SOUTHINGTON NOTES.

Messrs. Gallagher and Shares of New Haven Spoke—General Notes.

Southington, Jan. 17.—The public installation of the officers of R. A. Neal lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., last evening in Red Men's hall was a pretty ceremony and was witnessed by a goodly number of citizens who anticipate becoming members. The installation was by V. E. Hitchcick, district deputy, and an installation team from Silver City lodge of Meriden, the following gentlemen from that lodge being present: John Spencer, H. J. Beason, William Tradenick, W. W. Clark, T. S. Peeney, E. E. Hall, B. A. Hall, E. E. Talmadge, J. A. Deady and Charles Schweiger. The work of installation was well carried out and appreciated by all.

The officers installed were: C. W. Dutton, master workman; Charles E. Brooks, foreman; James McCabe, overseer; M. J. Dunn, financier; William Thompson, guide; William Pardee, inside watchman; P. Pryor, outside watchman.

The speaker of the evening was John C. Gallagher of New Haven, grand overseer of the Massachusetts division, A. O. U. W. He spoke for about a half hour, giving a review of the order's history and success. Mr. John O. Shares also made an address, as did also members from Meriden. Singing and recitations were also given.

The drama is being rehearsed by young men and women here that have not been played before the public yet.

There is to be a fair here in February. This is for the Catholic church. Tickets will be sold in advance and the young ladies are already busy and soon the fair and its prospects will be uppermost in the public mind. The fairs in the past have been carried through with much pleasure and all who took part have had a good time.

The board of relief will meet again on Saturday.

On Tuesday afternoon there was skating on a number of places and the boys and girls enjoyed it. In places where Quinnipiac river had overflowed and had become frozen over it seemed to the boys as just the place to skate and they turned out in full number after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was also skating on Plant's pond.

The plate glass was put in at Mr. Barnes' store in the town hall building on Tuesday afternoon.

The slaters were taking down the staging from the new office building of Clark Bros. & Co. Tuesday evening. The building is a good large one and is two and a half stories high. It is built of brick. It is west of the railroad track and immediately back of the Milldale depot. Close to the west foundation there was a handsome tree, and in building a part of this tree was saved, but only the trunk and two of the limbs. It stands there now reminding you of the letter Y. Near this tree are some good windows with single-glass panes, which will let in plenty of light. The building will be used in packing up the company's bolts, as well as for an office. These shops where the bolts are made are half a mile away beside the Quinnipiac river. It may be stated that the building is about 30 feet wide and 60 feet long, and with slate roof. It will look first-rate from the railroad cars, and every engineer and conductor who goes into New Haven over the Canal railroad admires it already, but they cannot see the Y-shaped tree at the west end. One of Mr. Dahill's slaters gave the "Journal and Courier" man a good slate. This slate comes from Bangor, Me. The latter part of February will find the building in use.

Our new steam laundry is doing first-rate.

The shop whistles and gongs can be heard here evenings at times from a quarter to five until six o'clock. Those in town and from Waterbury, Bristol, New Britain and Meriden.

ROUGH ON BILE PILLS

CHOCOLATE COATED LITTLE LIVER PURGATIVES—A real pleasure to take them. Not much larger than pin heads. Greatest success yet attained for a torpid liver and as a general cathartic. Chocolate coated and very small. One daily will operate as a laxative in constipation. In trial vials of 2 or 3 cathartic doses 10c., and in full size 25c. vials. At druggists or sent by mail.
E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

ROUGH ON COUGHS A THROAT & LUNG BALSAM

Relieves Coughs almost immediately. Is healing and soothing to the throat and lungs. A safe and reliable remedy for children. Relieves hacking and troublesome affections of the throat and loosens the phlegm. In 15c., 85c. and 75c. bottles at retail or wholesale druggists, or the large size, prepaid by express on receipt of price.
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Will expel worms in a few hours. If worms do not exist it will act as a cathartic, and relieve the disordered, overloaded stomach and bowels, and do the child good in any event. Harmless and sweet and nice to take. 25c. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON CORNS 15c. LIQUID.

CURES HARD OR SOFT CORNS AT ONCE. ROUGH ON CORNS Salve and Plasters, 10c.

A RED NOSE.

A gross, rough, red face or hands, or a coarse-grained, uneven or muddy skin destroys the pleasing effect of the most handsome face. LEAURELLE OIL BALM will assure a clean, smooth skin and complexion; tones down the red nose, face or hands; banishes pimples, blackheads, blotches, freckles; maintains a youthful, fresh glow to the skin and complexion. Prevents tendency to wrinkles, ageing, withering or drying up of the flesh or skin. 50c. and $1.00 bottles at Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores, or sent prepaid by express on receipt of price.
E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

HUNTING THE ELEPHANT.

How the Kaffirs of South Africa Kill the Big Game—Sometimes Destroyed Wholesale in Pitfalls, but Usually Hunted Singly and Worried to Death by a Slow, Cruel Process—How the Carcass is Cut Up and Cooked.

[From the St. Louis Republic.]

One of the most successful methods of destroying game by wholesale is an invention of the Kaffirs of South Africa, described by Mr. Wood in the first volume of his work on "The Uncivilized Races of Men." It is nothing more nor less than a remarkable trap called the hopo.

The hopo is, in fact, a very large pitfall, dug out with great labor, and capable of holding a vast number of animals. Trunks of trees are laid over it at each end, and a similar arrangement is made at the sides, so that a kind of overlapping edge is given to it, and a beast that has fallen into it cannot possibly escape. From this pit two fences diverge in a V-like form, the pit being the apex. These fences are about a mile in length, and their extremities are a mile or even more apart.

Many hundreds of hunters then turn out and ingeniously contrive to decoy or drive the herd of game into the treacherous space between the fences. They then form themselves into a cordon across the open end of the V and advance slowly, so as to urge the animals onward. A miscellaneous company of elands, hartebeests, gnoos, zebras and other animals is thus driven nearer and nearer to destruction. Toward the angle of the V the fence is narrowed into a kind of lane passage some fifty yards in length, and is made very strongly, so as to prevent the affrighted animals from breaking through. When a number of them have fairly entered the passage the hunters dash forward, yelling at the full stretch of their powerful voices, brandishing their shields and assagais and so terrifying the doomed animals that they dash blindly forward and fall into the pit.

It is useless for those in front to recoil when they see their danger, as they are pushed onward by their comrades, and in a few minutes the pit is full of dead and dying animals. Many of the herd escape when the pit is quite full by passing over the bodies of their fallen companions, but enough are taken to feast the whole tribe for a considerable time.

Sometimes pitfalls are constructed for the receptacle of single animals, such as the elephant, the hippopotamus and the rhinocerous. Elephants are, of course, the most valuable game that can be taken in these traps because their tusks can be sold at a high price and their flesh supplies a vast quantity of meat. As the elephant is a terrible enemy to their corn fields and storehouses, the natives are in the habit of guarding the approaches by means of pitfalls, and at first find their stratagem successful. But the elephants are so crafty that they soon learn caution from the fate of their comrades, and it is as difficult to catch an elephant in a pitfall as it is to catch an old rat in a trap. Having been accustomed to such succulent repasts, the elephants do not like to give up their feasts altogether, and proceed on their nocturnal expeditions much as usual. But some of the oldest and wariest of the herd go in front, and when they come near the cultivated ground they beat the earth with their trunks, not venturing a step until they have ascertained that their footing is safe. As soon as they come to a pitfall the sound warns them of danger. They instantly stop, tear the covering of the pitfall to pieces, and having thus unmasked it, proceed on their way.

Occasionally a number of Kaffirs turn out for the purpose of elephant hunting. By dint of the wary caution which they can always exercise when in pursuit of game, they find out the animal which possesses the finest tusks and mark all his peculiarities; they then watch the spot where he treads, and by means of a lump of soft clay they take an impression of his footmarks. Their reason for doing so is simple enough, viz., that if they should have to chase him they may not run the risk of confounding his footmarks with those of other elephants. The sole of every elephant's foot is traversed by a number of indented lines, and in no two specimens are these lines alike. The clay model of the footprints serves them as a guide whereby they may assure themselves that they are on the right track whenever they come to the neighborhood of water, where the ground is soft, and where the footprints of many elephants are sure to be found.

Their next endeavor is to creep near enough to the elephant to inflict a severe wound upon it, an object which is generally attained by a number of the dark hunters gliding among the trees and simultaneously hurling their spears at the unsuspecting animal. The wounded elephant is nearly certain to charge directly at the spot from which he fancies that the assault has been made, and his shriek of mingled rage and alarm is sure to cause the rest of the herd to rush off in terror. The hunters then try by various stratagems to isolate the wounded animal from its comrades, and to prevent him from rejoining them, while at every opportunity assagais are thrown, and the elephant is never permitted to rest.

As a wounded elephant always makes for the bush, it would be quite safe from the white hunters, though not so from the lithe and naked Kaffirs, who glide through the underwood and between the trees faster than the elephant can push its way through them. Every now and then it will turn and charge madly at its foes, but it expends its strength in vain, as they escape by nimbly jumping behind the trees, or in critical cases by climbing up them, knowing that an elephant never seems to comprehend that a foe can be anywhere but on the ground.

In this kind of chase they are much assisted by their dogs, which bark incessantly at the animal and serve to distract its attention from the hunters. It may seem strange that so huge an animal as the elephant should be in the least impeded by such small creatures as dogs, which, even if he stood still and allowed them to bite his legs to their heart's content, could make no impression on the thick and tough skin which defends them. But the elephant has a strange terror of small animals, and especially dreads the dog, so that when it is making up its mind to charge in one direction the barking of a contemptible little cur will divert it from its purpose and enable its intended victim either to secure himself behind a tree or to become the assailant and add another spear to the number already quivering in the animal's vast body.

The slaughter of an elephant by this mode of hunting is always a long and cruel process. Even when the hunters are furnished with the best firearms, a number of wounds are generally inflicted before it dies, the exceptional case, when it falls dead at the first shot, being very rare indeed.

Now, however powerful may be the practised aim of a Kaffir, and sharp as may be his weapon, he cannot drive it through the inch-thick hide into a vital part, and the consequence is that the poor animal is literally worried to death by a multitude of wounds, singly insignificant, but collectively fatal. At last the huge victim falls under the loss of blood, and great are the rejoicings if it should happen to sink down in the ordinary kneeling posture, as the tusks can then be extracted with comparative ease, and the grove of spears planted in its body can be drawn out entire, whereas when the elephant falls on one side all the spears on that side are shattered to pieces, and every one must be furnished with a shaft.

The first proceeding is to cut off the tail, which is valued as a trophy, and the next is to carve upon the tusks the name of the hunter to whom they belong, who is always the man who inflicted the first wound. The next proceeding is to cut a large hole in one side, into which a number of Kaffirs enter and busy themselves by taking out the most valuable parts of the animal. The inner membrane of the skin is saved for water sacks, which are made in a very primitive manner, a large sheet of the membrane being gathered together and a sharp stick thrust through the corners. The heart is then taken out, cut into convenient pieces, and each portion wrapped in a piece of the ear.

If the party can encamp for the night on the spot, they prepare a royal feast by baking one or two of the feet in the primitive but most effective oven which is in use not only in southern Africa, but in many other parts of the world.

A separate oven is made for each foot, and formed thus: A hole is dug in the ground considerably larger than the foot which is to be cooked, and a fire is built in it. As soon as it burns up, a large heap of dry wood is piled upon it and suffered to burn down. When the heap is reduced to a mass of glowing ashes the Kaffirs scrape out the embers by means of a long pole, each man taking his turn to run to the hole, scrape away until he can endure the heat no longer, and then run away again, leaving the pole for his successor. The hole being freed from embers, the foot is rolled into it and covered with green leaves and twigs. The hot earth and embers are then piled over the hole and another great bonfire lighted. As soon as the wood has entirely burned itself out the operation of baking is considered as complete, and the foot is lifted out by several men furnished with long, sharpened poles.

By means of this remarkable oven the meat is cooked more thoroughly than could be achieved in any oven of more elaborate construction, the whole of the tendons, the fat, the immature bone, and similar substances being converted into a gelatinous mass, which the African hunter seems to prefer to all other dishes, excepting, perhaps, the marrow taken from the leg bones of the giraffe or the eland.

Sometimes the trunk is cut into thick slices and baked at the same time with the feet. Although this part of the elephant may not be remarkable for the excellence of its flavor, it has, at all events, the capability of being made tender by cooking, which is by no means the case with the meat that is usually obtained from the animals which inhabit southern Africa. Even the skull itself is broken up for the sake of the oily fat which fills the honeycomb-like cells which intervene between the plates of the skull. The rest of the meat is converted into "biltongue" by cutting it into strips and drying it in the sun. As a general rule the Kaffirs do not like to leave an animal until they have dried or consumed the whole of the meat. Under the ready spears and powerful jaws of the natives even an elephant is soon reduced to a skeleton, as may be imagined from the fact that five Kaffirs can eat a buffalo in a day and a half.

The skull and tusks can generally be left out on the spot for some time, as the hunters respect each other's marks, and will not, as a rule, take the tusks from an elephant that has been killed and marked by another. The object in allowing the head to remain untouched is that putrefaction may take place and render the task of extracting the tusks easier than is the case when they are taken out at once.

It must be remembered that the tusks of an elephant are embedded in the skull for a considerable portion of their length, and that the only mode of extracting them is by chopping away their thick, bony sockets, which is a work of much time and labor. However, in that climate putrefaction takes place very readily, and by the time the hunters have finished the elephant the tusks can be removed.

On the Great Plain of China.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

To imagine a Chinese city you must try to fancy both city and country walled in together; dense city and green fields and groves side by side within a long, gray, battle-mented wall. You must fancy the enclosure dissected by canals as well as streets, and the streets must be pictured as only from five to nine feet wide, so that the awesome crowds in the principal thoroughfares are as the crowds on Broadway would be if all the people were assembled on one Broadway sidewalk. As there are no carriage roads, there are no carriages. The rich ride in Sedan chairs, high above your head, on poles laid on the shoulders of coolies. The ordinary folk ride on wheelbarrows, if at all, and nearly everybody walks. The travel outside the cities is by boat, therefore there is nearly always a good-sized city at each point where a waterway joins the moat that surrounds the wall. The jam, the awful crush, at one of these gate cities (if it is beside a large city) is beyond description. Boats are there as thick as cut trees on a logging stream. Junks, flats, chop-boats, express-boats, kickaway boats, sampans and flower-boats all lie in a seemingly endless huddle, with just a narrow, shifting thread of a passage through the mass. The shouting, the clatter, the din of yelling, distract attention from the delicate steering you men must do to work their way through the mass. In the thick of the flotilla are seen floating houses and shops, whereon men, women and children are at work, or are sleeping or eating. There are floating shops for the sale of fish and baskets and vegetables, rice, nuts—everything. There are the famous flower-boats, all gilt and satin behind their carved exteriors, with their showing of painted and powdered girls and divans and drink and pipes. The population is like that of Suffolk street, like that of an ant-hill, or the hold of an emigrant steamer. Over the tops of the boats on one side are seen the city wall, and its edging of grass, dotted with huts of mud and bamboo, and with graves that roughen the surface like the mounds of prairie dogs. On the other side are the shops of the outer city, all open to the waterway, at the tops of stone stairways, given over to crowds of men, eating, drinking tea, shopping, selling, buying, idling or rushing about.

If you enter such a city by a waterway through an arched gate in the wall you may see many pleasure-craft, called "play-podgin boats," of glass and lacquer and gilt work, and wherever there is a stone bridge will be seen a street—of the dead walls of the dwellings that show no windows or of long rows of shops. These shops are either wholly open, or disclose a little fanciful railing ending with a carved lion's head, to separate the public from the shop-keepers. The shopping streets are best worth a visit. Every shop has its sign hung across the street or perpendicularly before it. The number of shops for the sale of seals, made of wood or white metal, brass or jadestone, surprises a stranger. The impress of a seal is as important there as a written signature is here. The number of tea-shops, which correspond to our bar-rooms, is also prodigious, but they show nothing but tables and chairs and barbers at work while the customers drink. The display of vegetables is gaudy, and the cooking of cakes almost perfumes entire cities. In the stores for the sale of silks or clothing or cotton goods one sees the stock on shelves, but in most shops very little is displayed. Customers must ask for what they want. And the worst goods are always shown first—either because they bring the greater profit or because it is desired to get rid of them. One needs great patience to get at what a merchant has to sell. Sometimes he shows his best stock only after many visits to his shop. The jewelry-stores are splendid repositories of beautiful things, but the best one I saw in China displayed nothing but a counter and a few score boxes. There are also as many places for selling ornaments for women's hair as there are seal-shops. The fan-shops and the lantern-shops are as strange to the eye as they are attractive. In the shops the merchants generally keep themselves in the background, beside an ink-slab and brush or a cup of steaming tea. The clerks do the work, as you see when you notice the long curled-up finger-nails of the master and the heavy jadestone ring upon his right thumb. Thus men cripple their right hands to give proof that they do not need to work.

It is fun to loiter in a drug-store and to watch the making up of prescriptions, for they are apt to call for dead beetles, dried snakes, toads stretched on frames, eyes of insects, and everything that can be suggested by the ignorance of the most backward profession in China.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marian Kern of this city to Mr. William Sagal of Waterbury. They will be at home to their friends on Sunday, January 30, at 33 Lyon street.

COFFEE WON THE RACE.

How a Maine Horse was Able to Defeat a Strong Competitor Near All.

At the midsummer races in Augusta, Maine, an exciting race took place between Beason's famous son Haley and a well-known flyer named Gen. Briggs. Haley was suffering from pink eye, and after winning two heats lost two, but was saved by being given a quart of coffee, which his owner thought was a better and safer plan than the usual drugging with whiskey, which is held to be dangerous.

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Assimilated without any digestive effort. If you want to grow fat, strong, robust and plump, use this food. It will stop the wasting and add new, healthy tissue to the emaciated form. PASKOLA is far superior to Cod Liver Oil in consumptive cases, without its repulsive taste. Thin, pale people gain from five to ten pounds a month. You can buy it at any drug store. Send your name to The Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade st., New York, and get their interesting pamphlet.

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CHOICE Ohio Turkeys 14 cents.
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Kiln-dried Sweet Potatoes 30 cts a peck.
Indian River Oranges 30 cts a dozen.
Monroe Early June Peas 12 cts a can.
California Peaches 16 cts a can.
C. E. MINOR.
ja17 3t 263 and 265 Wooster street.

Rare and Choice
FRUITS. Hothouse Grapes and Tomatoes. Fresh Florida Pineapples, Grape Fruit, Tangerines and Navel Oranges; warranted new Hickorynuts, California Pears and Cornichon Grapes.
Judson's Fruit Store,
867 Chapel street, Exchange Building.

D. M. WELCH & SON
OFFER
Finest Sugar Cured Hams, only 11c pound.
10 to 12 lbs average; warranted good.
POULTRY.
Full dressed Turkeys 14c lb.
Full dressed Chickens 14c lb.
MAPLE SYRUP,
Warranted pure, 68c gallon can.
CANNED GOODS.
Harford Co. SWEET CORN, 6c can. This isn't Dried Corn Soaked. It is the fresh corn cut off the ear.
CANNED PIE PLANT.
Large 3 lb cans, only 11c can. Just the thing for pies and sauces. Try it.
ORANGES 12c dozen, for cutting up.
Large Sweet Floridas 28 and 30c doz.
Evaporated Peaches 12c lb.
" Apricots 12c lb.
Pitted Cherries 12c lb.
Evaporated Apples 10c lb.
D. M. WELCH & SON,
28 and 30 Congress Avenue,
Branches—175 Campbell Avenue, West Haven. 8 Grand Avenue, Fair Haven.

FARMINGTON BUTTER.
Fresh Twice Each Week.
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TRY IT!
Fresh Made Native Creamery Butter,
29c pound, 3½ lbs for $1.00.
SOMETHING NEW,
Russian Marmalade,
Made from Pure Fruits; delicious with Meats, Game, etc.
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The Leading Bread Flour of the World.
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GOLD band or English decorated cup and saucer given with every half pound of 50c Tea. Also very handsome presents with every pound, to say nothing of the quality of our Teas and Coffees, which is superlative.
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One 2 lb Loaf, 7c.
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Four 2 lb Loaves, 25c.
By buying four loaves at the store you save car fare both ways and have 5 cents left from former prices.
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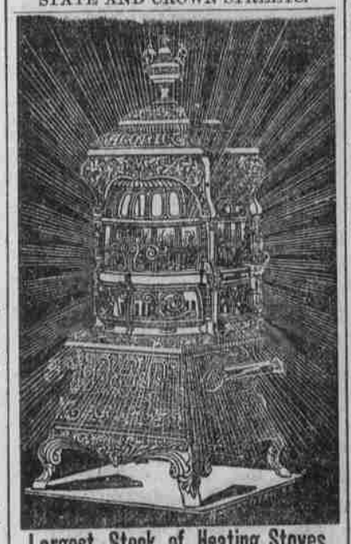

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Applied instantly, controlled easily.
All the heat you need—no more than you need
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Travellers' Guide,

New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.

November 19, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW HAVEN AS FOLLOWS:

FOR NEW YORK—*4:30, *4:50, †6:00, *7:11, *8:10, 8:30, *9:35, †10:30 a. m., *12:00, 12:05, *1:11 (parlor car limited), *1:35, 1:45, *2:30, 3:00, *3:31, †4:15, *5:30, 5:35, 6:30, *7:10, *8:10, (8:15 Bridgeport accommodation), *9:10, 9:15 p. m. SUNDAYS—*4:30, *4:50, 8:00 a. m., †5:00, †6:15, *7:10, *8:10, 8:15, *9:10 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON VIA HARLEM RIVER—*12:10 a. m. (daily), *1:10 p. m.

FOR BOSTON VIA SPRINGFIELD—*1:31 *11:05 a. m., *1:05, *5:52 p. m. SUNDAYS—*1:30 (night), *5:52 p. m.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEW LONDON AND PROVIDENCE—*2:13, *2:30, *11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., *12:05, *2:55, *4:15, *4:55 and *6:55 p. m. SUNDAYS—*2:13, *2:30 a. m., *4:55, *6:55 p. m.

FOR BOSTON VIA AIR LINE AND N. Y. & N. E. R. R.—*4:57 p. m. SUNDAYS—*4:57 p. m.

FOR MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, ETC.—*1:30 (night), 6:40, 8:00, †10:19, *11:05 a. m., 12:00, *1:05, 3:10, 5:00, *5:52, (6:15 to Hartford), 8:05, 10:05 p. m. SUNDAYS—*1:30 (night), *5:52, 8:25 (accomodation) p.m.

New London Division.

FOR NEW LONDON, ETC.—*2:13 (night), *2:31 (night), 7:50, 11:05, *11:35 (parlor car limited), a. m., *12:05, *2:55, 3:00, *4:15, *4:55, 5:15, 6:15 (Guilford accommodation), *6:55, 11:15 p. m. (Guilford accommodation.) SUNDAYS—*2:13 (night), *2:30 (night), *4:55, *6:55 p. m.

Air Line Division.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, WILLIMANTIC, ETC.—8:00 a. m., 1:30, *4:57, 6:05 p. m. SUNDAYS—*4:57 p. m. Connecting at Middletown with Valley Division and at Willimantic with N. Y. & N. E. and N. L. N. H. R. R.; at Turnerville with Colchester branch.

Northampton Division.

FOR SHELBURNE FALLS, TURNER'S FALLS, WILLIAMSBURG, HOLYOKE AND NEW HARTFORD, and intermediate stations—7:45, 11:04 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

FOR NORTHAMPTON and points this side—At 5:55 p. m.

Berkshire Division.

FOR DERBY JUNCTION—4:28 p. m. FOR DERBY JUNCTION, BIRMINGHAM, ANSONIA, ETC.—7:00, 9:40 a. m., 12:00, 2:27, 4:28, 5:11 7:35, 11:15 p. m. SUNDAYS—8:10 a. m., 8:00 p. m.

FOR WATERBURY—7:00, 9:40 a. m., 12:00, 2:27, 5:00, 7:35 p. m. SUNDAYS—8:10 a. m.

FOR WINSTED—7:00 9:40 a. m., 2:27, 5:11 p.m SUNDAYS—8:10 a. m.

FOR SHELTON, BOTSFORD, NEWTOWN, DANBURY, PITTSFIELD, STATE LINE—9:40 a. m., 4:28 p. m.

FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST—via State Line—9:40 a. m., 4:28 p. m.

FOR LITCHFIELD and points on S., L. & N. R. R.—6:00 a. m. (via Bridgeport and Hawleyville,) 4:45 p. m. (via Hawleyville.)

*Express Trains. †Local Express.
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RICHARD PECK,
Leaves New Haven daily except Sunday (Belle Dock) 12:30 night.
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E. F. PECK,
FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
New Haven, daily (except Monday) at 8:00 a.m.
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Staterooms and tickets for sale at Peck & Bishop's 702 Chapel street, and at Mix's drug store. Fare $1.00; Excursion $1.50.
Through rates given and bills of lading issued to points West, South and Southwest by the New Haven Fast Freight Line.
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Str. JOHN H. STARIN, Captain McAlister, leaves New Haven from Starin's Pier, foot of Brown street, at 10:15 p. m. Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Str. WM. C. EGERTON, Captain Spoor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Starin leaves New York from Pier 8, North River, at 9 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Egerton, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Fare, 75c; excursion tickets, $1.25. Staterooms, $1.00.
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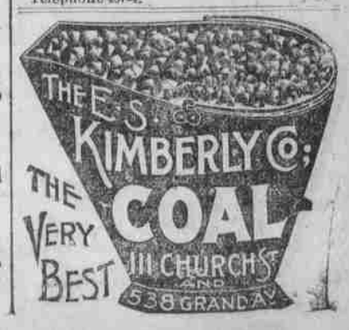
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