

DOG AMBULANCE CORPS.

Canines Trained to Seek Out Wounded—Invaluable in Battle—Do Sentry Duty and Carry Messages—When They Find a Wounded Soldier They Know Just How to Help Him to Medicine.

(From the New York Press.) Lechenich, near Cologne, in the Rhine-lands, is the home of Jenn Bungartz, the animal painter and animal lover, who is at present engaged upon an interesting experiment in dog training.

After success in training dogs for active army duty, reconnoitering, sentry and messenger service—service certified to by the German government—Mr. Bungartz turned his attention to a new branch of the work, and is the first to train dogs for hospital and ambulance service.

First of all, when scarce six months old, the puppy must learn to obey, to answer to the ordinary commands, "Come here," "down," "speak," "forward, march," and the like. Then he is taught to wear his harness. This last consists of collar, saddle cloth, rug, rolled, and two saddle bags, each with two compartments, to carry dog biscuit, bandages, ammunition, etc. The whole is arranged to fit comfortably over back and shoulder, and when the pockets are filled, should not weigh more than ten pounds.

When accustomed to his harness and obedient to his master's look and word—he takes several months to reach perfection—the collie is ready for his professional training.

When his duties as scout are fully understood, then comes the sentry's training. Here the dog has to learn to take up his position at a given distance in front of his master, and to stand up and return at once when the enemy—again the inevitable assistant—approaches in the darkness. The dog, once in position, is allowed at first several minutes, and then more and more before the enemy approaches, that he may learn not to relax his attention during the whole time of his watch. At first, of course, the trainer encourages him with "Look out! Keep watch!"

One can easily see what an invaluable aid the dog's sharper senses would render him, when thus trained. Sentry and scout thus aided and protected could not be surprised.

Then comes the "messenger" training. The dog is taught to run short distances between trainer and assistant, back and forth over all kinds of ground, until, when the letter is enclosed in the little water-proof pocket on his collar, the four-footed "dispatch" knows he is to run in the direction indicated, and not to allow any obstacle, natural or human, to interrupt or stop him until the goal is reached. The Bungartz dogs are so perfectly trained, and when reported "finished" by their master, they are not dependent upon him, but will take and carry out orders from any man of the regiment into which they are enrolled. The reading of the words of command to the men, that they may not confuse the dogs with unnecessary talk, is all that is required.

"Seeking the wounded," was at first also a part of the army dog's duty, but recognizing the importance of this work, and not wishing to overburden his pupils' brains, Bungartz has trained dogs for this purpose alone, and those are the so-called "Hospital or Red Cross Dogs."

For this duty collies are used, as for the other, this race having no equal in hardihood, intelligence and fidelity. The Red Cross dog wears the same harness as his fellow of the regulars, with the addition of a large red cross on the saddlebags, a lantern to be strapped on his back at night, and a small flag with red cross on white ground, which he carries when on a message between the ranks of the hospital columns. In the saddlebags he carries, besides his biscuit, everything necessary for the first bandaging, and even a well-protected flask of brandy. The dog must be trained with all his harness on, that he may become accustomed to its weight and pressure, and may know it for a part of his duty.

The professional training begins in the room in which the dog has had his preliminary lessons in obedience. His master holds in him in leash, while the assistant takes the dog's rug, and lies down in one corner of the room. The master leads the dog a little way in the opposite direction from where he stands, with the command "Forward, march! Seek the wounded!" leads the pupil directly up to the prostrate man. The latter then gives the dog some favorite morsel, but first the pupil must have obeyed the command to give tongue. Then the process is repeated again and again until on command "Seek the wounded," the dog without leash, goes directly to the assistant and gives tongue at once. Then the lessons are continued out-of-doors, at first in open country, where the distance is lengthened, and finally the assistant hides himself in a bush or ditch until the dog learns to seek independently.

on the saddlebag that all may know what errand he is on and lead him bright or not delay him unnecessarily. Bungartz has also constructed a model dog ambulance for carrying the wounded from the field, which will considerably lighten the work of the carriers, and the society is to collect funds sufficient to supply the field hospital with these wagons. The dogs to draw these ambulances need no special breeding or training, any strong, sure-footed, docile animal will do.

HISTORY OF PENCILS.

A Modern Institution and the Graphite was Discovered by a Frenchman. (From the Cincinnati Times-Star.) Does a lead pencil ever grow old? This was asked of a local dealer, who replied that he thought not, as his firm has had them in stock many years, and they seemed to be always the same. The lead pencil, by the way, is a modern institution. None were ever used till, in 1564, a mine of pure graphite was discovered in Barrowdale, Cumberland county, England. The mineral was so pure that it was simply sawed into strips and glued into wood and thus used. So precious was it, the mines were guarded by soldiers and worked only six months in the year. The mineral was sold in London market at auction at prices ranging as high as £40 a pound. These mines finally gave out and for many years the world was without pencils. But discoveries of graphite were made in different parts of the world from which pencils were made, but of an inferior quality to the Barrowdale pencils. In the effort to produce a good pencil a French workman in 1795 discovered that by mixing clay with graphite a pencil of any desired degree of softness could be produced. Yet even with this a really good pencil could not be obtained because no good graphite was obtainable. In 1846, during the gold excitement in California, one John Peter Albert, a French merchant living at Tawastush, Siberia, started out to search the northern rivers for gold.

One day in the Irkutsk river he found a chunk of pure graphite. He spent a whole year tracing up every branch of the river to its source till at last he found the branch down which the chunk had been washed, and at its source found a deposit of the mineral. The discovery created a sensation and the mountain-Batougol was changed to Mt. Albert. It required seven years of constant digging to get down to the bed of pure graphite, but in 1854 it began to be shipped in vast quantities to the factories, who have the exclusive right to use it for all time. This new graphite was worked with until 1861, when the first perfect pencil from it was given to the world. Thus it took fifteen years to make the first Siberian graphite pencil. The process, however, is simple. Graphite is ground as fine as dust. Clay is also ground that fine. The two are mixed and dried and ground again, and again dried and wet and ground over and over, till at last the stuff is kneaded into loaves by hand by workmen.

One of these loaves is put into a cast-iron cylinder, where a tremendous and gradual pressure forces it through a small hole in the bottom, through which it appears in the shape of an elastic string the size of the lead in a pencil. It curls up on a table as it comes out and while still moist and elastic is straightened out and cut into pencil lengths. It is dried at a low temperature in frames to prevent warping, after which it is baked at a high temperature in hermetically sealed pans in kilns and then cooled and each lead is tested by the manufacturer himself to see that it is exactly of the right degree of hardness. The wood is obtained from Florida, cedar being the best. It is sawed into blocks the length of a pencil, then chopped into sticks half the thickness of one. Each of these sticks is grooved for the lead on one side, the lead is put in, and two are glued together with hot glue. The pencil is a rough stick and from there on is finished to any degree of polish desired.

The Dickens Wind-Up. It is curious what a penchant Dickens had for certain melodramatic situations, which seemed to his fancy so telling that he repeated and reproduced them many times over. He had a lively dramatic turn, and I always thought would have had extraordinary success as a dramatist. I once asked him why he had not taken up this "line" seriously, and I think he made the excuse—it was long ago, many years before his death—that he had not time, taste or patience. The real reason, no doubt, was that he could not work without expanding, and could not "carve heads upon a cherry-stone."

A literary friend, who has his "Box" at his fingers' ends, has with great acuteness pointed out to me that Nicholas Nickleby was a genuine "Adelphi walking gentleman"; his manner, heroic bursts, protection of his sister, bearing of Ralph, etc., were all elements in the Adelphi melodrama. That his works are all dramatic and conceived in the true spirit of the stage is plain from the vast list of adaptations. Each story has been adapted again and again, and will bear the process admirably.

One method for winding up his plot, to which he was excessively partial, was the unmasking of the villain owing to the betrayal of some confederate. The parties are generally brought together in a room by the more virtuous members, the confederate then emerges from his concealment and tells a denouement of villainy. We have this denouement first in "Oliver Twist," where Monks makes his revelations, in "Nickleby" Ralph is confronted with the man "Snawley" and Squeers, in the "Old Curiosity Shop" Quilp is similarly exposed. In "Barnaby Rudge" Haverd forces his hereditary enemy to make revelations. In "Chuzzlewit" Jonas is confronted with another betrayer. In "Copperfield" Uriah Heap is denounced and exposed by Mr. Micawber. In "Bleak House" Lady Dedlock is similarly tracked. In nearly all the cases the guilty person goes off and commits suicide.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Little Boy—Mamma, what is a hermit? Mamma—A man who goes away off and lives by himself. "Doesn't he ever have any one to talk to?" "No," "I guess woman is never hermits, is they?"—Good News.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Preparations Under Way in Greece for Their Revival—The Ancient Festivals—Have Been Suspended for Fifteen Centuries—Chronological Importance of the Quadrennial Dates and the Computations Necessary.

(S. W. Balch in New York Evening Post.) Preparations are under way for the revival next year in Greece of the Olympic games. These were solemn festivals to Olympian Jupiter and observed once in four years at Olympia. They have been suspended for fifteen centuries, but past this long period, and also past nearly twelve centuries more, it has been one of the triumphs of modern science to accurately count the intervening years, and date the festival with which that long-continued although now long-neglected succession of festivals began. It was almost certainly in the summer of 776 B. C. O. M. history records that a runner named Coroebus was victorious in the foot-race, and this is the earliest incident in the records of mankind whose date it has been possible to ascertain accurately. Exactly 4770 winters have intervened from then until the present time. The determination of this number, however, has been no simple task, for it has needed alike the most searching investigations of history, and the highest achievements of astronomical science for its solution.

Although the records of those ancient festivals are now of the greatest chronological importance, the Greeks investigated and at first observed them with no such end of view. Their true origin, doubtless, was earlier than the oldest record now existing. The beginnings, perhaps, were small, and they were, perhaps, not repeated at uniformly separate points of time. Such irregularity, for example, is to be noticed at the present day in the uncertain intervals that lapse between successive international exhibitions. Upon the revival of the games in the year 776 B. C., a regular repetition seems to have been suggested to the methodical mind of the Greeks, and with so firm a hold did these festivals become rooted, not only in the customs of the people, but even to the land itself, that until the close of the fourth century A. D. they were observed in unbroken succession. For nearly 1,300 years they endured through the varied fortunes of Hellas and passed with the land to each conquering people.

Resuming as they did with less frequency than the years, and each being distinguished from the others by different victors, it is but natural to suppose that they should early have been used as an aid to tradition in fixing the lapse of time. In personal recollections of events long past, it is common now to date them by association with presidential campaigns, and it is but natural to suppose that the Greeks were quick to employ the Olympic festivals in a similar way. However, so far as is shown by records now preserved, it was left to Timaeus, who died about 256 B. C., to advocate a fixed point of reference for systematic chronological work. Four centuries back to the victory of Coroebus was evidently as far as he was able to go with the aid of such information as he could then command.

The Olympic festivals were held at the times of new moon nearest the summer solstice, since to these were ascribed the longest days and moonlight nights. The Olympic years were reckoned from the preceding new moons, and therefore began in the spring or summer, and about midway between the points at which we now begin the years, all combined to render the Olympiads afforded by the period in which they were observed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the most trustworthy means of marking time the Greeks employed were frequently used by the Roman historians.

In the reign of Constantine, some eighty years before the Olympic festivals were suspended, the Roman Indiction, a period of fifteen years, was established, and this has made it possible to bridge across to the present method of counting time as years of our Lord. This latter did not come into vogue until the sixth century, when the Olympiads had left a century and a half behind. Through connecting at the ever-elapsing points of these successive chronological chains, it has been possible only approximately to trace through the past twenty-seven centuries, but by calculating the dates of ancient eclipses recorded in connection with Olympic games, it is probably possible to correctly determine the years in which the festivals were observed.

When Xerxes led his Persian army against the Greeks, he found them at their games. Later in the season, Cleombrotus, on succeeding Leonidas to the command of the Spartans, offered a sacrifice to know if he should march out against the Persians, and while so doing the sun was darkened in mid-day. This was taken as a sign of God's displeasure, and Cleombrotus in flight withdrew his forces. The darkening was probably a large annual eclipse on October 2 B. C. 490. The next eclipse in an Olympic year is mentioned by Xenophon, and has been dated by calculation September 3, B. C. 194. In connection with the Pythian games and the furious battle of Coronea there was also an eclipse which occurred August 14, B. C. 394. As the Pythian games were observed in August, midway between the Olympic festivals, the next one of the latter must have been in the year B. C. 392. All three of the festivals which these eclipses have made it possible to date, took place in B. C. years divisible by four, and as successive festivals were always exactly four years apart, this reasoning confirms the

dating of the first in the year B. C. 776, which is also so divisible. The question has been asked what the number of the Olympic next year will be. The calculation of the answer involves some precautions. Years B. C. require correction before they can be employed in computation, for they join too abruptly to years A. D. Mathematics require their separation by a year zero, as is done in numbering the lines latitude and longitude. The insertion of such a year will change B. C. 776 to 775. Subtraction algebraically of this minus year from the present or any other will correctly give the interval in Olympiads. Such calculation shows that 68th Olympiads will have passed in 1897, and that that year will be the first of the 69th Olympiad. Not next year, therefore, as has been proposed, but 1897, would be the correct time for the revival of the games.

HAND AND SEAL.

A Feature of Legal Documents and Its Origin. (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Every one who at any time has had occasion to sign a legal document is aware of the importance that is attached to the "hand and seal." There is no reason why a simple signature should not answer the purpose, as it does in banking business, where the convenience and time of those transacting it is of such importance that the hand and seal part of the performance has long been abolished. But the law, that is, a law made hundreds of years ago, when the majority of men were unable to write, requires the "hand and seal" to be kept up, and so it is. It does not particularly inconvenience anybody.

For most persons do not have many legal documents to sign and, indeed, the majority of those who are now prepared in such a way that the seal is printed to fulfill the legal requirements of the case. The provision, now useless and absurd, is, however, a relic of a former age, when the seal was a more important part of the document than the signature. Three or four hundreds years ago a most important portion of every business man's outfit was the seal.

Every merchant, every clerk, every notary, every royal or dignified personage had his seal, locking it up, when not in use, as a special precaution against its being employed without his knowledge or consent. Very often the seal was a stone, properly engraved and set in a ring, which the proprietor habitually wore on his finger, and which he entrusted only to those who were his confidential personal representatives. When an Oriental potentate sent an official mission, every clerk, every man, every soldier, every woman, every child, every dog, every cat, every pig, every bird, every insect, every reptile, every fish, every insect, every bird, every cat, every pig, every dog, every child, every woman, every man, every soldier, every official, every royal or dignified personage had his seal, locking it up, when not in use, as a special precaution against its being employed without his knowledge or consent. Very often the seal was a stone, properly engraved and set in a ring, which the proprietor habitually wore on his finger, and which he entrusted only to those who were his confidential personal representatives.

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FACE LIKE A BURN.

Bloody Water Oozed Out Constantly. Sufferings were Terrible. No Peace Day or Night from Itching and Burning. Doctors Failed. Cured by CUTICURA.

My child's disease, which was the worst kind of Eczema, started on one cheek like a ringworm. It spread and lashed so the poor little fellow had no peace night or day. Then it started on the other cheek and chin, until all were raw as a piece of bread-stalk. Like a burn where you would rub off the skin, and bloody water oozed out constantly. His sufferings were terrible. I tried his hands that he would rub his poor little cheeks on his shoulders to relieve the intense itching, but he failed to relieve him. I read of the CUTICURA, Kaminon, and at once I bought a tin and every word I read I read without scratching his face, and at once that he improved and soon was entirely cured. I would like anyone suffering from this terrible disease to see my boy now; his complexion is as clear and smooth as can be. This is an unbelieved testimonial, and every word is true. I thank God for my child's recovery, and I thank the manufacturer of CUTICURA.

Mrs. E. S. GAMBLE, 632 N. Forty-second St., Philadelphia.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS.

And have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing and disgusting skin and scalp diseases of infants and children ever recorded. They afford instant relief, purify the skin, and point to a speedy cure when used by parents, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

BAGGACHE, STRAINS. Growing pains, and weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura's Pain-Plaster, the first and only instantaneous, pain-killing plaster.

Those Individual Cups. (From the New York Independent.) We want it set down to our credit with our readers, that we have avoided the subject of individual communion cups. We have no interest in their manufacture or in their use. We have no objection to their use any more than we have to the use of individual wafers or crumb of bread in the same service. The use of individual cups is one of the things to which St. Paul's statement applies. "Neither if we eat nor are we the worse, nor if we eat are we the better." The English farmer who walked up to the bull in the pasture that had threatened a visitor and struck him with a stick over the nose saying: "You make too much of bulls in these days," may teach a lesson to those who make too much of bacilli. The individual cup does not vitiate the communion, but we do not want any fussiness about the service. Yet the individual communion cup is no new thing, if we may judge from Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture of the institution of the Lord's supper; and we doubt not its use was general in the Apostolic church as the believers sat at meat.

Customer—Fifty cents for filling this prescription? Why, at the drug store down the street they charge me only a quarter. Druggist—That's all it's worth at that store, ma'am. They put up 4 cents' worth of drugs in the bottle and then fill it up with water. I put in the same drugs and fill the bottle with the finest aqua pura. Thanks. Anything else? Chicago Tribune.

Financial.

There was a Little Irregularity in the First Hour of Business. New York, March 21.—The stock market during the first hour of business showed a little irregularity, the result of realizations and efforts on the part of the chronic bears to check the rising tendency of prices. London sold small amounts of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, and an attempt was made to use this against the market. The stock offered was quickly absorbed, however, and when the selling abated the market improved rapidly.

The rise, which set in during the last hour, was led by the industrials. Disinfecting and Cattle Feeding was the special asset, selling up to 15 1/2 for the stock and 15 1/2 for the Manhattan Trust company receipts. The rise was accompanied by rumors that the shorts will lead a lively dance before the expiration of the time for depositing the stock under the reorganization plan. Over 46,000 shares of the stock changed hands. General Electric was second in point of activity, the transactions amounting to 44,000 shares. The price advanced to 35 1/2, one operator alone buying 7,000 shares. The basis of the rise is found in the reiterated statements that the annual report will be more favorable than expected. Sugar was stronger than for some days past and touched 93 1/2. The improvement was due to covering of short contracts. The grangers were stronger, St. Paul selling up to 57 1/2, Rock Island to 64 1/2, Burlington and Quincy to 73 1/2 and Northwest to 92 1/2.

The attractive cottons were irregular, operators not being so confident as to the outcome of the president's meeting. New Jersey Central first rose to 92 1/2 to 94 1/2, receded to 92 1/2 and closed at 92 1/2. Reading sold up to 10 1/2, and declined to 9 1/2. Lackawanna sold at 10 1/2 and 10 1/2, and Delaware and Hudson at 12 1/2 to 12 1/2. Bituminous coal stocks continue in request, and a number of them touched the highest yet reached. In the inactive stocks, Bay State Gas dropped to 13 and then rose to 14. Tobacco preferred jumped 3/4 to 19 1/2, Evansville and Terra Haute 3/4 to 35, and Toledo and Ohio Central preferred 6 to 8 1/2.

The market closed strong, and from 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. higher on the day. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were higher and in good demand. Sales were \$2,045,900. Following are the closing prices reported by Prince & Whittely, bankers and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center street, New Haven:

Table of stock prices including Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, American Tobacco Co., and various other companies.

Table of Government Bonds including United States bonds at the call to-day, 4 1/2 coupon, 1897, and various other bonds.

Table of New Haven Local Quotations including City Bank, New Haven County National Bank, and various other local institutions.

Table of Miscellaneous Stocks including New Haven Gas Light Co., New Haven Water Co., and various other companies.

Table of Railroad Bonds including N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., and various other railroad companies.

Table of Stocks and Bonds For Sale including N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., and various other companies.

F. W. SHILLITO, Accountant and Auditor, 48 HOADLEY BUILDING. Accounts Examined, Books Posted, Annual Statements Prepared.

Stocks and Bonds For Sale. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., 30 shs Old Colony R. R. 7 per cent, 40 shs Home, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 5 per cent.

Price & Whittely, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center Street, New Haven.

Entertainments. HYPERION THEATER. Monday, Tuesday, March 25, 26, Wm. A. Hird's massive production of HUMANITY, With Joseph Grismer and Phoebe Davies. 10 HOURS. Sale of seats opens Friday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, March 21, 22, 23. MATINEE SATURDAY. SAM T. JACK'S CREOLE CO. Direct from Sam T. Jack's opera house, Chicago.

DARKEST RUSSIA. POLA'S WONDERLAND THEATRE. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. ZENORA and FODEN, direct from Europe, Supported by a brilliant congress of stars.

CALIFORNIA POINTER. You are not asked to buy tickets over the Santa Fe Route to California, unless fully convinced that it is a better line than any other.

Convincing facts cheerfully furnished by local agents, or they can be had by addressing S. W. Manning, General New England Agent, 332 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Another: We have a car in charge of a special agent from Boston to California every Thursday evening.

And still another: Our tourist sleepers are first-class in comfort and second-class in price—a combination that ought to please.

MOSELEY'S NEW HAVEN HOUSE. HAS added means and planning to all its commercial men will find the location especially adapted to their wants: handy to the business district.

Investment Securities. 25 shs N. Y. & N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co., 15 shs Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R. Co., 20 shs New England Telephone Co., 20 shs Bridgeport Electric Light Co., 25 shs Swift & Co., 25 shs American Bank Note Co., 25 shs Merchants' Bank, 20 shs Merchants' National Bank, 6,000 B. O. T. Electric Light Co. 5 p. c. bonds, 5,000 Middleton Street R. R. Co. 5 p. c. bonds, 5,000 Winton Street R. R. Co. 5 p. c. bonds, 5,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 5 p. bonds.

H. C. WARREN & CO., Bankers, 108 Orange street, New Haven.

VERMILY & CO., Bankers and Brokers. Dealers in Investment Securities. 16 and 18 NASSAU STREET, New York City.

\$40,000 To Loan on Real Estate, at Five Per Cent. In Sums to Suit. J. E. LOMAS, 817 CHAPEL STREET.

Swift & Co. Stock. BOSTON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. STOCK. NEW HAVEN WATER CO. STOCK. NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO. STOCK. FOR SALE BY The Chas. W. Scranton Co., Investment Brokers, 34 CENTER STREET.