

The Journal and Courier

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The dust evil in New Haven is again allayed by another welcome rain fall.

By and by the row over the Chinese-Japanese treaty will cease and then the European rulers will quiet down a peg and sleep more comfortably.

Paris has 35,150 horses, of which 15,084 belong to the Omnibus company and 11,517 to the cab companies. From 16,000 to 17,000 horses a year are slaughtered for food.

The Nicaraguans will have a chance to get familiar at Corinto with the sight of British red coats, if they wait much longer before they fork over the amount of that little bill.

The bulls continue to hold the fort in Wall street, but there is still enough uncertainty as to the coal stocks to make the situation interesting. The managers of the coal roads seem to have a woful time in coming to an agreement.

It is lucky for Japan that her position is isolated. It is in this respect much more secure from an attack by Russia than is her venerable and multitudinous neighbor, China. And China sees the approaching completion of Russia's great transcontinental railway with anxious forebodings.

The keeper of a small lunch stand in New York has just retired from business with a fortune of \$300,000 as a result of twenty-six years of cheap catering. A Boston restaurateur did even better than that and when asked how he managed to accumulate so much money in such an occupation, his reply was that while his rivals always out their pies into four pieces, he invariably cut his into five.

An exchange says in reference to the better prices for wheat and the money question: "The advance in the price of wheat came too late to benefit many of the farmers, but the prospect is that they will get much better prices for this year's crop. The talk of dollar wheat is perhaps extravagant, yet there is enough of an increase to show to farmers who are capable of thinking that a cheap dollar is not necessary to keep them away from '60-cent wheat.' The advance in cotton, corn, oats and beef affords an object-lesson in the same direction."

The Manchester (N. H.) Union says: The survivors of the crew of the old United States ship Kearsarge are to celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of the sinking of the Alabama by a reunion at Marblehead on June 19. The citizens of that place are taking quite an interest in giving the veterans a warm welcome. One of the veterans, James Magee, now resides there, and it is hoped that all who can will be present on the occasion. So far as known, there has been but one death, that of Sergeant Brown, since the last reunion. The call says that this will be distinctly the survivors of the old crew who trod her decks on that memorable day, the 19th of June, 1864, off Cherbourg, France.

The memory of the Father of his country is being more honored by meetings and special exercises in all parts of the country at the present time than in many a year before. A pleasant evidence of this wave of patriotic sentiment was a celebration of the 106th anniversary of Washington's inauguration as the first president of the United States, which was held last Sunday night in the old St. John's Chapel, Varick street, New York, under the auspices of the Washington Continental Guards. The organization, in the old Continental blue and buff uniform, was present, and occupied the front row of pews in the church. Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, G. A. R., was also present. The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Brown, made an address.

Some interesting figures of the sales of popular books are given in the London Telegraph. Of Hall Caine's "The Manxman" 50,000 copies have been sold so far in England; of Stanley J. Weyman's "Gentleman of France," 49,000; of S. R. Crockett's "The Raiders," 30,000, and of "The Siskit Minister," 20,000. Jack MacLaren's "Beside the

Bonny Briar Bush" has reached 40,000 copies, Edna Lyall's "Doreen," 39,000; Conan Doyle's "The Refugees," 22,000; "The Heavenly Twins," 47,000; "The Yellow Aster," 28,000; "The Story of an African Farm," 78,000. Twenty thousand copies of Drummond's "Ascent of Man" have been sold. Marie Corelli's "Barabbas" has reached the fifteenth edition and has been translated into French, German, Swedish, Hindustani, and Gujarati. "Dodo" is in its fourteenth edition, "Marcella" in its twelfth, and "Tribby" in its seventh three-volume edition. Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief" has had a very large sale, but the figures could not be obtained.

GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT. The wave of reform which is now being felt throughout the country is one of the best signs of the times. The need of reform in New York's politics was long felt, and the downfall of Tammany was a long time coming, but it got there at last. The successful reformatory work in New York has given an impetus to and encouraged similar efforts throughout the land.

The investigations which have been held in many places, in our city among the number, have cleared the air and tend to make it plain that the right track is the only safe track for public officials as well as other folks, and that there are strong and watchful forces that have the public welfare at heart, and require integrity and loyalty in the discharge of public duties, and demand the proper enforcement of the laws. Good government in cities is demanded. There is a strong and growing feeling in this direction that augurs well and is cause for congratulation. On this subject the Hartford Courant well remarks:

"Whatever may be the momentary successes of the petty cabals and of selfish traders—perhaps even by reason of these—the determination of the people to have good city governments is steadily and rapidly growing. Good government clubs and similar organizations have been started all over the country, and the people are really coming to appreciate the fact that it is as possible to combine in behalf of what is right as in behalf of schemes of personal advancement, for capturing public offices in private interests, for looting treasuries or for any other of the numerous perversions to which alleged self government is subjected through the indifference of all but the selfish.

A suggestion of how this good government movement has spread is represented in the outline of the coming meeting at Cleveland, Ohio. This is the first annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the third national conference for good city government. The annual address will be delivered by President James C. Carter of New York, and the year's work for municipal reform will be told by Secretary Woodruff of Philadelphia.

The convention will sit May 29, 30 and 31. During the conference sessions will be made as to the municipal condition of Albany, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Louisville, New Orleans, Omaha, Pittsburg and Allegheny, Portland, Or., San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D. C. If these are truly told may they also be fully reported, and would that Hartford, Connecticut, were in the list!

But the mere mention of the widely separated cities that are to be studied shows the extent of the interest in this vital subject and furnishes an idea of the way the yeast has already begun to work. And work it surely will! Apathy and indifference last so long that they are reckoned permanent, and then, of a sudden, they absolutely disappear and with them away goes those who have thrived by them."

PATRIOTIC.

All patriotic United States men will hail with joy the time when our ocean commerce takes "a boom." Those were proud days for Uncle Sam when our national commerce flourished and when the stars and stripes of American merchantmen were to be seen on every sea. For years our commerce has languished. Patriotic men have for years advocated governmental aid such as Great Britain freely bestows with such substantial and gratifying results. It is with pleasure, therefore, that observers note a change for the better in this line. A contemporary well says on the subject: "The day is approaching when the United States government will have four fine oceanic steamships reserved for its use in case of war, and the time is also near at hand when the government must pay for the rights which it has secured over those vessels. At present the number of large craft which are reserved for conversion into cruisers is but two. It is expected that the two new vessels, the St. Louis and St. Paul, will possess qualities far superior to those of the Paris and New York, and on that account their advent upon the ocean, associated as it will be with the knowledge that they are to form a part of the effective navy of the American nation, will attract widespread attention. But the chief point which concerns the American people in that connection at present is the means by which the new vessels, as also the old ones, owned by the International Navigation company are to be held for the use of the navy. It is hardly necessary to inform the

public that the agency through which they have been acquired is that of a mail subsidy contract. An agreement has been entered into by which a former contract relating to the New York and Paris having been cancelled, this fleet of four steamships begins, in October next, to make a trip a week between New York and Southampton. That implies the delivery of American mails in Europe at more frequent intervals than is now possible. The cost of conveniences of that sort is large, but it is scarcely reasonable and it would certainly be unsound public policy for the government to try to get along without some of these large steamships upon its effective naval list against the contingencies of war. Great Britain learned during the Russo-Turkish war that it was necessary at times to have on hand merchant vessels of this class. An emergency might arise at any time when a few of these vessels would come exceedingly handy to our government, and it is doubtful if the service required could be obtained for less money, at the present time.

ANTITOXINE.

One of the champion defenders of this use of antitoxine is Dr. Valentine Browne, the Health Officer of Yonkers, N. Y., who has contributed to The Medical Record an elaborate report concerning the use of diphtheria antitoxine in that city. The supply of the remedy was insufficient until the beginning of February, although a few cases were treated with the serum in November. During the two years immediately preceding 1893 the mortality from diphtheria in Yonkers was 50 per cent; in 1893 it was 47.38 per cent; in 1894 it was 34 per cent; the new remedy having been used to some extent during the last two months of that year. But in January of the present year the death rate fell to 16.66 per cent, and it was only 12 per cent in February and March. "It will be noticed," says Dr. Browne, "that a remarkable saving of human life has been accomplished in this little city through the use of antitoxine, not only by its curative effects, but also by its potency in protecting or immunizing children exposed to diphtheria." The report contains the medical history of forty cases attended by Dr. Browne, in only two of which there was a fatal termination.

Dr. Browne was at first not only sceptical but decidedly opposed to the use of the serum. He strengthens his present attitude in the case by saying: "At least twenty of the cases were of the class called malignant," and his experience during the last twenty years leads him to believe that "not less than fifteen of these twenty patients would have died in spite of the best known treatment employed prior to the use of antitoxine."

FASHION NOTES.

Mourning that is fanciful. Mourning gowns are occasionally seen that are made so elegantly that they no longer seem a garb of sorrow. Deeply crinkled mourning cape bears much resemblance to crepon, and a skirt of it lined with silk and setting out with fashionable stiffness seems calculated rather to rejoice the heart of the happy, than express the grief of the bereft. When you add a bodice of mourning moire with incrustation of dull jet and further elaborated with draped sleeves of crepe, the whole gown is calculated to at least alleviate



the sufferings of the most heart-stricken widow, to say nothing of attracting the sympathy of all male beholders. The costume of this sketch, while sufficiently elaborate to satisfy any reasonable taste, is not so highly wrought as to be open to adverse criticism on that account. It is made of black diagonal with its skirt bordered around the bottom with a bias fold of crepe and having an entire front breadth of the crepe. The bodice fastens at the side and has a deep crepe yoke and vest together with gathered frills over the shoulders and epaulettes of the same. The fulness of the front is pleated at the waist, but the back is plain. Collar, belt, and cuffs of the very full sleeves are also taken from crepe. Time was when the double skirt upon one belt was known, but now there is seen a double skirt upon one hem. Such a skirt is of black broadcloth over gray satin. The broadcloth is unbroken from hem to knee, where it is cut into points, that reach to the belt; one point in front, one on either side and two in back. The gray underskirt shows in points between. The black points are entirely free from the underskirt, falling back unless fastened in place to the edge of the belt. This fastening is accomplished by rich cut steel buttons which add not a little to the elegance of the whole. FLORETTE.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Domestic Manners of the Americans." By Mrs. Trollope. Two volumes. A work that has long been out of print, but that, when first published, more than sixty years ago, aroused the indignation of every American reader. The author resided in this country for three years and a half, most of the time being spent in Cincinnati, then a little town of some 25,000 inhabitants, lying on the extreme western border of our civilization. She wrote of things as she found them, and if she did not aught extenuate it is not probable that she set down aught in malice, although her strictures were received as unjust and insulting. There was much that was rude, ungenial and pretentious in the days of which she wrote, and she professed to describe only the daily aspects of ordinary life there are many repulsive pictures which we would be only too glad to believe are unfaithful and overwrought. Yet what she wrote of the uncleanly habit of expectation in public places would apply to the practice to-day, after all these years of growth in refinement. That she was willing to admire as well as to criticize is shown in many passages, and there is evidence of a kindly spirit, and a genuine admiration. This new edition has the same illustrations as the original edition, and very interesting and amusing most of these drawings are. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. For sale by E. P. Judd company.

"Hypnotism: How it is Done; Its Uses and Dangers." By James R. Cooke, M. D. The author's intent is to place the phenomena of hypnotism in a clear and intelligible light. Methods of producing and dispelling the hypnotic condition are described, and the effects of the hypnotic state upon the senses. The dangers of hypnotism, and its uses as a remedial agent, are fully treated, and the work closes with a brief historical sketch and a very extensive bibliography. The author quotes mainly from his own experience, and believing in its importance as a healing agent and a sociological factor, he has confined himself to its relation to medicine and to strengthen the broader view of it in its application to every day life. The Arena Publishing company, Boston. For sale by E. P. Judd company.

"Wild-Flower Sonnets." By Emily Shaw Forman. With illustrations by Abbott Graves. A charming little volume of pretty poetic fancies. In these graceful verses is recorded the progress of the year as shown by the unfolding of the wild flowers. Author and illustrator are evidently in sympathy with Nature, and with each other's work, while the publishers have done their part in making up a very dainty and attractive little book. Joseph Knight company, Boston. For sale by E. P. Judd company.

"The Blue Ribbon: What Thomas Edward Murphy has done for the promotion of personal temperance, with some account of the work of his father, Francis Murphy, and of his brother, William J. Murphy." By Arthur Reed Kimball. The history of the Blue Ribbon movement, Francis Murphy's first temperance temperance speech in Portland, in 1870, through the famous Murphy campaign of 1893. The book abounds in interest and the temperance worker will find in it an unending supply of inspiration and encouragement. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. For sale by E. P. Judd company.

"Uncle Sam's Church: His Creed, Bible and Hymn-Book." By John Bell Bouton, author of "Roundabout to Moscow," etc. A timely work that should be placed in the hands of every American citizen. Originally printed for private circulation, it received so much approval from eminent public men that the author was induced to give to the general public, who greeted it so kindly that a second edition was published a month after first. The writer believes that to meet the grave responsibilities and dangers that await us, the whole American people need a new baptism of patriotism. A national patriotic cult must be made to supply the place of an impossible state religion. To show how this can be done cheaply, easily, and quickly, in channels and by methods hitherto untried, is the object of the book. The thoughtful reader will wish, with the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, that its plan might at once be put in execution. "There cannot be too much patriotism." It must be implanted where it is not, fostered and stimulated where it has taken root, since it is the real defence and safeguard of our republic. The little book is very attractive in its make-up, and our national colors appear to advantage in the very appropriate binding. Lamson, Wolfe & Co., Boston. For sale by E. P. Judd company.

"Tribby, the Fairy of Argyll." By Charles Nodier, member of the French Academy. Translated and introduced by Nathan Haskell Dole. In 1520, or thereabouts, Charles Nodier made a journey from France to the Highlands of Scotland, and under the spell of fascination which the land of Scott and Burns experienced over him he wrote a story called "Tribby, ou Le Lutin d'Argyll." The subject was drawn from a note to one of Walter Scott's novels. Victor Hugo was delighted with the story and addressed to the author two fanciful stanzas on the subject. This fairy tale has always been considered a masterpiece of French, yet it has been almost unknown to English readers as it has only recently been translated, nearly seventy-three years since it was written. This fairy Tribby was a good and loving elf, who lightened the labors of a fisherman's wife, but who was banished by the priest and banished from the home he loved. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

"Tribby, the Fairy of Argyll." Translated from the French of Charles Nodier by Minna Caroline Smith of the Boston Transcript. Another edition of this charming story. The publishers have given it a very pretty and appropriate binding of Scotch plaid with binding stamp in silver. Lamson, Wolfe & company, Boston. For sale by E. P. Judd company.

Our Export of Millionaire Girls.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer sums up the quantity of money which American heiresses who have married European or titled husbands have carried out of the United States, and finds it to amount to fully \$200,000,000. It cannot be denied that this is an exportation of capital for which it is hard to see that the United States gets any return whatever. Their are no European heiresses marrying poor young American scions of noble families for their titles. Here is where our shrewd forefathers were not quite so shrewd as their cousins whom they left behind in the effects monarchies of Europe. The Europeans in their title system have a magnet which is capable of drawing not only wealth, but beauty, grace, wit, learning, and the accomplishments of every sort from us, in return for which the only magnets we can offer capable of drawing population in any great degree are our public lands, our high protective tariff and the facilities afforded by our machine politics for people who do not care to work to serve on the police or run for office.

In times when we had work and wages more than we had men to take, and immigrants were pouring in at the rate of 750,000 per annum, it was customary to estimate these immigrants as adding \$1,000 each to the wealth of the nation. On this basis we should be gaining threefold as much in one year on our import of penniless laborers as we should lose in half a century on our export of heiresses marrying titles. But, now that our country is growing permanently poor and more emigrants from the labor classes are going than immigrants are coming, may it not be well for us to put a tax on these outgoing heiresses on the ground that these are part of the national resources and we must "husband our resources?" But as there is no ill without some good, we may get some consolation from the fact that it is better to export heiresses than to import the owners of the empty titles they marry. It may also act as a sort of natural selection by eliminating the weakest of our wealthy women and to strengthen the stock from which the real aristocracy of culture and character is to come—New York Press.

INCONCEIVABLE.

"Henpeck more than shows his years." "Yes; he has to carry part of his wife's. She still sticks to thirty."—Puck.

"John, dear, we must take up some kind of reform this year. Now, if I take up dress reform, what will you take?"—"Chloroform."—Life.

Miss Chatterly—"Don't you think Algy has a horrid large mouth?" Hahn—"Well, it just fits the handle of his cane."—Philadelphia Times.

Wife (at breakfast): I didn't hear you when you came in last night. Husband—"I guess that's the reason I didn't you."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Your three daughters are married. Did they marry happily?" "Two are married happily and one is divorced happily."—New York Press.

Mother—Jack, are you still head of your class? Jack—No, ma; some one had a better head than I, and he is there now.—Harper's Young People.

"Say, Jack, what is the capital of Switzerland? Jack (who has just returned from abroad)—Why, the money they get from travelers of course.—Boston Bulletin.



"THE MEETING OF THE WATERS." (With apologies to Lucretius.)

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"What drove Banker to the wall so suddenly? I thought he was as solid as a rock." "He was until they changed books at the school which his children attend."—Truth.

Judge—And you are accused of throwing a mug of beer at the plaintiff. Defendant—Anybody who knows me will tell you that that is inconceivable."—Fliegende Blatter.

Wife (to unhappy husband)—I wouldn't worry, John; it doesn't do any good to borrow trouble. Husband—Borrow trouble? Great Caesar, my dear, I ain't borrowing trouble; I've got it to lend.—Colorado Sun.

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and manufacturers are about on the verge of suicide. Too many and every other day it rains. For Ladies, Misses and Children—the handsomest garments made at about the cost of making! From \$5 to \$8 a garment less than elsewhere—that is our record for the past week.

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