as a substitute she takes tea, which in the quantity she consumes it is more harmful than beer.

At this moment experienced housekeepers could put their fingers on dozens of girls who are unfit to remain in their situations from this cause, and unless some stand is made against it the numbers will go on increasing. If the strong tea is stopped, the remedy works like magic, and strength and

Rumford Baking Powder. Makes the light, delicate Cake, the delicious Biscuit and the rich, flaky Crust that melts in one's mouth. Best of the High Grade Powders at a Reasonable Price.

color are soon regained, because food nourishes and the blood ceases to be impoverished. Inquiries from any doctor practicing among servants will bear out these contentions and it is well that the attention of all mistresses should be directed to them. Coffee and cocoa are not only harmless, but nourishing, and can always be kept ready. The evil is, perhaps, even greater in the kitchen than in other departments of the house, owing to the heat in which cooks and scullery maids have to work, and these beverages are as easily prepared there as tea. It may seem, perhaps, a small matter in itself, but it deserves attention, as the habit is really undermining the health of our servants all over Great Britain.—London Telegraph.

THE AMERICAN MULE IN WAR.

When some American mules in South Africa stamped with the British field guns and put the Englishmen in rather a bad plight in the face of the enemy, people said that it was the American mule's way of showing sympathy with the Boer cause. The thing was spoken of and written about everywhere as being the first instance where the mule, though his back always has had to bear much obliquely, ever came within an ace of being responsible for the defeat of an army. People who wrote and talked about the affair evidently had never heard of how a Missouri mule came near being the cause of the wiping out of Reno's battalion on the Little Big Horn contemporaneously with the annihilation of Custer and his band of a few miles beyond. An ugly, vicious, branded Missouri mule did his level best on that awful day to aid the Indians in exterminating the whites, and, what's more, if it hadn't been for an Irish sergeant, Richard J. Hanley, recently retired, the Missouri mule would have succeeded.

The long-eared ammunition bearer was with the pack train to the right and rear of the squadron which was lying facing the enemy along the edge of the wood. A Sioux bullet went over the head of the skirmishers and with a far-reaching trajectory tore an ounce of flesh out of the peck mule's flank. It instantly snapped its tether, broke like a set of ours from right to rear, and clearing the obstacles of its rightful lords and masters to the front, made straight on awild gallop for the heart of the outlying masses of the Indians. When within about 100 yards of the place which it was headed, the mule struck a bit of bunch grass which was to its liking, and it then and there started to graze. On its back in the ammunition cases, lay that which meant the safety of Reno's forces. To reach the animal any man of the command must cross an open plain swept by a thousand rifles.

There was a moment of consultation among the officers, and a desperate plan for the recapture of the mule was being discussed, when one of the soldiers saw far over the right, just above the grass, the slowly moving head of a white man, who was crawling toward it. Discovery for him meant capture and death. On he went, while between shots the eyes of his every comrade sought him. He was within twenty-five yards of the mule. Then he stood straight up, dashed forward, vaulted onto the creature's back, and dragging deep the spurs he started the animal back on a gallop, as wild as that by which it had fled. There was a yell from the reds. A hundred rifles were emptied at the flying beast and its dauntless rider. Sergeant Richard J.

Hanley, who was astride that gigantic Missouri mule as it went through that ballstorm, got never a wound, though his chances of escaping unhurt were only one in a thousand. The mule was saved, but, as a trooper put it afterward, "the olter brought back as much lead in its hide as it did in its pack."—Chicago Record-Herald.

COME AND LOOK Floral Japanese Mattings. In the past the figures in these mattings have been inserted with short straws and were not reversible. These are made with long straws, of fine texture, soft colors, are reversible and very artistic. Also China Mattings, small patterns, that make good ground work for Rugs, very serviceable at a lower price. The Thompson Shop 68-70 Orange Street.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. Your Lifeaway! DON'T TOBACCO SPIT and SMOKE. You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking NO-TO-BAC, that makes weak men strong. Many cured ten pounds in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and advice FREE. Address: STRLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

BLACK AND TAN. A WORD ABOUT TAN SHOES. Perhaps you may think TAN SHOES are a thing of the past. WAIT! When the thermometer shows 80 degrees a few days, we think you'll make a hasty for the old reliable Tan Shoes—when that time comes—take a sneak to 45 Church Street, COSGROVE. WILL FIT YOU OUT ALL RIGHT. M. E. COSGROVE, Cor. Church and Crown Sts.

SPENCER MATTHEWS & CO. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS Varnishes, Chemicals, &c. 241 and 243 State St. NEW HAVEN.

COMFORT IN CYCLING. Can be had only on a comfortable wheel. The Pierce Cushion Frame takes away all the unpleasant vibration caused by rough or uneven roads and is a decided advantage over the old style rigid frames. Ask those who have used them or, better still, come in and try a riding sample which we will gladly place at your disposal. CUSHION CHAIN WHEEL - \$59.00 CUSHION CHAINLESS - \$75.00 THE MACGOWAN CYCLE CO, 155 ORANGE STREET

JUNE 1901 ALL THE CLOTHES FOR WORK OR FUN. THE SUMMER SUITS HAS JUST BEGUN. Going away soon? Strangers will be critical. They will size you up by your clothing. A good appearance is the best introduction. Our suits will give the right appearance. Keep our address handy. Will be glad to hear from you; if you need an extra suit we can send it quickly. A suit of blue serge or fancy flannel is always a favorite. \$6.50 to \$18.00. DAVIS AND CO. 813-815 CHAPEL ST. NEW HAVEN, CT.

Church Army Coffee-Bar. 33 GREGSON ST. CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE. See Our Dinners a Specialty.

For the bathroom or tub there's nothing that will so brighten up and give them such a durable and satisfactory finish as Crested Enamel. It resists steam, hot and cold water, and prevents the unhealthy accumulations which adhere to any but an enameled surface. It's easily applied and its possibilities for the interior decorations are as varied as its taste and ideas can devise. THOMPSON & BELDEN, 306 and 308 State street.

I tell you, Sir! Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer. There's a kiss of ginger in it you'll enjoy. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY. Of course you know Uneeda Biscuit.