

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN. THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT. DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 10 CENTS A WEEK, 40 CENTS A MONTH, \$3 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$8 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO.

Advertising Rates. Situations, Wants, Rentals and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a word for a full week (seven insertions).

Notices. We cannot accept anonymous or return refused communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

According to the income tax returns in Prussia for the year just closed, there are only two men in that country having an income exceeding \$1,000,000. One of these is Herr Krupp and the other is Baron Rothschild, whose incomes are given as about \$2,000,000 each, and there are but 453 incomes above \$50,000 a year.

A Paris doctor, who has been studying the effect of liquors on the voice, states that none of the great singers have ever been teetotalers. Wine taken in moderation, he believes, is useful for the voice, but beer thickens it and makes it guttural.

M. Raoul Pictet has been experimenting with cotton wool and other bad conductors at very low temperatures to test their power to prevent radiation. Copier cylinders were cooled down to 170 degrees below zero centigrade and packed in layers of cotton wool of various thicknesses.

An insurance journal has recently collected statistics of suicides in the United States. Many of the facts gathered are surprising, but the most singular and perplexing is the fact that "the classification by condition shows a greater proportion of suicides among the married men than among the unmarried men, which is contrary to the accepted theory."

The California School of Mechanical Arts, the last of the numerous magnificent bequests made to the public by the late James Lick, is now open. The total amount of the endowment is \$450,000, of which \$115,000 has been expended in the construction and equipment of the building.

A cheering indication that the worst is over is the large reduction of the amount of liabilities involved in the failures of last month as compared with those of the corresponding month last year. It is well known that the largest proportion of failures is always in January, their causes always, of course, running back into the preceding year.

There are some things that cannot be done by law, as is shown by the working of the New York law "in the interests of labor" requiring that all stone used in public works shall be worked, dressed and carved in the immediate vicinity of such works.

New York Evening Post. "The effect of the law is to increase the burdens of the laboring classes by increasing taxation, and at the same time there is not more but less work for the stone-cutters, for the enormously increased expense compels contractors to abandon a great deal of work which they would otherwise undertake."

At a recent meeting of the Charity Organization Society in London Mr. C. S. Loch showed that there has been a steady decrease of pauperism in England during the last forty years. According to his figures, in 1851 the pauperism amounted to 4 per cent. of the population, in 1891 to 2 per cent. During the same period the pauperism of old age (persons over sixty) decreased from 21.5 to 13.7 per cent.

Representative Clark of Haddam was in good working order yesterday, and he improved the shining hour by introducing several bills. One of them is of deep interest to thousands of hearts and homes in this State. It is that one which provides that "every child hereafter born in this State shall, for the purpose of registration, as directed by section 103 of the statutes of 1887, be named by its parents or guardians and its name given to the attending physician or midwife, written, three days after its birth."

This bill looks, on the face of it, like a cold matter connected with vital statistics. But it is much more than that. Perhaps Representative Clark has had experience in naming a baby or has watched the process in others. He has probably seen the hesitation of the parents of a baby, undecided whether to call it after one of themselves or after some aunt or uncle who has money. He has seen day after day slip by, week after week and even month after month, with no decision of the momentous question. He has seen similar slipping while the mother of a baby has been fighting for the privilege of calling it Maude while the father of it has been struggling to label it Sarah Jane.

If Representative Clark's baby bill becomes a law vital statistics will certainly improve. But its chief benefit will be in adding to the peace of families. It will be a good thing to shut off debate concerning the baby's name at the end of three days. All can be said in that time that needs to be said and more too. And the baby is likely to be as well and appropriately named in three days as in three years. The only fair objection we can see to the bill is that in some cases mothers would not be able to take their due part in the discussion. They could, however, give a proxy to some female relative or friend and could thus be sure that their views would be ably, volubly and voluminously upheld. So this objection is not entitled to have much weight.

All experiments to regulate by law the sale and use of intoxicating liquors are interesting, and particularly so is the experiment which is to be made in Norway. The new law is in the direction of giving the monopoly of the sale of spirits to the Samlags, or associations for the sale of spirits, while its main object is to place ultimately in the hands of the government 65 per cent. of the profits of the traffic, 15 per cent. going to the communes and 20 per cent. being retained by the Samlags for distribution among temperance societies and institutions of public utility. This is effected by providing that the sur-

plus retained by the Samlags is to decrease 10 per cent. each successive year, beginning with 1895, until it is reduced to 10 per cent. The amount derived by the state from the tax on distillers, the license tax and the 65 per cent. from the Samlags is to "be reserved for a fund, the use of which shall be settled by a separate law." It is assumed that this fund will be employed in giving pensions to old workmen. The law also increases the minimum quantity of spirits to be sold to the public from eight to about fifty-five gallons, which "shall not be consumed to any extent whatsoever on the place, and must be delivered at one time, in one vessel, to one buyer." The tax payable by private spirit dealers is a third of their profit per litre, calculated on the profit of the Samlags during the previous five years, and is under no circumstances to be less than \$275 per annum. In towns with communal organizations the sale of spirits in less quantities than fifty-five gallons can only be carried on by the Samlags, whose shareholders are not to be paid more than 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The communal organizations are to determine the number of places at which spirits shall be retailed. Each locality has to decide by a general vote of all men and women over twenty-five years of age whether the establishment of a Samlag for the retailing of spirits is to be permitted.

Local option, high license and taxing of the liquor traffic for the benefit of the community are ingeniously provided for in this scheme. Its working will be watched with much interest.

Shawl draping is the newest thing for cloaks; that is, the garment is of the cape order, but hangs in a long point front and back with a shawl effect. The points come about to the knees. At the sides the cloak reaches to the hips or to the finger tips. This design is in demand for opera cloaks of the shorter varieties. The dolman finds new favor from being called a cape. A favorite design has a yoke which fits out to the shoulders, points slightly in the back and reaches the waist narrowly in front. There it disappears under a bow and extends again below in the tabs so dear to the hearts of some folks, and to others so wickedly and ungracefully wasteful of material. Capes are set along the yoke's edge.



hanging straight from the shoulders to a point even with its waist line and cut straight across even with that line. The yoke may be outlined with fur or lace that may widen for shoulder finish, and the yoke is ornamented with an applique vest of embroidery or lace. The bow at the waist may be as elaborate as you like, and the tabs may be finished all about with the same ornamentation that outlines the yoke. This garment is not suitable for young girls, but is as stylish as can be for young married women.

When a young matron steps out of such a garment and stands in her calling dress, she looks much like the picture here, if she's lucky enough to be in the latest style. This dress is composed of hellebore velvet trimmed with ceru gurple and black satin. Its godet lace skirt is stiffened and banded at the hem with a band of ceru lace surmounted by a satin twist, the belt and standing collar being of the same. The waist has a deep gurple collar held down in the front and back with large velvet puffs, and the front is further garnished with four large satin buttons, the same appearing on the cuffs of the full, drooping sleeves.

The more you puff a cigar the smaller it becomes; and that is the case with some men.—Household Words. "In the last church fair did the young ladies take part?" Mr. Silpursue—Great Scott! no; they took all.—Chicago Inter-Ocean. "You say you think your sister is interested in me, do you?" said the caller delightedly. "I heard her last night," answered sweet little Ellen, "telling me she wondered where your manners were."—Chicago Record.

Teacher—Tommy Figg, you may define the word "heroin." Tommy—A heroine is a woman that's always cryin' an' marries the biggest fool in the play, just because he's got a little dood moustache.—Indianapolis Journal. "You don't tell me that I am the prettiest woman at the reception, as you used to," pouted Mrs. Snags. "No," replied her husband; "you must remember that I joined the church only two weeks ago."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. Chronic Grumbler—Look here! There's no meat in this sandwich. Affable Waiter—Then why do you call it a sandwich? I am surprised that a gentleman of your erudition should commit such a solecism in rhetoric.—Boston Transcript. Examiner—Spell "cuc." Policeman—"Q." "That's what I said—" "Well, that's what I said." "Well, spell it." "Q." "Yes, Cuc." "I said

"Q." "I know it. I want you to spell it." "Thunder! Ain't I spellin' it? Ye'll be askin' me to spell 'T next!"—Chicago Tribune. Dumps—I am glad that I am living in this age, notwithstanding all this talk about future progress. Crumps—How's that? I thought you were a firm believer in the millennium. Dumps—Well, here's a German statistician that has knocked that thing skyhigh. He calculates that 3,000 years hence there will be 20 women for every man.—London Times.

A fund in human form has stolen the ossified girl from a dime museum in McKinney, Tex., and the police in all parts of the country are notified to arrest on sight anybody with an ossified girl in his possession. The lady is a brunette, 21 years old, and may be recognized by the fact that her abductor leans her up against a lamp post when he stops to light a match or consult a time-table.—Chicago Times. Mrs. Billus—John, I'm glad you've come. Here's the prospectus of a paper they're about to start, and I want a little money to help it along. It's called the Coming Woman, an'— Mr. Billus—I haven't time now, Marla. Have just got a telegram from Aunt Rachel. She'll be at the station in half an hour with six trunks. The coming woman, Marla, has come, and I'm afraid she has come to stay.—Chicago Tribune.

Military Training in Schools. (From Harper's Weekly.) Those veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic who for two years have been laboring with enthusiasm and unceasing diligence to create a sentiment throughout the country favorable to military instruction in the public schools decided upon a very effective plan to aid their movement when they arranged to make a demonstration of the physical effect, at least, that military drill has upon school-boys. The chief promoters of this movement have been members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. of New York city. On Friday, January 25th, a committee of the post invited to confer with them the governors of five other states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—were present or represented by their adjutant-generals. Messages of sympathy with the movement were received from the governors of nearly every state in the Union who were not personally represented.

When the conference adjourned to the armory of that seventh regiment, the visitors from the drill-hall converted into a miniature army post. There were present eight hundred school-boy cadets, from five public schools, forming a regiment of infantry, with a colonel commanding, aided by regimental field and staff officers. The hall was patrolled by boy sentinels in full uniform, carrying the regulation state flag, and the drill was conducted with the proper honors and saluted with grave precision as they allowed the governors and staff-officers to pass. The various companies were drawn up on three sides of the hall. The captains and other officers were not always the older members, but surely they were the most soldierly; for no line officers of the regulars ever looked more keenly appreciative of their duties and responsibilities at inspection than did these fourteen-year-old officers.

The older boys, those who have had one or two years military instruction, marched with the style which has made New York's Seventh regiment so famous. But the younger boys, the ununiformed ones, were more interesting to the observers, who were most thoughtful in studying the equipment of these children as they marched. One such company was from a school in a poorer part of the city, and their own hats and caps were so variously ragged that they were marched bareheaded. They came from neighborhoods where there is little in their home environment or associations to induce cleanliness or orderliness, but as they marched by the reviewers with their hands at salute it was seen that these hands were as clean as the shining faces they shaded. Their poor clothing was clean and neat. Their bodies and legs and arms were responding quickly to the training which will make them strong and active.

Military instruction in the public schools of New York has no official recognition, although the school commissioners are greatly in favor of it; it has no state or municipal aid. The companies of older boys, however, are loaned rifles from the state arsenal, for which the teachers are personally responsible. The principals and teachers in every school where a company has been formed are greatly in favor of the extension of the system. In their opinion it makes the boys better scholars and more amenable to the ordinary school discipline.

HOW BURGLARS WORK.

Elaborate Preparations Taken by Them to Preclude Capture. When we read of a daring burglary in our daily paper, we are apt to remark on the audacity of the marauders, and wonder by what possible means they have gleaned their knowledge of the ways of the house, for that a knowledge of the inner workings of the favored domain has been gained the success of the affair indicates. The truth is, burglars work on a more elaborate plan. When a house is selected as a likely one, the gang—for big buildings are seldom attacked single-handed—set about to learn as much as possible in connection with it, so as to reduce exposure to a minimum. A large country mansion was robbed of some of its choicest treasures, the depredators had effected the work so noiselessly and speedily that no trace of them was ever discovered, and some of the rarest works of art had been appropriated so cleverly that expert thieves of ordinary knowledge must have been at work; plate and a considerable sum of money likewise falling booty to their hands. It was afterwards believed that a deal of the knowledge gained by the marauders had been imparted by means of photographs, which were easily procurable in the adjacent village, being much in request for their beauty of architectural design, cabinets of the interior of the mansion—famous for its artistic decoration—brightening the shop windows of the villagers. The village postmaster remembered selling two dozen or more of the different parts of the house and its surroundings to a well-

dressed gentleman, but as this was quite six months before the robbery, no importance had been attached to it, even during the careful investigations instituted after the morning of depredation. Some first-class "crib-crackers" have accomplished innumerable, who, while taking no direct part in the house-breaking itself, render material assistance to the nefarious ones by obtaining information concerning the habits of the inmates of the "spotted" houses. Women are usually entrusted with this mission, and accomplish it satisfactorily by gaining admission in respectable capacity; one person—a young girl of about twenty—being an adept at probing her way into the better-class houses on all sorts of errands, even feigning illness as a last resource, her elegant manners, culture of speech and refined dress arousing no suspicion. Impressions of keys have been taken by women more expeditiously than by men. Window-fittings have been examined under pretense of fitting in window-rolls; while glaziers have worked at broken windows purely to sketch the fastenings and examine through the panes the various rooms. An effective robbery was traced on one occasion to a wicker-chair and basket mender—a woman—who for three weeks worked on the premises of a large country house, mending and making for the inmates, and at the same time noting down particulars for a company of shady ones, who remunerated her handsomely for her services. This woman was reported to be connected with two or more gangs, which, aware of her constant visits to the large isolated houses on business, commissioned her to execute work for them as well—as opportunity gladly seized upon to better her circumstances. Had she turned white feather, and unfolded her secret to the police, the gang would not have suffered, as a non-interested person was intrusted to bear instructions, this might being unaware that he was thus indirectly assisting a burglary.

Other plans have been adopted where the thieves were fearful of the accomplice—in the shape of basket-mender or occasional seamstress—turning traitor. The information required has been written on a wall or fence in signs and figures unintelligible to the uninitiated, but readable as printed characters to the parties concerned. Even money has been secreted in hollow trees, walls or some arranged nook, to prevent intercourse between burglars and accomplices. A burglar's note book, found some time ago, revealed an astounding quantity of information, though the names of towns, villages, houses and occupants were substituted by signs and small illustrations, mysterious as Chinese characters, except to their originator and his privileged followers. Small plans, beautifully executed, and revealing points of remarkable accuracy—some even being worthy of presentation as examples of perseverance, so artistically were they prepared—were scattered profusely throughout its pages; and a paragraph, here and there,

THEIR VARIETY is especially adapted for use on light colored woods. Although VERY LIGHT in color, it is sold at a reasonably low price, and will be found a very satisfactory article when used on interior work. For Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Hospitals and all places where soap or alkalis are used, it will be found especially superior to ordinary varnish. It resists the action of the elements longer than ordinary makes of varnish, and is therefore recommended for interior varnishing. For sale by THOMPSON & BELDEN, 396-398 State Street.

California Excursions VIA Southern Pacific Co. LOWEST RATES. Also tickets for TEXAS, MEXICO, CHINA and JAPAN. Call on or address E. E. CURRIER, N. E. Agent,

The Difference between our DAIRY CHEESE and the sort sold by most Grocers' is that our's is worth what we ask for it— 20 cts. a pound.

Fancy Shirts FOR 1895.

Our shirts in Madras, Cheviots and Oxfords, cloths for the season of 1895, are now ready and orders will be taken for Ladies' shirts, waists and blouses, or sold by the yard if desired.

For Men's and Youth's business, negligee and OUTING SHIRTS. Dress and Business Shirts. \$1.50, \$2.00 and up.

CHASE & CO. New Haven House Building.

Make Your Homes Attractive and Comfortable.

THIS CAN BE DONE BY Furnishing your rooms with neat and comfortable FURNITURE.

We can supply you with anything in the line of Furniture. CALL ON US. THE BOWDITCH & PRUDDEN CO. 104-106 Orange Street.

No Drugs, to CHEW No Stems to SMOKE PUREST MAIL POUCH TOBACCO AND BEST.

No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating No Dyspeptic Aching ANTI-NEUROUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

was jotted down in a shorthand understood only by the author—he being apparently a well educated, business-like man—a cool villain of the highest type. One individual—the yard or house dog—plays an important part in the burglar's calculations. The accomplice must study his movements as minutely as a professor of natural history or prize fancier, and many a valuable animal has been incapacitated through this plan. Besides these preventive precautions, there are various items to consider on the night selected for depredation, and all manner of intricate schemes are concocted to render detection or seizure almost impossible. Nets have been secured before the doors where an intruder has been feared, so that a sudden entry would result in the disturber being securely noosed. Telescopic ladders have been raised at opposite windows to keep off the inmates from the exact quarter of the plunderers; and formidable nettings of fine rope and wire have been strung across grounds and front lawns where a pursuer would most likely emerge. Yet these complicated proceedings—in description—are based on a system so scientific that the work of preparation is effected in an incredible period of a few minutes; the gathering together of the paraphernalia being also expeditiously effected. These night-gangs are usually well-dressed and educated, and the secret workings of a select gang are observed with a mystery that defies the utmost scrutiny of the law, individual members suffering arrest never "splitting" on their confederates—so that all the members of a gang rarely meet with their deserts.

CROCKETT'S No. 1 Preservative. THOMPSON & BELDEN, 396-398 State Street.

California Excursions VIA Southern Pacific Co. LOWEST RATES.

Also tickets for TEXAS, MEXICO, CHINA and JAPAN. Call on or address E. E. CURRIER, N. E. Agent,

WE CAN'T BLOW

A French horn, but we do claim to know how to furnish up a home artistically, lastingly and comfortably, for the least cost in this State.

We have the new Spring goods here now! Cash or Easy Payments helps you to begin at once.

Let us give you the little cost.

P. J. KELLY & CO., Grand Ave., Church St.

People From All Parts Of the city and country visit our store daily to purchase the

Finest Tea Ever Sold at the Price in This City. Elegant English Breakfast Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Choice Formosa Oolong Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Extra choice Japan Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Headquarters for the finest grades of Coffees imported. Goodwin's Tea & Coffee Store, 344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building

F. M. BROWN & CO. GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM. F. M. BROWN, D. S. GAMELE. F. M. BROWN & CO. EXTRA

All of the Magnificent Spring Silks bought by us at the Great Auction Sale of 8750 Pieces American and Imported Silks in New York last week, have arrived and are now on exhibition! Their beauty is unrivalled, the quality unsurpassed and the prices astonishingly low.

We mention just a few!

500 yds. Black Heavy Gros Grain, 21 in. wide, never sold for less than 89c, 59c yd.

500 yards very heavy quality, 22 in. wide, never offered for less than \$1.00, 69c yd.

500 yds. 24-in. Black Surah, never offered for less than 89c, 59c yd.

500 yds. Black Taffeta, never offered for less than 89c, 69c

500 yds. Steel Taffeta Glace never offered for less than 90c yd., 69c

1000 yds. Lovely White Taffeta Glace, never offered for less than 90c, 69c

1000 yds. Striped and Checked Taffetas, never offered for less than \$1.00 yd., 59c

Together with a large collection of Satin Faced Silks, all qualities and scores of beautiful patterns, 59c up.

2,000 yds. Striped Habuti Silk—all Silk, never sold for less than 50c yd., 25c yd.

Do You Suppose

1,000 ladies would pay 17c a yard for Figured India

Silks if the Silk wasn't what they wanted?

F. M. Brown & Co.