

Morning Journal

THE LARGEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE CITY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1883.

OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.
Price Three Cents.

Published by CARRINGTON & CO.

J. N. ADAM & CO.

Jersey or Stocking Garments for Ladies, in a great variety of styles, qualities and colors, suitable either for house or street wear. The quickest selling things we have had in a long time.

Ladies' Gloves, in Tafetta Silk, Lisle and Berlin thread. All the choicest new colors. We are told ours is the finest stock in New Haven.

Parasols and Sunshades. Plain Silk Sunshades, Satin Parasols, plain and in every variety of trimming and lining. Brocade Parasols, Gingham Parasols, Hosiery Parasols, Coaching Parasols, Carriage Parasols, Misses' Parasols, Novelties in Fancy Parasols.

Dress Goods. The exigencies of wholesale dealers consequent on the dull state of trade throughout the country, have enabled us to make extremely low prices on many of the most desirable Dress Goods, and we have not hesitated to follow the market with our own early purchases and importations. The demand is mostly for plain materials in the new shades, and we believe we are fully as well prepared to meet the requirements of the trade and to suit all tastes as any in the city.

Black Embroidered Flou Wraps, The first delivery of which sold without advertising within a week of their arrival. Ask to see them in our Cloak Department.

Bargains in Ribbons, Laces and Ruffings. Some special prices made this week to stimulate trade.

Gentlemen's Furnishings. We are now keeping a much larger and more varied stock in this department than we did formerly, our sales having increased so much that we have been induced to give more space, capital and attention to the stock. The prices if not the quality, we make them right, and no mistake.

Black Silks a Specialty. These words have been printed on our wrapping paper and have been used continually in our advertisements for some time, but they never become more words of course with us. It is unnecessary for us to say that we give the very best value in Black Silks that can possibly be given, and to make certain that, come what may, no other firm, within fifty miles of us, can sell Black Silks of inferior quality. It may well be supposed that having for so long concentrated our attention and energies on this point, it is not unlikely that we give better value than others. At an early hour in the morning we select such goods as no one really desires getting the best value on our stock.

J. N. Adam & Co. NEW DEPARTMENT! NEW HAVEN ROAD CARPET. THE EASIEST RIDING TWO WHEELER EVER PRODUCED. We guarantee all our Carriage to ride easy and smooth on any road.

ALL STYLES OF LADIES' VILLAGE CARTS, With our Patented Method of Hanging and Blending Adjustment.

All Styles of Fine Light CARRIAGES, THE BOSTON BUCKBOARD CO., 155 to 163 East St., (foot of Wooster) New Haven, Conn.

If you require good cleaning, If your Lace Curtains need cleaning, If your Window Shades need cleaning, If your Clothing needs cleaning, If your Carpets need cleaning, If you have any Silk Dresses, If you have any Shawls or Cloaks, If you have any Ribbons or Trimmings, If you have any Furniture Covering, If you have any Curtains of any kind, If you have any Carpets or Rugs, If you have any Crapes Yells, If, in short, you have anything that needs Dyeing, Cleaning or Laundering, it will guarantee you satisfaction.

Real Estate. AMERICAN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. FOR SALE. A GOOD HOME on Clinton avenue, near railroad station, with modern improvements and a splendid lawn. For particulars apply to T. G. Sloan & Son, 200 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE. THE property known as the INSURANCE BUILDING, situated on Chapel Street, near the foot of Wooster, and containing all the latest improvements, is for sale at a low price. For particulars apply to T. G. Sloan & Son, 200 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE and lot on East Chapel Street, near the foot of Wooster, and containing all the latest improvements, is for sale at a low price. For particulars apply to T. G. Sloan & Son, 200 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

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COLOSSAL SALE

DRY GOODS

Jordan Marsh & Co.'s BOSTON.

From the Manufacturer to the Consumer Direct Without Any Intermediate Profit.

\$2,500,000 of Desirable Merchandise from the Leading Markets of the World.

To be Offered Over Our Retail Counters at the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

The new department of JORDAN, MARSH & CO., in giving up their Wholesale Business and devoting their entire time to the demands of their enormous Retail Establishment has been inaugurated by a Colossal Sale of Dry Goods, aggregating \$2,500,000 in value.

in giving up the wholesale department, the easiest and most profitable way for us would have been to have made a slight mark-down and closed out the stock to our wholesale customers. Instead of doing this we saw the opportunity to show the people of New England that we appreciate their patronage during the last twenty-five years, and decided to remove the wholesale stock to our retail establishment and give the people the whole benefit of cost prices, Jobbers' and retailers' profits. This is a mark-down of 25 per cent. in all cases, and 50 per cent. in many, from the prices at which these goods are selling to-day.

Bear in mind the fact that these goods are all new and fresh, as they were selected expressly for our spring trade, and they are of such an infinite variety and extent that the wants of all classes of people in all conditions of life can be met, at prices which are not likely to be duplicated in the lifetime of this generation.

The sale was begun on Monday, April 16, and we have such a tremendous rush every day that all of our out-of-town customers who can make their purchases between 8 and 10 a. m. will find it a much more convenient time for making their selections than later in the day. Orders by mail will be promptly filled, when received before the lots are all sold.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO. WASHINGTON and AVON STS., BOSTON.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS

PROCTOR, MAGUIRE & CO.

Dress Goods!

ON MONDAY, APRIL 16,

in Our Silk Department

REDUCE STOCK.

The 20-inch Colored Gros Grain Silks

Summer Silks

Silk Grenadines, Hernanis, Nun's Veilings, Albatros and Bunting.

Some of the Best Bargains Ever Shown TO THE RETAIL TRADE OF NEW HAVEN WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK

in Every Department of Our Store

PROCTOR, MAGUIRE & CO., 317, 319, 321 Chapel Street, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

GRAND EXHIBITION AND SALE OF Turkish, Daghestan and Persian Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, at the Furniture Store of A. C. Chamberlin & Sons, 380 State Street, commencing Tuesday, April 10th, and continuing to Thursday, April 26th, AT 6 O'CLOCK.

On What Conditions We Sell Our Rugs. We guarantee that they will never change color by washing in hot or cold water. All this and much more of a similar character says Professor Winchell, and there is certainly good truth in it to make it impressive. He believes that our fundamental political principles and the fundamental character of our government are the same as those of the ancient republics, and that the same principles and the same character are the basis of our political system.

Ask Your Druggist for ATHLOPHOROS Searles' GREAT RHEUMATIC CURE. Sure to cure if directions are followed.

The Ladies are invited to Call This Week FOR ONE WEEK IN MAY

We shall close our store to all customers during our removal to our new Building, cor. Orange and Crown. Now is the time to buy

Furniture At Very Low Prices Before our Removal. We shall open in our new store the finest line of FURNITURE ever shown in the city.

A. C. CHAMBERLIN & SONS. NOTICE! SHAD! SHAD! Guilford Long Clams, Round Clams, Scallops, Salmon, Smelt, Bluefish, Lake Whitefish, Halibut, etc., etc., at CHARLES REED'S, 59 Church Street, opp. Postoffice

Best Prices! Best Work! E. C. COLE, Temple St. First-Class Apples! Northern Spy, Russets and Tolman Sweet. The last named are very choice for baking. Sweet Older by the quart or half. HARRY LEIGH, 172 CHAPEL STREET. Edv's Refrigerators.

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It is a SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It is a SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

Hard Flooring, James & Abbot, 58 Kilby St., BOSTON.

Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of Russia it is gaining in popularity by immigration. This is especially true in the year 1882, 45,000 Russian subjects left the country.

Journal and Courier.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY CARRINGTON & CO., 400 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Thursday, April 19, 1883.

COMMUNISM IN THIS COUNTRY. In the current number of the North American Review Professor Alexander Winchell has something to say concerning "Communism in the United States" which is well worth attention. He thinks that the Communist spirit is getting a footing here and that it threatens to introduce chaos into the social fabric. It is as yet, however, without a system, without a party. It reveals itself chiefly as a social jealousy of the poor; a malignant hatred of monopolies and large industrial corporations; an obstinate blindness to the mutuality of the interests of capital and labor; a determination to seek the narrow material advantage of the most direct means, heedless of other losses; a method of seeking its ends and attaining its ends by brute material majorities at the polls, or even by acts of mob violence and lawless violence which would destroy everything which symbolizes social inequality among men. Capital has no rights which it feels bound to respect, and it looks upon the rights of the laborer as a mere hindrance to its progress.

Professor Winchell points out that American communism may be traced in other nations. There are many nations and less organic symptoms of a leveling tendency. As it seeks for uniformity of wages in the ranks of a trade, so it seeks uniformly in the ranks of a profession. It cannot discern the ground of discrimination in wages which shall bear the same ratio as differences between skilled and unskilled labor. Its own standard of measure for the value of services is a certain number of hours' work. It cannot perceive that a day's work which required a day for preparation is worth, even on the basis of time spent, twice as much as a day's work not demanding such preparation. It revolts at the proposition that a year's service accomplished through the preparation of ten laborious and unpaid years should receive the same compensation as the year's work requiring no preparation preventing the worker from earning regular pay during the ten previous years. It is horrified at the further suggestion that the trained worker should be paid less than the untrained worker because he possesses gifts which are not ordinary, and for this reason should expect, under the laws of nature, still further consideration. It loses all patience when told, still again, that this is not a necessary consequence of the laws of nature, but that in equal time disciplined brain can many fold more than muscle. There are ten thousand pairs of hands which can swing an ax or drive a nail to one well trained and cultured man. It is not a necessary consequence of the laws of nature, but that in equal time disciplined brain can many fold more than muscle.

There are twenty-one companies in New York which use wire for the transmission of electric currents, and most of their wires run above ground. Under this system the loss by breaking of wires and decay of poles is so great that the companies are obliged to have to be renewed every ten years at a loss of from sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the old material. It is evident that if all the wires could be run underground in a common conduit, the loss would be cheaper for the companies than the present plan, and much more convenient for the public. The great difficulty which stands in the way of a change is that of the electric currents of different degrees of strength are brought into proximity with each other, the stronger currents impair the efficiency of the weaker currents. Thus, if an electric light wire which carries a strong current, were placed in proximity to a telephone wire, which carries a very feeble current, the latter would be rendered practically useless. There are many devices for preventing induction, but the application of these devices is so costly that it is not a practical proposition to apply them to all the wires.

EDITORIAL NOTE. The action of the House yesterday upon the Hartford and Haverhill scheme shows that it (the scheme) has not commended itself to the confidence of the legislators. The people, as well as the legislators, are getting tired of speculative and bogus "parallels."

There are some honest men in the world, and Major Henry McDonald, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, is one of them. He was the guardian of some orphan and minor children during the war, and having inherited a portion of their estate in Confederate bonds, he redeemed every dollar of the bonds of the war as soon as he had earned money enough to do so.

Buller's boom is not growing in the South. The "Vicksburg Herald" thinks that Edmund or Lincoln would carry the Southern States than he, and Mr. Henry Waterson says: "As for Buller for President, he could not carry Kentucky against Chester A. Arthur or any other decent Republican, and he would be a poor second choice."

Lord Wolsey and Baron Alcester can justly be said to find fault with the manner in which they were rewarded for their services in the Egyptian campaign. They were given the titles of Viscounts, and were given \$50,000 each in money, and the House of Commons has passed a vote giving to each of the heroes and their heirs forever \$10,000 yearly. What, on this basis, would the ancestral management of a real war be worth to England?

More than one-half of 45,000 children lately examined in Germany were found to be suffering from defective vision. In some schools the proportion of the short-sighted was as high as 70 and 80 per cent. In Heidelberg gymnasium it was 100 per cent. every half of the school had defective vision. According to Professor Finger, this state of things arises from insufficiently lighted school rooms, bad print and bad paper, the method of writing in vogue, and ill-contrived desks.

The question of allowing women the same rights as men under the new civil service rules may, perhaps, lead, says a correspondent, to the same complication that was gravely reported by her majesty's civil service commissioners less than twenty years ago, in respect to the appointment of some petty examinations for school-teachers, that "the females have been so far advanced in mental power and influence as to have been led to the service by matrimonial engagements obtained with exceeding rapidity. To avoid these losses pleasure candidates were selected for training; but they, too, have attained preferences as wives to a perplexing extent."

One who knows the dimensions of vitiation at the present day, and comprehends the nature of the results which have been and will yet be attained, feels as if he were suddenly plunged into a vacuum when he hears the usual arguments in support of the social and political reforms. Their intention that they find impossible to maintain, and that they find impossible to maintain, and that they find impossible to maintain.

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770,000 foreigners entered in during the decade 1870 to 80 the influx of foreign settlers has steadily increased. In 1875, but from that period for a few years onward the foreign influx began to decline. A change, however, has now set in, and a yearly average of 200,000 more souls water level than in 1875. The largest contingent of immigrants is German. The Germans found large industrial establishments; Russian Poland, especially, being full of new German factories. Russians are beginning to complain at these numerous arrivals, and all sorts of proposals are said to have been started for checking "the appropriation of Russian soil as a field for German industry."

The Apaches are the worst Indians there are and what to do with them is a serious question. A correspondent of a "New York Journal" writes a remnant to some island in the Pacific, and he calculates the expense of the job at \$440,000, allowing \$30 a head for bringing them to San Francisco by railroad, and as much more for shipping them to their final destination. He thinks this would be a paying proposition, because it costs the government about \$2,000,000 a year to guard and feed these Indians where they are now kept. The New York Herald, writing from Paschal, New Mexico, says: "The remedy for all the existing trouble will be found in making the Indian policy of the government more elastic and adapting it to the special case of this people. These men are not savages, they are not to be exterminated, or at least not in this country. And for these latter there is no other way than to adopt the sternest military policy that the United States can afford to pursue. The Apaches are not to be exterminated, or at least not in this country. And for these latter there is no other way than to adopt the sternest military policy that the United States can afford to pursue. The Apaches are not to be exterminated, or at least not in this country. And for these latter there is no other way than to adopt the sternest military policy that the United States can afford to pursue.

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