

The Journal and Courier

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Major Sutro, of San Francisco, is so beset by office seekers on the street that he now presents a card to all men who intercept him for an office, upon which is the following inscription: "I claim the right of an ordinary citizen to walk the streets without molestation. If you have public business see me at the mayor's office."

The United States has now about forty vessels engaged in whaling—the remnant of a fleet which once numbered five hundred ships. The demand for whale oil has so greatly decreased that the industry has dwindled away. It is now supported chiefly by the demand for whalebone, which is always greatly in excess of the supply.

Jeus K. Groudhil, a member of the Minnesota legislature, has settled the pass business so far as he is concerned by refusing to accept the favors offered by the railroads. He has returned the passes unused. "It is my opinion," he says, "that one who has been elected to an office by the people, and whose first and only duty it is to subserve the best interests of the people, has not any right to accept favors that must necessarily place him under obligations to individuals or corporations. The pay I receive from the state for my services is all to which I am entitled."

M. Girault, Henard and Paulin have received the three first prizes of \$1,200 each for plans for the Paris exposition of 1900. All three preserve the Eiffel tower and the Machinery building of the 1889 exhibition. M. Henard proposes a palace of illusions with mirrors for walls, and also a continuous moving platform along both banks of the Seine. M. Paulin builds a floating Indo-Chinese and Japanese tower on the river. Among the suggestions in the other plans that received prizes are that the Cours la Reine be turned into a sort of Midway Plaisance, that a marine basin be built in the Trocadero garden, and that another Crystal Palace be built.

A Paris newspaper woman has been writing concerning her impressions of America. She claims to have seen wealthy Chicago men wearing silk hats, carrying their coats on their arms and promenading the principal streets in their shirt sleeves. In New York, she says, she frequently saw young men of good family walking with bare feet and carrying their shoes in their hands, but she neglects to state whether she approved of such exhibitions of thrift and prudence. Perhaps her most important discovery was that the frequency of fires in this country is owing to a law providing that when a man's place of business is burned all his debts are canceled.

The question which has arisen as to ex-Governor Pattison's eligibility for election as mayor of Philadelphia is an interesting one. According to law the chief executive of that city must be "at least twenty-five years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State five years, and an inhabitant of the city for which he may be elected mayor five years next before his said election, unless absent on public business of the United States or the State." Governor Pattison has been absent in Harrisburg on public business for the past four years, and it is said that during that time he has voted in the latter city. The question is whether in thus casting his ballot in the most convenient place he has forfeited his right to vote in Philadelphia, to which city he has undoubtedly intended all along to return as soon as his term as governor expired.

During 1894, according to the Publishers' Circular, 5,300 new books and 1,185 new editions were published in England, an increase of some 200 over last year. The new books are classified as follows: Theology, 476; law, 126; medicine, 97; educational works, 615; political economy and trade, 141; arts, 98; voyages and geographical research, 282; history and biography, 256; serials in volumes, 328; juvenile works, 269; fiction, 1,315; poetry and the drama, 160; belles lettres, 370, and miscellaneous, 787. There is a slight increase over last year in theological books, a large increase in books on law, political economy, and belles lettres, and a slight decline in poetry. Educational

works increased 15 per cent. In juvenile works there was a decrease of 400, which was about the increase in the number of works of fiction; this is probably due to the difficulty in drawing an exact line between the two classes of books; in the two taken together about as many were published as in 1894.

A Frenchman who has been traveling in this country says in Le Temps that what struck him most in the United States was the American habit of filling the teeth with gold. About \$500,000 worth of gold is thus used every year, he says, all of which, of course, is buried. So he figures that at the end of three centuries the cemeteries of America will contain gold to the value of \$150,000,000. "I am afraid," he adds, "that this will prove too tempting to the practical mind of the future American, and we shall see the day when companies will be organized to mine the cemeteries and recover the gold secured in the jaws of dead ancestors." The writer then goes on and figures on the average amount of gold in the teeth of each dead person. He has evidently been consulting the record of vital statistics, for he says that \$75,000 people died in the United States in 1889. This would bring the value of the gold in each dead person's teeth to an average of about 65¢ cents, and he thinks that in well crowded cemeteries the mining of this gold could be carried on profitably despite the small average value.

Speaking of bills that ought to be railroaded through legislatures, a bill which has been introduced in the Missouri legislature is one. This is a bill to abolish the big theatre hat nuisance. The Missouri legislature should set a shining example in this matter. This bill should be made a law just as soon as possible. And every other legislature which is in session should take similar action. If some member of the Connecticut legislature wants to make himself famous let him introduce a bill to abolish the theatre hat, and then let the legislature pass it as speedily as it did the grade crossing bill. The proceeding will be popular.

The decision of the Supreme court of the United States in the Sugar Trust case doesn't give much comfort to those who want to see the trusts broken up. The action was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law to compel a cancellation of the contracts by which the E. C. Knight Sugar Refining company and three other refining companies in Pennsylvania became a part of the American Sugar Refining company by an exchange of stock. The contracts will not be cancelled, and the court says that congress did not attempt by the anti-trust law to assert the power to deal with monopoly directly as such, or to limit and restrict the rights of corporations created by the States in the acquisition, control or disposition of property; or to regulate or prescribe the price at which such property or the products thereof should be sold; or to make criminal the acts of persons in the acquisition and control of property which the States of their residence sanctioned. What the law struck at was combinations, contracts and conspiracies to monopolize trade and commerce among the several States or with foreign nations; but the contracts and acts of the defendants related exclusively to the acquisition of the Philadelphia refineries and the business of sugar refining in Pennsylvania, and bore no direct relation to commerce between the States or with foreign nations. The object was manifestly private gain, but not through the control of interstate or foreign commerce. It is true that the bill alleged that the products of these refineries were sold among the several States, and that all the companies were engaged in commerce with the several States and with foreign nations; but this was no more than to say that trade and commerce served manufacturers to fulfill its function. There was nothing in the proofs to indicate any intention to put a restraint upon trade or commerce, and the fact, as we have seen, that trade or commerce might be indirectly effected was not enough to entitle complainants to a decree.

This is clear, if not cheating. But what trust will the anti-trust law reach if it cannot reach the Sugar trust? THE BRITISH ARMY. Britannia rules the wave, and she rules a large part of the land, too. It is interesting to notice how small an army she uses in ruling her large possessions. The official returns of the strength of the regular British army at the close of 1894 show that there are now rather more than 222,000 officers and men on the regimental rolls, and, including the first-class army reserve of men who have been thoroughly trained within very recent years, and who are liable to be called upon for service at any time, the full strength of the regular military forces is about 303,000 men. These, however, include the West India Regiment, the Royal Malta Artillery, and a few corps raised in other parts of the world for special local duty, but who of course reduce the demands upon the ordinary troops. Of the 222,000 about 106,000 are quartered at home, and nearly 78,000 being in England and Wales, 3,500 in Scotland, nearly 26,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in the Channel Islands, a very large proportion of

those in England being quartered in the southern parts and convenient for the prompt mobilization of an army corps at short notice. The colonies and Egypt take the services of nearly 28,000 troops, and 78,000 are in India and Burma. The Egyptian garrison absorbs quite 5,000 British soldiers of all kinds, besides the many British officers who are attached to the Khedive's forces either to train or command the native levies; and in the Mediterranean Malta has a garrison of 8,500 and Gibraltar one of nearly 5,000, besides the small force kept in Cyprus. Hongkong has a force of about 3,000; Bermuda and the Straits Settlements have each about 1,500; Canada has only about the same number; South Africa, 3,400; the West Indies, 3,000; Ceylon, 1,700; and the remainder of those troops on colonial duty are spread over the West African settlements, Mauritius, and St. Helena, Australia containing no imperial troops.

Overhead Fashions. One of the daintiest of old time fashions is being revived for theater and ball wear. Delicate hoods are made so loosely of unlined chiffon that they slip over the most elaborate headpieces, falling about the face in becoming curves of cloudy softness. Nothing could be more becoming. The fashion is revived from the time of powdered hair and white wigs, but it is as becoming now as it was then. Three other models of headwear are shown in the accompanying picture, each of which is suitable for the playhouse and, besides, is generally serviceable. The upper of the trio is of black spangled tulle loosely draped over the crown, with a brim of



modore velvet ribbon faced with violet satin. The latter is also employed for the large side loops. Five small velvet dahlias and a fancy aigrette also trim the toques. The crown of the left table toque is faced with black ostrich tips and wide violet taffeta ribbon. The tips of the plumes frame the brim prettily in front, and the ribbon forms large soft puffs that are fastened with rhinestone buckles. The tie strings are of black velvet ribbon. Last, and best of all, perhaps, comes a hat of black felt trellised with chenille, having a rose glaze velvet crown. The felt brim is waved daintily and the garniture consists of black plumes placed on either side and a small velvet rosette put in the back.

Side combs are very stylish and grow more and more elaborate. They are now made so that the tops stand out from the head instead of lying close; they are flared and jeweled in some instances have fringes of jeweled white hanging from them. These fringes shine among the side tresses and don't they tangle with them! They should be worn low enough to show either side of the little theater bonnet, and may be jeweled very richly, just as if they were not liable to tumble out without the wearer's knowing it till she arrives home.

OWED.

Mrs. Waggle—Is there going to be a stepple on your new church? Mrs. Wiggle—No, there's going to be a debt on it.—Louisville Journal.

Smallwort—I hear that Mrs. Lease is going to California. I wonder if the climate will agree with her?

Ford—It will if it knows its business.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"By the powers," exclaimed the Emancipator, on hearing of a plan for greatly accelerating railway speed, "we'll soon get to London and back faster than we can stay at home!"—Tit-Bits.

Day—Marc Antony was a brave man to address the mob as "Friends, Romans, countrymen." Weeks—Why so? Day—Pretty skittish business calling so angry mob "countrymen."—Kate Field's Washington.

Merchant—The bargain sale didn't go very well to-day.

Floorwalker—No, I think we had better strengthen our rush line. Ladies get to the counter too easily.—Woonsocket Reporter.

"You say you want \$10 for binding this book?" repeated the customer.

"Yes, sir," replied the binder. "And here I've been laboring under the impression that the highbinders were all Chinese."—Town Topics.

Bouttown—This woman's emancipation movement isn't such a bad thing after all. I've been keeping company with Miss Strong'soul lately, and I rather like her.

Upton—In what way, particularly?

Bouttown—Well, for one thing, she insists on paying her own expenses.—New York Weekly.

"I presume, Mr. Star," remarked the landlady to the boarder who had been her guest for about two weeks, "that when you were out West there were many desperate characters there."

"No more desperate, ma'am, than a man gets here sometimes," he replied savagely as the edge of his knife slid across the piece of steak.—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT A REAL BLIZZARD IS LIKE.

A Different Affair to the Snow Flurries Made Come by that Name in the East.—(From the Chicago Times.)

"Your use of the word 'blizzard' here in Chicago is amusing to me," said J. W. Elkins of Minnesota. "Now, there is nothing unusual in this weather, it's

cold, to be sure, and its windy, and there is some snow—the three elements which go to make up a blizzard, but in so modified a form as to make the use of that word entirely out of place.

"A blizzard," continued Mr. Elkins, as his face became serious with recollections the theme brought to mind, "a blizzard is something which the man who has been out in one will never forget, and it impresses one with the awful power of nature as the slow moving, funnel-shaped cyclone does, and who knows these dreadful winter storms would no sooner encounter them than he would a cyclone.

"I was up on the Northern Pacific in the early days of March, 1882. The winter had been remarkable for its openness, and the whole northwest had been bathed in sunshine for months. Some cold weather had been experienced, but the old settlers were congratulating themselves upon their comparative immunity from extreme weather, until Friday, March 3, I think it was, just about noon, the wind swung into the north and northwest, and one of the most dreadful storms that ever swept the western prairies came howling and shrieking down upon the unsuspecting folk.

"The wind blew a gale fully sixty miles an hour, the snow filled the air like a fog and obscured all objects as a curtain would do, and the mercury dropped out of sight, the spirit thermometers registering 15 degrees below zero. It was impossible to live in the storm. A young telegraph operator had taken charge of the Northern Pacific station at Jamestown that very day. In the early evening he started down the principal street to deliver a message to the Roman Catholic priest. A man stepped out on the street for a moment, and through the shrieking of the storm he heard a call for help, and, following the direction of the sound, he saw a man lying face down nearly to death in the snow not twenty feet away. I helped restore the young fellow, but he was dreadfully frozen, and it was long before he recovered.

"That was only one incident, but it illustrates how completely at its mercy the blizzard holds its victims, even in the thoroughfares of towns of considerable size. Out upon the prairies the effects are infinitely worse. How many a poor devil caught out in one of these storms, the wind round in a circle until, overcome with exhaustion and exposure, he has sunk down in the dry snow to his death! In the storm of which I speak I recall that one mother at Sunborn, a few miles east of Jamestown, went out that day to feed the stock in the barn, taking with her a small child. The distance from the house was but a few hundred feet, but when the storm was over and the sun shone forth again mother and child were found, the mother clasped close in his mother's last embrace a few feet from the shattering barn. They had wandered, perhaps for hours, with the stinging snow in their faces, every flake like a needle prick, blinding them and hiding from view the warm places of shelter so near at hand.

"I see by your papers that Nebraska has had just such a visitation as this. You will never know what it means till you experience a real blizzard, and after you have had that experience you will never again refer to a little storm like this as a 'blizzard.'"

Jack-Rabbit Hunt at Lamar, Colorado.

(From Harper's Weekly.) When the special train bringing the visiting hunters reached Lamar there was a brass band at the station, and the brass band was there when they left. The merchants closed their stores and the people threw open their houses for the entertainment of their guests. After the hunt began, the irregular discharge of the rifles in the sand hills around Lamar reminded one of picket firing. When a large party of gunners found a stretch of prairie where the rabbits were thick, the report of the guns sounded like a great battle. Through the alfa fields, which accounts for their being so numerous at this season of the year. At the beginning of the hunt the wagons began coming in at four o'clock and continued until nine at night, with heaping loads of the slain furry enemies of the farmer. The cleaners began their work with the first wagon-load and worked bravely, but the odds were against them, and they were soon half buried in the snow. The preparation for shipment. At the first day's hunt fully two thousand were killed. No wagon brought in fewer than one hundred rabbits, and one went as high as four hundred and fifty, about three thousand pounds. A great number of rabbits were slain which were not brought in. All records were broken at this hunt, and not a single accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the participants.

When spring comes, and the fresh green grass comes up, the jack-rabbits appear in large numbers, and begin to nibble on the bark of the young fruit trees and the vines. Whole orchards are destroyed by them. If you were to walk through a large vineyard you might not see one rabbit, although hundreds might be around you. They secrete themselves very cleverly in the grass, and being so nearly the color of the ground, are hard to detect. They lie close, with their large ears flat upon their backs, until disturbed, and one can almost walk over them before they will move.

Five-Minute Athletics for Boys.

(From Harper's Young People.) Nevertheless, this five-minute exercise is better than absolutely nothing, and hence I am going to make a suggestion or two regarding it. If you know any one who can tell you the "setting-up" drill practiced in the navy, get him to show it to you, and then go through a part or the whole of that each night and morning. If you cannot find out what this is make up a few simple movements for yourself, for

example: 1. Standing erect with knees and heels together, move the body forward and gradually try to touch your fingers to the ground in front without bending either knee. This is a familiar exercise to all of you, but it is a good one nevertheless. This will do for the back and front leg muscles. Bend forward twenty times, and then take up the second exercise. 2. Standing with the legs apart, swing from side to side, bending either knee in turn, and touching the floor first on the right then on the left side, being careful, however, to sway only sideways and not forward and back. Do this twenty times and your sides will ache. 3. Grasp one wrist with the other hand, holding both across your chest. Then, without letting the elbows go too far out from the body, pull with all your strength at the steady long pull, as if trying to pull your hands apart. Maintain this pull for a second or two. Then change abruptly, and holding arms and hands in the same position push with all your strength for the same time. Again reverse and pull, and so on forty times—if you can do it so long—and you will soon see how all the arm and chest muscles begin to ache. Finally, 4. Lie flat on the floor on your stomach, and keeping your body rigid, push yourself up with the arms as far as possible. Of course nothing must touch the floor but the palms of your hands and your toes. Do this twenty times.

New York Boys' Work and Play.

(From Harper's Young People.) I believe that the greatest need of our New York boy, as I said before, is opportunity for recreation. He has all the schooling and head-training he requires, though I fear even this is often a very old-fashioned sort, and tires him more than he needs to be tired, and interests him less than he ought to be interested; but I am very sure, for all his scholarship, he often has not much real education. But you say, "Can a boy have plenty of schooling and yet not be educated?" Indeed he can, for education means far more than knowing things. Education means bringing out all that is best and manliest in him. A man is not only a being who thinks and knows things. These things he may do and yet be a veritable demon, a curse to himself and a terror to those who are forced to come in contact with him. He must know how to make good use of his knowledge, not evil use, and more than that he must wish to make good use of himself. One thing still farther, before he is a truly educated man he must know how to make good use of the whole of himself.

Now we have tried to establish at St. George's, gymnasium, athletic fields, drill corps, boys' clubs, and things of that sort, but I have only space to speak of one of our efforts particularly, which has for its aim this widening of a boy's education. One of the troubles of our New York life is, that it is not easy for boys to learn trades. There is a great demand for office boys, messenger boys, boys in stores, etc. In these positions they can earn from two to four or six dollars per week, but I am sure that this is the poorest work possible for boys. When they are beginning to think of earning their own bread it seems a fine thing to gain such a sum, and a parent often foolishly encourages them to do so. School is dropped as soon as possible, and three or four dollars are quickly added to the earnings of the family; but the young earner is really not earning much; he has left school too soon; he has no trade, no prospect of gaining a thorough knowledge of any one line of business. His cheap work is in all likelihood used to out some older person who once began on the ladder of life just where he is now beginning. The boy who ousts the man will in a few years, when he asks for higher wages, be replaced by another much younger than he, and where is he then? His best youth past, no sure position won, he is only another hopeless recruit going to swell the great sad army of unskilled, unorganized labor. But it is hard for boys to learn trades in New York, not only on ac-

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count of strong temptations that beset them to accept positions that will not afford them fair opportunities to rise in the world, but also for another reason. At present the trades unions limit very strictly the number of apprentices who can enter in any trade. They do this because they are afraid that there may be too many carpenters or bricklayers or plumbers, too many for the work that there is in this country for them to do; and thus it comes about that many a lad wants to learn a trade, and his parents are willing to work all the harder that he may learn it, but he cannot get a place.

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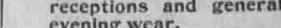
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