GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

politics; it is disagreeable work, and you will only get hurt, if you do." We ought to answer: "Whenever any interest of good goverment requires it, into politics we will go. It is not enough either for the delicately good citizen simply to wet his feet in the edge of town politics; there are times when he ought to take a bold header, and plunge into the midst of the stream."

Let me leave much that might be said along this line, and present certain present and practical problems of our municipal life. 1. We have on our hands the task of lifting our local politics out of the flood of our national politics. I do not claim that the one can be entirely isolated from the other; I am urging that when it is time for us to consider our local interests we ought to put them first, and we ought not, then, to let our party politics swallow up our city's welfare. We should be first citizens, men of the city, and then, if we please, party politicians. To say "I am a democrat or a republican first and always, and next a citizen," would be as bad a heresy politically as it would be religiously to say, "I am a Congregationalist, or a Methodist first and always, and afterwards a Christian when I can be conveniently."

2. We have upon our hands the task of building several departments of our city government up above the greedy reach of the political spoilsmen. I do not mean to say that we can dispense altogether with the political manager in the affairs of our municipal household. The political boss may be an over-fattened and degenerate leader, but leaders of some kind the people must always have. We may, however, considerably improve the breed, and the people may find servants so able to lead that they will not have to govern by making themselves boss-paymasters of patronage to their followers. It is not true of our city that we are governed by a ring. The reason is that no ringmaster has happened to appear here, big enough to whip in the whole line of men who are hungry for patronage and profit. We have rings, but not a ring. Our city has thus far been fortunate in this respect that our rings have succeeded with frequent profit to the public in devouring one another. I read the other day that horticulturists in California had successfully introduced a colony of beetles to devour a colony of worms in the orchards. One fortunate thing for us has been the success of our local politicians in cleaning out one another. But we cannot always rely upon their ability to eat one another up. If this city is to escape the blight of ring rule in the future, we ought to see to it in time that our chief departments of municipal patronage and power are swept and cleared of corrupting political methods and vicious practices. It is high time, for instance, that the present bad political method of appointing judges in the city courts of Connecticut should be done away with. Our higher courts have been made as politically independent as possible, the judges being nominated by the governor and confirmed by the legislature. But the lower courses of the whole structure of our judiciary are laid in the sands and the mire of a legislative county caucus. The spectacle which the state is now witnessing in the election of judges in the courts of all our Connecticut cities by caucus methods is a disgraceful spectacle; it is humiliating work to the candidates and their friends who, of necessity, have to participate in it under our system of judicial elections. The legislative caucus is a fountain of judicial power from which sweet waters indeed have sometimes issued, but also some very bitter waters. Our proposed new city charter with remedy this vice of our present charter, but the whole system ought to be changed all over the state.

The police department needs a declaration of political independence. It is not effectively free from politics now as it ought to be. The prevalent method of appointing policemen or in securing promotions is essentially vicious. If the board of education should make the appointment or promotion of teachers dependent, not upon examination, record or recommendation of the department, but upon the good will or personal favor of each member of the board in turn, our school system would soon become worthless. Yet this is the beautiful non-partisan method by which we have been keeping up the efficiency of our police force. What we ought to have—and reform will not stop until it succeeds in securing it—is a police department non-partisan in fact as well as in name. Some of our best citizens argue for the retention of the bi-partisan police commission; the new charter retains, while it limits it; but, whatever the ultimate form of the commission, the object to be secured is not a bi-partisan police, but a non-partisan force through and through; and some principles of practical civil service reform ought to be devised to secure the appointment and promotion of policemen on competent examination as to their fitness, and upon their merits as officers. The proposed charter will work improvement in this direction, perhaps all the improvement now practicable; but in my judgment it ought to go further and provide room for some trial at least of practical civil service methods in the police department.

I might speak at length of, but I will now only mention, the urgent civic task of putting down all lawlessness. Most citizens shrink with horror from anarchy; but any systematic failure of law, and disregard of it by a large class of men in a city, is anarchy. It is a piece at least of anarchy. If the liquor laws are unjust, go to the legislature and discuss them; but a city invites anarchy when it cares not whether existing laws are enforced.

It is high time for a revival of civic patriotism in New Haven. Public spirit in this town has been too much like one of our local storms, without the energy of the breeze that has been sweeping over the continent in it, and affording a critically chilly atmosphere for any reformer to work in. There are, however, some signs of possible public spirit in New Haven, and of a warmer and more generous civic life. Our churches should help arouse it. It is not right when a saloon counts for more in practical politics than a whole church membership. The Lord did not come to this earth simply to pick out a few elect crumbs of humanity; He came to save the world. True Christianity is a social salvation. It should be in New Haven civic righteousness and truth. We are selfish in our education, selfish in our wealth, selfish in our hopes and our dreams, if we do not seek with our might to make our city better, purer, happier, more prosperous, cherishing always in our hearts the Christian vision of the city of God.

NEW ALTAR AT TRINITY CHURCH

Unveiled Yesterday—The Gift of Mrs. Dr. Bishop—Bishop Barker at Trinity Church Yesterday.

The elegant new altar, the gift of Mrs. Dr. Timothy H. Bishop, which has been placed in Trinity church, was unveiled for the first time yesterday, and makes a most beautiful ornament to the church. Together with the handsome pulpit which was placed in the church some time ago, it gives the chancel an elegant, rich and beautiful appearance.

It is built of the finest Italian marble, with Mexican onyx mosaics. It is approached from the front by marble steps, and directly in front is some very beautiful mosaic work. On each end of the altar is the figure of an angel, and the center piece is a marble wreath of grapes, in the center of which is the Chi Rho symbol. The center of the wreath is also inlaid with mosaics of Mexican onyx. The top is a plain marble slab bearing the words "Holy, Holy, Holy," chiseled in the marble with gold leaf. The altar is the work of J. & R. Lamb of New York city, and is said to have cost at least $4,000. The inscription will be placed upon it later.

The Rt. Rev. William Morris Barker, bishop of Olympia, Wash., preached a most interesting sermon at Trinity P. E. church yesterday morning. His discourse was devoted entirely to telling the people something of the life of a missionary bishop on the Pacific coast. He said that the work was quite pleasant in the summer time, when one could take a trip of 400 miles in a steam launch on Puget sound and vicinity, as he had done last summer, or make a trip through the mountains. But in the winter there was nothing to be done but consume the remnant of his salary, $1,500, or to come east and stand criticism. Many preferred to take the latter course. He then told something of the work that was being carried on in Washington. He spoke of the growing school for girls in Tacoma and the four hospitals, and said that in many and many a town the simple story of the Master's life was being taught. The attempt had been made to minister to twenty-five places in one county with the use of some laymen. These laymen are oftentimes uneducated, many of them not being able to speak a dozen grammatical sentences, but can speak to their comrades in a shingle mill or a lumber camp with a pathos and power that a college man or divinity school student could never attain.

Continuing, he said: "While I was at Duluth, Minn., I was on the board of missions and I thought I knew something about missions. When I went out into western Colorado I thought I knew still more. But when I went to Olympia I was staggered at the prospect of the field there—the lack of means of carrying on the work and difficulties to be overcome. There is such a leadership. Think of fifty towns that have no spiritual leader!

"During my work I have traveled upwards of 70,000 miles, and I always make it a point to look into the face of the engineer. Careless and indifferent as he may appear, beneath the grim in 99 cases out of 100 he would ride right down to his death for the men and women behind him. He recognizes his stewardship of humanity. And shall we let him shame us? We who have the power of giving the opportunity for religious development should do our duty as Christians. I need $10,000 to carry on the work as it should be during the coming year. I will endeavor to make the best use for the Master of any gifts of which you may choose to make me the steward."

In the afternoon Bishop Barker preached at St. Thomas' church and in the evening at St. Paul's. Large collections were taken at all three churches for the furtherance of the missionary work in his bishopric.

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

Mr. Malloy of the Candee rubber factory, residing on Edwards street, is slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia. His wife's sister, Miss Donnelly, is also recovering from a serious illness with pneumonia.

Mrs. Emmerich, an estimable old lady, widow of John M. Emmerich and mother of Mr. Emmerich, the carriage manufacturer on State street, died at her home, 47 Auburn street, Friday, aged sixty-five years. She leaves two sons and one daughter. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

At 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening a fire was discovered in the foundry of James Graham & Co. on Wooster street, near Union. The chemical engine was called out and the fire was quickly extinguished. The damage was slight.

D. C. Kilbourn, clerk of the superior court of Litchfield county, and W. F. Dowd, a prominent attorney of Litchfield, are spending a few days in this city and are stopping at the Tremont hotel.

PRINCIPAL CAMP BETTER.

The Funeral of Mrs. Camp—The Pew at the Church Covered With Flowers.

Principal L. L. Camp of the Dwight street school was reported last evening as being much improved and Dr. Paul C. Skiff, his attending physician, stated that his chances of recovery were much brighter.

Yesterday the pew of Mr. Camp at Dwight Place church was beautifully covered with flowers and evergreens in memory of the late Mrs. Camp, a tribute from the ladies of the church.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. L. L. Camp were held in Dwight Place church last Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Twitchell officiating. After the services the remains were taken to Meriden on the 12:06 train and buried in the Walnut Hill cemetery in that city. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, among them a vase standing over three feet high. The pallbearers were Charles H. Collins, H. S. Wilcox, W. H. Catlin and J. C. Twitchell.

THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

It Has Been a Godsend to California—How it is Grown and What it is Good For.

[From the Los Angeles Times.]

There have of late been many references to the eucalyptus tree in eastern and American journals, but while its growth in Algeria and in the Roman Campagna, as well as in its native country, Australia, have been duly described, there has been but slight reference to the important part which this tree plays in the agricultural economy of California.

The eucalyptus—chiefly the eucalyptus globulus or blue gum, which is the only variety that has yet been planted here on a large scale—has been set out so widely during the past twenty years that it has come to be regarded as a distinctively California tree, and thousands of our younger citizens are ignorant of its trans-Pacific origin. It is seen everywhere throughout the state, by roadsides, around orchards and gardens, and in groves, except in the colder sections of northern California and in the mountain regions, where the winters are too cold, for in spite of its remarkably robust growth, the eucalyptus, when young, is very susceptible to frost, even more so than the orange. For this reason its introduction has not been attended with success in Arizona, in which territory, owing to the distance from the ocean, there are sometimes heavy frosts in winter. All through central and southern California, however, the eucalyptus is omnipresent. In the timberless regions, which comprise ninety per cent. of the valleys, the tall, straggling form of this tree, like an overgrown, lanky youth, is the most prominent feature in the landscape. That, together with the all-pervading odor of its leaves, lingers in the mind of the tourist after other recollections of California have died out.

The eucalyptus has been a godsend to California. It is difficult to say what other tree could have been found to replace it. Like magic, within a short year, it has changed the character of many a southern California landscape from a dull, monotonous, treeless plain, to a well-wooded stretch of country. To the land boomer also its wonderfully rapid growth has brought many extra dollars, lending the air of an old-settled community to a tract that was a sage-brush desert twelve months before. Within a year from the tiny seed the tree will, under favorable circumstances, reach a height of from ten to twelve feet, and fifty feet in three years. In the Australian forests it frequently attains a height of three hundred feet or more. None are yet so large in California, because they are not old enough, but trees half that height are not uncommon.

There are over a hundred varieties of eucalyptus, but, as stated, the blue gum is the only one that has yet been cultivated to any extent in California. It is the least esteemed of the various gums in Australia, being chiefly used for planting around cesspools, its roots readily absorbing moisture. Its rapid growth and the ease of its cultivation led to its wide adoption here. During the past two or three years some attention has been paid to the red gum, which has been found to grow equally fast and is a more graceful tree. In Australia some varieties are found to succeed best in moist, others in dry ground. Some have wood which resists the teredo, and is used for piles, some yield an extra large amount of oil, and are specially used for that purpose. While the blue gum is by no means a handsome tree, being only tolerated as a relief to the monotony of treeless towns, other varieties are worthy of a place on any lawn. There is one known as the eucalyptus ficifolia, which makes a distinct forest belt in the coast region of western Australia. This is a most gorgeous tree. It is said that hardly anything more resplendent can be imagined than forests of this tree, with its brilliant trusses of red flowers.

The numerous purposes to which the eucalyptus can be put make it almost as valuable to California as the bamboo is to Japan and China. In the valleys it is extensively planted for fuel. The raising of the tree for this purpose has been found very profitable, besides giving little trouble. The seed should be planted in boxes, and the trees set out when a few inches high. They are set close together, say about half a rod apart. For the first year they need irrigation and some cultivation. After that the owner has absolutely nothing to do but to hire men to cut them off about two feet from the ground, at intervals of from three to five years. The wood is then cut into cordwood, and has been selling readily in this section during the past five years at from six to nine dollars a cord. A conservative estimate of the net annual profit per acre from the time of planting of a gum grove is fifty dollars. Much larger returns have been realized. The oldest trees around Los Angeles were planted eighteen years ago. Plenty of them would make two cords of wood to the tree. This would make one acre, left untrimmed for eighteen years, worth ten thousand dollars, for one cutting of the wood. Plenty of land suitable for gum groves can be bought in this section at fifty dollars an acre; but then most people are orange crazy hereabouts.

After the tree is cut down close to the ground it shoots out again, within a few weeks, in a remarkably vigorous manner. A peculiarity of the tree is its young shoots, like vegetable stalks, of a light green color, remaining so for a height of twenty feet or more, and the young leaves, blue-green, with a sticky white "bloom" on them, resembling in appearance that on a plum. After about a year's growth the leaves are long, pointed and dark green, not looking at all like the younger leaves. Yet, after being cut down, the same blue-green leaves, with their peculiar white covering, reappear.

Another use to which the eucalyptus is extensively put in this section is as a wind break around orchards and gardens. Two rows, the trees about ten and the rows about eight feet apart, with a cypress hedge between, make a complete protection against heavy winds. Had this plan been more generally adopted the losses of orange growers from the heavy wind storm of December would have been less. The only drawback to this practice is the fact that the eucalyptus is a terribly greedy root feeder, drawing nourishment from a great distance around. Roots of large trees planted along an eighty-foot street have been found to tap orchards on the other side of the street.

In Australia the tree is used to a considerable extent in furniture manufacturing. Nothing much has yet been done in that line in California, partly owing to the fact that trees have been so generally topped off for fuel that very large trees are not numerous. The wood takes a high polish and is beautiful in appearance, looking much like olive wood.

We now come to the medical properties of the tree, which are numerous and valuable, however much the "big bugs" of the profession may be inclined to sneer at them. The doctors never did vouchsafe much approval to remedies that are obtainable without going through the formula of a prescription—and a fee.

The value of the growing trees in counteracting malaria has been recognized in Europe for many years. The swampy, noxious Campagna, near the Eternal City, has, by this means, been made habitable, and the introduction of the tree in Algeria has likewise been attended with the most beneficial effects. The leaves absorb the moisture from the swamps and evaporate it quickly, while the volatile oil in the leaves assists in dissipating zymotic conditions. Here in California its healthy influence in this direction has been noted, and many plant a few trees near the house from sanitary motives.

A gentleman who spent several years in Australia says that the natives, low as they are in the scale of civilization, are thoroughly well informed as to the medicinal properties of the tree, and use its leaves for almost every ill that flesh is heir to. It was probably by them that the attention of the whites was first attracted to the medicinal qualities of the tree. The steam from an infusion of leaves is an excellent remedy for catarrh and other throat affections and soreness of the chest. Leaves pounded up after boiling and applied outwardly in the form of a poultice will at once reduce severe pain. It has been found that a glass of hot eucalyptus water, drunk every morning, is a grand fortifier for a weak stomach. The oil, which, by the way, is extracted in Australia from another variety of eucalyptus, richer in oil than the blue gum, is a magic remedy in cases of rheumatism, and excellent to use in binding up wounds. As an antiseptic it is better than carbolic dressings.

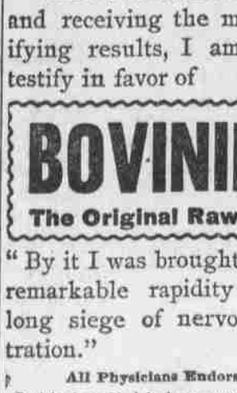
Funeral of John Weidner, Jr.

The funeral of John, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Weidner of 108 Day street, who died of pneumonia and the grip at the home of his parents last Thursday after an illness of twelve hours, was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock from the house and at 2:30 from the Zion Lutheran church, Rev. E. H. Fisher officiating. The church was well filled with sorrowing friends, who came there to pay their respects to the bereaved parents and family. There were many floral tributes. The interment was in Evergreen cemetery. Stahl & Hegel had the funeral in charge.

A BOSTON GIRL'S LIFE

Saved from Ruin and Despair by the Timely Aid of a Noted Woman.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]



IS there anything more truly pathetic than the cry for help that springs from the anguished heart of a young girl—a beautiful girl who sees ahead only suffering and uncertainty?

But oh, what joy and gladness her young heart pours forth when she realizes that her dreaded enemy, the blasting influence, is gone,—banished forever.

This sunshine and joy is now the happy portion of Miss Florence ——— of Beacon Street, Boston.

She often tells of her suffering from the suppression of the menses. The pain was excruciating. The doctors, instead of removing the cause of her ailment, plied her each month with morphine to prevent convulsions; but the trouble was permitted to exist.

When she could endure no more,—prostration was imminent and future hopeless,—her family procured a bottle of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, which, surprising to all, rapidly and permanently cured her.

In writing to Mrs. Pinkham, pouring forth her gratitude and happiness, she says: "Oh! that I could make every suffering woman try your valuable medicine! How they would bless you!"

About Nervous Prostration

By

H. C. CHAPIN,

Editor St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"After a most thorough trial and receiving the most gratifying results, I am glad to testify in favor of

BOVININE

The Original Raw Food

"By it I was brought up with remarkable rapidity from a long siege of nervous prostration."

All Physicians Endorse It.

Bovinine is an ideal food—an unequalled nutrient, is palatable to the most delicate stomach. Alone it will sustain strength for weeks. It makes new blood. It contains the largest amount of nutrition in the smallest possible bulk.

For sale at all druggists.

THE BOVININE CO., NEW YORK.

Starvation

is not always due to lack of food. You can eat plenty and yet not be strong. Food does no good unless it is digested and assimilated. In cases of Consumption and wasting diseases the greatest difficulty is to feed the patient.

SLOCUM'S

OZONIZED EMULSION

Of Norwegian COD LIVER OIL with GUAIACOL

THE FOE OF ALL TUBERCULOUS GERMS

is a food, perfectly digestible and assimilable, which gives strength, muscle, good blood and healthy flesh to all who use it. This OIL is OZONIZED, i. e., charged with OXYGEN. It also contains GUAIACOL. Is pleasant to take, and THE KIND THAT PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE. At all drug stores.

T. A. SLOCUM CO., NEW YORK.

Y. W. C. A.

The monthly meeting of the managers of the Young Women's Christian association will be held at the home this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Financial.

The Street Devoted Itself to the Discussion of the Treasury Situation.

New York, Jan. 26.—Wall street devoted itself almost exclusively to-day to the discussion of the treasury situation and the prospects of relief from Washington. The apprehension that prevailed held the stock market in check, as it has in fact all the week, activity being caused here and there solely by liquidations.

The only noteworthy trading to-day was in the National Lead stocks. The common closed 4¼ per cent. lower than yesterday on transactions of 10,000 shares, while the preferred, on light dealings, sustained a net loss of nearly 3 points. The decline in these stocks, which has been much more severe than in any others, has given rise to reports of dissensions among operators who have been for a long time identified with their market movements.

As compared with the final prices of last Saturday the entire list is lower. The more important net declines are in National Lead common 8½ per cent., preferred 5⅝, Reading 4, New Jersey Central 3⅜, Southern Railway preferred 3, United States Leather preferred 2¾, Manhattan and New England 2½ each, Northern Pacific preferred 2¼, American Tobacco 2⅛, American Cotton Oil 2, United States Cordage 1⅝, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific and United States Rubber 1½ each, Rock Island 1⅜, Chesapeake and Ohio and Chicago Gas 1¼ each, Omaha 1⅛, Distilling and Cattle Feeding 1, Northwest and Southern Railway ⅞ each, St. Paul ¾, Wabash preferred ⅝, Burlington and Quincy, Texas Pacific and Western Union ½ per cent. each.

Following are the closing prices reported by Prince & Whitely, bankers and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center street, New Haven:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco Co.	93	93
American Tobacco Co., pfd.	108	110
American Cotton Oil Co.	22	22¾
American Cotton Oil Co., pfd.	67	67½
American Sugar Refining Co.	89¾	89⅞
Am. Sugar Refining Co. pfd.	91½	92
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	4⅞	4⅞
Canada Southern	49	50
Central of New Jersey	87¾	88¾
Chesapeake & Ohio Voting Cts.	16¾	17
Chicago & East Illinois pfd.	—	92½
Chicago & Northwestern	95⅝	95⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71¼	71¾
Chicago Gas Co.	73½	73⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	55½	55¾
Chicago, Milw'kee & St. Paul pfd.	118	118½
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	62¼	62½
Chicago, St. P., M. & Omaha	32¾	32⅞
Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis	37½	38
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	16¼	16½
Consolidated Gas	127¾	128
Delaware & Hudson Canal	128¾	129½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	161
Denver & Rio Grande pfd.	34¼	34⅝
Dis. & Cattle Feeding Co.	9⅛	9¾
General Electric Co.	83½	83¾
Illinois Central	87	87¾
Lake Shore & Michigan So.	138½	139
Lake Erie & Western	16	17
Lake Erie and Western pfd.	69¾	70¼
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53⅞
Louisville & New Albany	7	7¾
Louisville & New Albany pfd.	22⅞	23½
Lacl de Gas	25	25¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd.	21½	22¼
Manhattan Elevated	105½	106
Missouri Pacific	21¾	22
New York & New Haven	194	199½
N. Y. & N. E., 3d paid	30¼	30⅞
New York Central & Hudson	99¾	99⅞
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	13	13¾
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	9⅞	10
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western pfd.	20	—
N. Y., Ontario & Western	15⅝	15¾
Norfolk & Western pfd	16½	17¼
North American Co.	2⅞	3
Northern Pacific	2⅜	2⅞
Northern Pacific pfd.	15¾	16
National Lead Co	29	29¾
National Lead Co. pfd	70¼	70¾
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	20	20¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¼	3½
Phila. & Reading Voting Cts.	8⅝	8⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co.	156	159
Rich. & W. P. T. tr., 5th inst. p'd.	—	—
Silver Bullion Cert's	59¾	—
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	15¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron pfd.	—	—
Texas & Pacific	6⅞	9
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Mich.	1½	1⅞
Union Pacific	8⅞	9
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¼	3⅞
Wabash	5⅝	6⅛
Wabash pfd.	18⅝	18⅞
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	87⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd.	36	41
Wisconsin Central	3	3⅛
Adams Express	141	142
American Express	110	111
United States Express	42	44
Wells-Fargo Express	105	112
U. S. Rubber	41¾	42¼
U. S. Rubber pfd.	92¾	93½
U. S. Cordage Co.	4¾	4⅞
U. S. Cordage Co., pfd.	7¾	8¾
Bay State Gas	2¼	2½
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	15½	16¾
Southern Railway	9⅛	9¾
Southern Railway pfd.	33	33¾

Government Bonds.

Following are the quotations for United States bonds at the call to-day:

Ext. 2s, reg.	97	@ —
4s, reg., 1907	113	@113½
4s, coup., 1907	113	@113½
New 5s, reg., 1904	115	@115½
New 5s, coup., 1904	116½	@116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	@ —
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	@ —
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	@ —
Currency 6s, 1898	108	@ —
Currency 6s, 1899	111	@ —

NEW HAVEN LOCAL QUOTATIONS

Furnished daily by KIMBERLY, ROOT & DAY Bankers and Brokers, 133 Orange street.

BANK STOCKS.

	Par	Bid	Asked
City Bank	$100	120½	—
New Haven County National Bank	10	13¼	14
Mechanics' Bank	60	92½	—
Merchants' National Bank	50	45	46½
New Haven National Bank	100	162	—
Tradesmen's National Bank	100	170	—
Second National Bank	100	163	—
Yale National Bank	100	114¾	—

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Par	Bid	Asked
B. & N. Y. A. L. preferred	100	102	104½
Danbury & Norwalk R. R. Co.	50	55	—
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	100	93	96
Housatonic R. R. Co.	100	23	—
Naugatuck R. R. Co.	100	240¼	—
New Haven & Derby R.R. Co.	100	95	—
New Haven & Northampton	100	95	—
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	100	198	200
Shore Line R. R.	100	171½	—

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Par	Bid	Asked
New Haven Gas Light Co.	25	53	—
New Haven Water Co.	50	99	100½
Peck, Stow & Wilcox	25	—	2¾
Security Insurance Co.	40	—	57½
Swift & Co.	100	—	—
Telephone—Ches. & Pot.	100	48	53
Erie	100	53	54
N. Y. & N. J.	100	96½	98¼
Southern N. E.	100	79	—
U. S. Rubber preferred, par	100	94	96

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Due	Bid	Asked
B. & N. Y. A. L. 5s	1905	107	—
Holyoke & Westfield 1st 4s	1911	90	—
Housatonic Consols 5s	1937	121	—
New Haven & Derby 5s	1919	112½	—
New Haven & Derby 7s	1900	111	114
New Haven & Derby 6s	1900	103½	111
New Haven & N. 7s, 1889	1899	110	—
New Haven & N. 7s, 1874	1899	110	—
N. H. & N. Consols 6s	1908	118½	—
N. H. & N. 1st 5s	1911	109	—
New London Northern 1st 4s	1910	101	—
New London Northern 1st 5s	1910	107	—
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	1905	114	115½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	1905	107½	109
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	1902	105½	106
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s	1903	103	106
N. Y., N. H. & H. Deb. 4s	1905	139¼	140¼
N. Y., Prov. & Boston 7s	1899	110	—
N. Y., Prov. & Boston 4s	1942	103½	—
West Haven H. R. R. 5s	1912	100	—

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Due	Bid	Asked
F. H. W. Co.'s 7s	1895	101	—
New Haven City 7s	1901	116½	—
New Haven City 5s	1897	100	—
New Haven City 4s, sewerage	1914	102	—
New Haven City 3½s, "	1907	95	—
New Haven Town 3½s	—	96¼	—
New Haven Town P. P. Issue	1939	97¼	—
New Haven School 4s	1904	102	—
S. N. E. Telephone 5s	1908	101	—
Swift & Co. 6s	1910	100	—

January Investments.

10 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co. stock.
25 shs Adams Express Co. stock.
50 shs Conn. River RR. guaranteed stock.
10 shs Boston Electric Light stock.
25 shs U. S. Rubber pfd. stock.
$1,000 N. H. & Northampton RR. 7 p. c. bond.
$2,000 City of Middletown, Ct., 4 p.ct. bonds.
$10,000 City of Derby, Ct., 4 per ct. bonds.
$2,000 South. N. E. Tel. Co. 5 per ct. bonds.
$600 N. Y. & N. H. RR. 4 p. c. debentures.

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OPEN New Sets of Books;
INVESTIGATE Doubtful Accounts; or
ATTEND To any other branch of Accountancy business at reasonable rates.
The very best of references.
Office: - - - - - 48 Hoadley Building.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

50 shs N. H. Water Co.
50 shs Merchants' National bank.
25 shs Stockbridge & Pittsfield RR. Co. guaranteed by N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co.
50 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co.
10,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co. Debs.
10,000 Boston Electric Light Co. 5s.
1,500 Southern New Eng. Telephone Co.
5,000 Winchester Ave. RR. Co. Deb. 6s.
1,000 City of Gainesville 6 per cent. bonds.

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BY HIRING A SAFE IN THE VAULT OF

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Annual rental of safe, from FIVE to SIXTY DOLLARS. Absolute Security for Bonds, Stocks, Wills, Bullion, Plate, Jewelry, Precious Stones, and all evidences of values. Access to vault through the banking room of the MECHANICS' BANK,

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25 shs Swift & Co.'s stock.
5 shs National Tradesmen's Bank stock.
5 shs Boston Electric Light Co.'s stock.
$2,000 So. New England Telephone 1st mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.
$4,000 So. New England Telephone 5 per ct. debentures.
$2,000 Derby (Conn.) Street Railway 6 per cent. bonds.

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Entertainments.

HYPERION THEATER.

Monday, January 28th,
ROSENQUEST and ARTHUR'S
BLUE JEANS.
All the original fetching features—The Rising Sun Roarers, the Kazoo Orchestra, Mill Hands Quartet, the Realistic Barbecue, and the Thrilling Sawmill. Perfectly cast, beautifully staged. Prices $1.00, 75c. Sale of seats opens Friday. ja24 4t

HYPERION THEATER.

THE Stoddard Lectures.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 29,

NORWAY | LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

LAST STODDARD EVENING BUT ONE!

Reserved seats 50c, 75c, $1.00.

ja26 3t BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HYPERION THEATER.

Thursday Evening, January 31.

FANNY RICE

In Her Latest and Greatest Success,

NANCY.

Tickets, $1.00, 75 cents. Sale of Seats opens Tuesday. ja28 4t

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Week January 28, matinees every day after Monday,

THE WILBUR OPERA CO.

AND

HIGH ART LIVING PICTURES.

Monday Evening, Tuesday Matinee, THE BLACK HUSSAR.

Tuesday Evening, Wednesday Matinee, BOCCACIO.

Wednesday Evening, FRA DIAVOLO.

POLI'S WONDERLAND THEATRE

The Latest European Novelty, GRANJEAN AND MAY, Sensational Slack Wire Artists, Eight Other Great Specialties.

ELEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL

Masquerade Ball.

GIVEN BY THE

NEW HAVEN CITY GURAD,

Monday Evening, Jan. 28,

AT THE SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.

A Costumer will be at the Armory, January 26, 27, 28, where selections can be made. There will be $85 given in prizes.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. No return checks. The committee reserve the right to reject any objectionable person. Tickets for sale at Wells & Gunde, 788 Chapel street; Julius Herrmann, 91 Church street; E. Moeller, 703 Grand avenue; C. J. Rabanus, 484 State street, and members of the Company. ja21 7t

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n16 SETH H. MOSELEY.

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CAFE and Ladies' Restaurant connected with hotel. HOT LUNCH served in Cafe. je19

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