# FOREMAN CHARLES ROLFE.

## Superintendent of One of the Biggest Composing Rooms in America.

Up in the top story of the Globe building, where the typesetting and other machines do everything but talk, says the Boston Globe, there is a pleasant-faced, clear skinned, light complexioned man of 52, who has been with the Globe ever since the birthday of that great paper. He is the night foreman of the composing room, and looks fully 15 years younger than he really is. His name is Mr. Charles Rolfe.

Nervous headaches that well nigh drove him to distraction first introduced him to Paine's celery compound. That was five years ago, and until that time he was one of the most pronounced opponents of prepared remedies to be found in the city.

Just how Paine's celery compound was first brought to his attention he does not remember, but it has done him so much good that the compound has no more enthusiastic champion living. He is as happy as any one in the enjoyment of good health could be, and for that happiness he gives full credit to Paine's celery compound. Read what he has to say about the medicine:

"I am always ready to recommend Paine's celery compound when I hear of a case similar to my own. Some five years ago I was suffering from headaches which were sometimes so severe during working hours of the night that I would clasp my hands over my head to 'hold the top on,' the pain being excruciating. These attacks would occur sometimes as often as three times a week. Sleep was out of the question, the pillow seeming but a block of wood.

"Just at the time I was suffering most I bought a bottle of Paine's celery compound, began at once to take it, and before a week had passed the headaches began to disappear. I felt almost a new man before the bottle was empty. I purchased more, and for two years kept it in the house for use whenever I felt a return of the old pains. It never failed in giving me relief. The other members of my family also began to take it—my wife for a feeling of general weakness, she being at that time much 'run down' and never feeling well enough to perform the work of the home. Within a week she was, as she expressed it, 'as well as ever in her life,' and similar reports came from all our friends to whom we had recommended it.

"I feel confident that in nervous headaches and a 'run down' system the compound will be beneficial every time, if not a perfect cure.

"In some instances we have not only recommended it, but furnished it to very aged friends, and the effect of one bottle has seemed marvelous, one particular old friend of mine telling me that before one bottle had been used he 'felt at least ten years younger, and certainly had not felt as good for 10 years.'

"During the last five years I have used a great many bottles of the compound—that is, in my home. I am positive that it is a sure cure for nervous headaches and a broken-down feeling, especially in the case of elderly persons.

"There is one case in particular I call to mind, in which Paine's celery compound asserted its good qualities. We had a young married lady friend, who was nursing her four-months-old child, and found that she could not perform her household duties on account of the weak condition she seemed always to be in. On the recommendation of my wife and myself she took one bottle of the compound, and before two weeks had passed was able to do her own washing even, in addition to housework. About three bottles were used. I have yet to hear from any friend to whom I recommended it other than the most favorable results."

### HABITS OF CRIMINALS.

**Seldom Changed When Fugitives From Justice—The Defaulter Who Was Caught Because He Couldn't Help Attending Sunday School—A Famous Austrian Police Case.**

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

One unfamiliar with the peculiarities of criminal life might suppose that the criminal who is endeavoring to evade pursuit would make such a change in his habits as to throw his pursuers off the track; that the frequenters of saloons and low resorts would change his mode of life and keep from such places; that the habitue of gambling houses and race tracks would find other forms of amusement. Of course, it occasionally happens a fugitive criminal is able to change his habits and form new associations, but such cases are very rare; indeed, quite exceptional. So well uncontain particulars of their habits, on the supposition that they are less likely to alerstood is the inability of the average man to fall into new grooves that the descriptions of criminals telegraphed from the scenes of their crimes to points to which they may have fled, generally contain particulars of their, on the supposition that they arel ess likely to alter these than to change their personal appearance. Not many months have elapsed since a criminal fled from an eastern city and disappeared. For a long time his place of concealment remained unknown, but he had been a frequenter of race tracks, and all over the United States keen eyes watched the loungers who hang about such places. The patience of the watchers was finally rewarded; habit proved too strong, and after the lapse of some months the fugitive, overcome by the old passion for "playing the races," ventured on a race-track and was promptly apprehended.

Quite as remarkable a case as this was noted as occurring in this country in the 40s. About 1842 a Sunday-school superintendent in New York, a man of middle age and highly respected in the circle in which he moved, proved to be a defaulter for a considerable sum. He disappeared from New York, leaving his family, and for several years nothing was heard of him. What property he had was seized by his creditors, and as the detective service of the country at that time had no organization worth mentioning, no protracted effort was made to pursue and apprehend him. Two or three years later one of his creditors visited Cincinnati on business, and being a church member, called in at the nearest church on Sunday morning. Sunday school was in progress, and to his amazement he recognized in one of the leading teachers his old friend, the defaulter. The latter saw him, too, but when spoken to, denied being the man in question and refused to answer the name by which he was addressed. The angry creditor went early the next morning to the police, but when search was made for the defaulter he was gone. A year or two later he was seen and recognized, also in a Sunday school in the city of New Orleans, and again, though no attempt was made on this occasion to apprehend him, he fled. The California gold discovery came, and thousands from every civilized country sought the land of promise. In 1851 a young New York man, who, like others, had gone to California to seek his fortune, was passing through a street of San Francisco, when he heard the sound of a familiar hymn. Turning aside he entered the building whence came the music, and, to his astonishment there was the New York defaulter, who had established a flourishing mission school, and was in his old business of superintendent.

To a professional criminal it would seem as though all places should be alike, for, from the nature of the case he could not long abide with any one, being frequently compelled to change his residence, and that, too, on very short notice. Homesickness, to a criminal, would, therefore, be a most unpleasant ailment, and not unpleasant only, but exceedingly dangerous, since it might impel him to revisit places where there was a strong probability of his detection and apprehension. There is a very singular tendency among criminals, particularly among murderers, to return to the place where the crime was committed. Why they should do so is one of the mysteries of human nature and action. It would seem as though, after having effected a successful escape from the neighborhood of their crimes they would have every possible incentive to keep away. A great crime is sure to fix itself on the minds of all in any way connected with it as one of the most prominent events of their lives, and every incident connected with it is indelibly fastened on their memories. The face of the murderer, particularly, when once seen, is remembered as vividly as that of the murdered man, and neither is ever forgotten. One of the most remarkable things about the human memory is its power of calling up old associations by the aid of a single view, yet in spite of the fact that they cannot help knowing that the danger of recognition and consequent detention is imminent, almost amounting to a moral certainty, murderers cannot keep away but return to the scenes of their crimes, as though impelled by a morbid desire to see again places that for them had a significance so terrible. The same curious phenomenon was noticed even in ancient times, and the Greeks, in attempting an explanation of it, said that murderers were driven by the furies back to the scene of the crime, there to meet the deserved punishment.

There was something more than sentiment in that Roman law which condemned a murderer to suffer death as near as possible to the place where the murder was committed; such a punishment was an object lesson in retributive justice that could not be forgoten by those who beheld it The same usage has obtained in more than one modern country, and thereby hangs many a tale of fearful import. One of the most striking illustrations of retributive justice overtaking a criminal from his morbid desire to revisit the scene of his crime, took place a number of years ago in Austrian Tyrol. In the year 1848 there occurred, in a small village, almost on the line between Tyrol and Stevermarck, an atrocious murder of an entire family, comprising the father, mother, three children, and one other person. The object of the crime was undoubtedly robbery, as the head of the family, a day or two before, was known to have had in his house a considerable sum of money which could not be found by the police after the crime was committed. Suspicion was fastened to a young fellow in the neighborhood, who disappeared about the time of the murder, but as nothing was certainly known against him, and the whole country was in a state of confusion from the revolution in progress, his disappearance did not attract the attention that another time it might have done, and in the excitement of political agitation and armed rebellion, the murder made a comparatively small sensation.

Twenty-six years later, or in 1874, there appeared in the village an American tourist party, consisting of an apparently wealthy gentleman, his wife and family. The gentleman was middle-aged and evidently of German birth, for he spoke the language of the country with fluency and displayed a marked familiarity with its local geography, history, manners and customs. The party stayed at the local inn and inspected the neighborhood with manifest curiosity. A day or two after their arrival the gentleman who gave the name of Stein, was seen close to the cottage where the murder was committed, explaining something to his wife and family that evidently interested them very much. One of the guides, who understood a little English, gathered from the conversation that Stein was telling them about the terrible murders that had been committed there years before, and ventured a correction of Stein's statement. "There were only five killed," said the guide. "Oh, no," rejoined Stein, "there were six; the other body was that of the hired woman who slept in the garret. Her body was found there wrapped up in the bedclothes." Not wishing to seem impolite to his employers, the guide did not persist, but piqued at the contradiction, he narrated the incident and repeated the conversation that night in a wine room.

It happened that in the party there was the son of the magistrate who, twenty-six years before, had made the investigation of the case, and on returning home this man spoke of the matter to his father. Interest was thus roused in the old man, and, apparently without suspicion, he called round at the inn the next morning, impelled only by the curiosity to see the American gentleman who knew so much about the murder a generation before. He seated himself in the wine room, and a few moments later the American gentleman passed through. In an instant the magistrate recognized in him the youth who had disappeared in 1848 at the time of the murder. Like an inspiration the truth flashed upon him, and, stepping out into the street, he beckoned to the village officer and followed the stranger. The latter was walking unsuspiciously along, when the magistrate, coming up behind, sudden-familiar name caught the strangers ear familiar name caught the stranger's ear, familiar name caught the strangers ear, he turned, and in an instant turned pale as death. He was given into custody, and a little investigation brought out the facts. The wealthy Stein was none other than the idle Bauermann, who had committed the murders, stolen the money, and fled to America. He entered into business, prospered, became wealthy, and twenty-six years after the crime could not resist the temptation to return to the place where it had been committed, there to betray himself by too intimate a familiarity with its details. He was convicted and hanged, making a full confession before his execution.

### NORTH HAVEN.

July 8.—There were eleven candidates for admission to the Congregational church on Sunday and ten were present. One, Charles Desmond, was sick at home. Rev. Mr. Reynolds offered prayer. There were eight baptisms and the scene was very impressive. Rev. Mr. Lathrop noticed the death of three members of the church since the last communion service.

"The Application of the Ten Commandments to Our Daily Life" was the subject of the evening service in the lecture room and the exercises were fully as interesting as those of last Sunday evening and well calculated to do as much good. Why does not the same enthusiastic individual write it up for the Leader or Register, or the Hartford or New York papers?

Commencing to-morrow, Tuesday, the Bradley library will not be open in the afternoon until the first of September. It will be open on Tuesday and Saturday evenings through the summer the same as before.

The Ladies' Benevolent society meets in the Center chapel on Thursday afternoon.

No church prayer meeting during July and August.

S. F. Linsley, district deputy of the State council, A. O. U. W., installed the officers of Quinnipiac council of North Haven last week on Monday evening, visited Eli Whitney council of Centerville on Tuesday evening and this evening will install officers for Putnam council, Wallingford.

The vested choir of St. John's church wore their uniform for the first time at the funeral of Mr. I. L. Stiles last Thursday and for the first Sunday service yesterday morning. In the evening several young people from the Congregational church attended service there.

Rev. Mr. Lathrop and Mrs. Lathrop will start on Wednesday for Boston to attend the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on July 10-15. They expect to be absent about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rice and daughter Helen and Mrs. M. D. Marks and Harold Bassett, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Marks in Bellayre, N. Y.

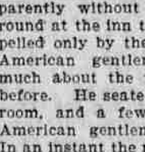
REUNION OF THE HYDE FAMILY IN NORTH HAVEN.

On July 5 there will be a gathering of thirty-two members of the Hyde family at the home of Mrs. Martha White Hyde, the widow of Rev. William A. Hyde.

Mrs. Hyde is eighty years old. Six of her children are living, and all were present, eleven of the second generation, eighteen of the third and two of the fourth, made up the number.

The entire family numbers forty-four living members, but it was impossible for all to gather on this occasion.

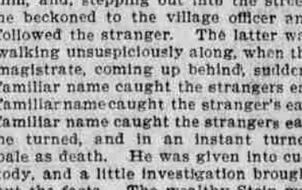
Three families live in North Haven, one in Westville, two in Brooklyn, N. Y., one in St. Louis and one in Japan.

"Dandy old sprinkler, isn't it." Repair your hose in a sensible and easy way with

**HUDSON'S HOSE MENDER**

One minute of time, one twist of the wrist, and the leak or break is mended.




Ask your dealer for a box of HUDSON'S HOSE MENDERS, consisting of 6 tubes, 20 bands, and 1 pair pliers, or postpaid 75c. Extra parts sold separately. Give inside diameter of hose.

C. E. HUDSON & CO., Leominster, Mass.



# Narcoti-Cure

**CURES THE TOBACCO HABIT IN 4 TO 10 DYAS OR MONEY REFUNDED.**

Use All the Tobacco You Want Till Your "Craving" is Gone.

NARCOTI-CURE is the only remedy in the world that acts directly on the nerves and drives the nicotine from the system in from four to ten days. It leaves the patient in better health than before taking, and is warranted free from any injurious ingredients.

NARCOTI-CURE is popular because it allows the patient to use all the tobacco he wants while under treatment, or until the "craving" and "hankering" are gone. It is then no sacrifice to throw away tobacco forever.

NARCOTI-CURE is sold at the uniform price of $5.00 a bottle and one bottle cures.

Money refunded if a cure is not effected when taken according to directions.

PROF. W. N. WAITE,
Of Amherst, Mass., Chewed Tobacco for 46 Years, and Was Cured by Narcoti-Cure.

AMHERST, Mass., February 8, 1895.

THE NARCOTI CHEMICAL CO.,
Springfield, Mass.,

Gentlemen—Replying to yours of the 1st, would say that I have used tobacco for 46 years, and of late have consumed a 10-cent plug a day, besides smoking considerably. I commenced to use tobacco when I was only 11 years old, and have never been able to give up the habit until I took NARCOTI-CURE, although I have tried other so-called remedies without effect. After using your remedy four days, all "hankering" for chewing disappeared, and in four days more smoking became unpleasant. I have no further desire for the weed, and experienced no bad effects whatever. I am gaining in flesh, and feel better than I have for a long time. To all who wish to be free from the Tobacco habit I would say, use NARCOTI-CURE.

Yours truly, W. N. WAITE.

If your druggist is unable to give you full particulars about NARCOTI-CURE, send to us for Book of Particulars free, or send $5.00 for a bottle by mail.

The Narcoti Chemical Co.
Springfield, Mass.


## Financial.

**Bulls Were in Control and Scored Decided ly Higher Prices.**

New York, July 8.—The bulls were in control at the stock exchange to-day and some stocks scored decidedly higher prices. The factors at work wer ethe advances in wages as evidenced by the increase of 10 per cent. granted by the Pullman Palace Car company and announced yesterday; the excellent outlook for the growing crops as testified to by the presidents of the leading western roads and the successful placing of $5,000,000 loan in London by a Pennsylvania company at 3½ per cent. This rate is an unusually low one for a railroad corporation and called attention once more to Mr. Morgan's interview given out after his retun from Europe that a good demand prevailed abroad for first class American securities.

Another thing that made the work of advancing prices comparatively easy was the belief that the powerful banking interests were engaged in settling the anthracite coal trade troubles. The story was that the Reading would be taken hold of shortly and brought into line with the big companies. The coming meeting of the sales agents is expected to throw some light on this vexed question.

At one time prices showed an advance of ¾ to 4 per cent., New England leading, with sales up to 55½. As usual the report was circulated that the company had passed under the control of parties interested with the New York, New Haven and Hartford. While it is believed that this is correct it is impossible to obtain any confirmation of the report. It has been understood for a long time that the control of the stock is held by J. Pierpont Morgan and William D. Rockefeller, and the revival of the report excites but little interest except perhaps in bear circles. The grangers, the southwesterns, Southern Railway, and Louisville and Nashville were also strong.

In the industrials Chicago Gas rose to 60, dropped to 58⅝, and rallied to 59¾@59. Nearly 25,000 shares of the stock changed hands and the bulk of the buying was for the short account. As yet no official statement of the policy of the company in the matter of dividends has been given out. Sugar first rose 1⅛ to 114, but the rise brought out offerings of long stock and a decline to 112¼@112½ ensued. General Electric and Distilling and Cattle Feeding were firm and Leather weak. Rubber was neglected.

In the closing hour the market was firm except for Sugar and Chicago Gas. Net changes show advances of ¼ to 3¾ per cent., New England leading. Sugar, Chicago Gas and Leather lost ⅜@1⅛ per cent. Canadian Pacific gained 2½ per cent.

Bonds were strong. The sales were $1,929,000.

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. | 113½ | 113¾ |
| American Tobacco Co., pfd. | 113 | 115¼ |
| American Cotton Oil Co. | 27 | 27½ |
| American Cotton Oil Co., pfd. | 74¼ | 74½ |
| American Sugar Refining Co. | 112⅛ | 112⅝ |
| Am. Sugar Refining Co. pfd. | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe | 9¼ | 9⅜ |
| Baltimore and Ohio | 62¾ | 64 |
| Bay State Gas | 16 | 20 |
| Canada Southern | 53¾ | 54¼ |
| Central of New Jersey | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Voting Cts. | 22½ | 22⅝ |
| Chicago & East Illinois pfd. | 99½ | 100½ |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 86⅛ | 86⅜ |
| Chicago Gas Co. | 58⅝ | 59 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 68⅞ | 69½ |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd. | 122 | 123¼ |
| Chicago Rock Island & Pacific | 72¼ | 72⅝ |
| Chicago, St. P., M. & Omaha | 40¾ | 41 |
| Cleveland, C. & C. St. Louis | 46 | 46¼ |
| Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| Consolidated Gas | 143 | 144¼ |
| Delaware & Hudson Canal | 131 | 131½ |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 162¼ | 163¼ |
| Denver & Rio Grande pfd. | 47½ | 48 |
| Dis. & Cattle Feeding Co. | 22¾ | 23 |
| General Electric Co. | 37¼ | 37⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 99 | 100 |
| Lakeshore & Michigan So. | 146½ | 147¼ |
| Lake Erie & Western | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| Lake Erie and Western pfd. | 83¼ | 83½ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 58⅝ | 59 |
| Louisville & New Albany | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| Louisville & New Albany pfd. | 27 | 28 |
| Laclede Gas | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 18¼ | 18¾ |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd. | 38½ | 38¾ |
| Manhattan Elevated | 113 | 113¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 32¼ | 32¾ |
| New York & New Haven | — | 212 |
| New York and New England | 54⅛ | 55⅛ |
| New York Central & Hudson | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis | 16 | 17 |
| N. Y., Lake Erie & Western | 10¼ | 10½ |
| N. Y., Lake Erie & Western pfd. | 22¼ | — |
| N. Y., Ontario & Western | 17¾ | 17⅞ |
| Norfolk & Western old | 13½ | 14¼ |
| North American Co. | 5⅝ | 6 |
| Northern Pacific | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Northern Pacific pfd. | 17½ | 17¾ |
| National Lead Co. | 34⅞ | 35 |
| National Lead Co. pfd. | 90¼ | 90⅝ |
| Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | 30 | 30½ |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| Phila. & Reading Voting Cts. | 19¾ | 19⅞ |
| Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis | 19 | 20 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co. | 173 | 175 |
| Southern Railway | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| Southern Railway pfd. | 43¼ | 43¾ |
| Sug. and West. pfd. | 29½ | 30 |
| Silver Bullion Cert's | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 39½ | 39¾ |
| Texas & Pacific | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| Tol., Ann Arbor & North Mich. | 2 | 2¼ |
| Union Pacific | 13 | 13½ |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 5 | 6 |
| Wabash | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| Wabash pfd. | 19¾ | 20 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 91¾ | 92 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 17½ | 17¾ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd. | 53⅝ | 54½ |
| Wisconsin Central | 5¾ | 6 |
| Adams Express | 148 | 150 |
| American Express | 113 | 115 |
| United States Express | 41 | 43 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 107 | 110 |
| U. S. Rubber | 41½ | 41¾ |
| U. S. Rubber pfd. | 93 | 93¾ |
| U. S. Cordage Co. | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| U. S. Cordage Co., pfd. | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Leather Co. | 18¾ | 19 |
| Leather Co. pfd. | 92⅝ | 93 |

*Ex-dividend.

**Government Bonds.**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4s, reg. | 112 | 112¼ |
| 4s, coup. | 112¼ | 113 |
| 4's reg., new | 124 | 124½ |
| 4's coupon, new | 124 | 124½ |
| New 4s, reg. 1907 | 110½ | 110¾ |
| New 4s coup., 1907 | 110½ | 110¾ |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | 100 | — |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 101 | — |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 103 | — |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 105 | — |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 108 | — |

**Chicago Market, July 8, 1895.**

| | May. | July. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | — | .66⅝ | .67⅝ |
| Corn | — | .42 | .43¾ |
| Oats | — | .23¾ | .23⅞ |
| Pork | — | 11.85 | 12.00 |
| Lard | — | 6.40 | 6.52 |
| Ribs | — | 6.22 | 6.35 |
| New York Wheat | — | .70⅝ | .71⅝ |
| New York Corn | — | .46⅛ | .47⅛ |

**New York Cotton Exchange.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| July | 6.97 | 6.98 |
| August | 6.98 | 6.99 |
| September | 7.01 | 7.04 |
| October | 7.08 | 7.09 |
| November | 7.10 | 7.11 |
| December | 7.15 | 7.16 |
| January | 7.20 | 7.21 |
| February | 7.25 | 7.27 |
| March | 7.30 | 7.32 |

Total sales, 95,500 bales. Steady.


**Prince & Whitely,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Broadway, New York,
AND
15 Center Street, New Haven.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
C. B. BOLMER,
Manager New Haven Branch.
All Classes of Railway Stocks and Bonds also Grain, Provisions and Cotton, Bought and Sold on Commission.
Connected by Private Wire with New York, Boston and Chicago.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

"AUDIT IN TIME."
F. W. SHILLITTO.
PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT,
NEW HAVEN.

THE
National Tradesmen's Bank,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
Draws Bills of Exchange
ON
Alliance Bank (Limited), London,
Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin,
Union Bank of Scotland,
Credit Lyonnais, Paris,
And on all the Principal Cities of Europe.
Issues Circular Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
GEO. A. BUTLER, President.
WM. T. FIELDS, Cashier.

DEFY BURGLARY, FIRE, FORGERIES,
BY HIRING A SAFE IN THE VAULT OF
Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.
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,
72 CHURCH, COR. CENTER STREET.
Coupon rooms for convenience of patrons
All persons interested are cordially invited to inspect the company's premises. Open from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.
THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, President.
OLIVER S. WHITE, Vice President.
CHAS. H. TROWBRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.

Town of New Britain,
CONN.,
4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Town of Greenwich,
CONN.,
4 Per Cent. Bonds.
For sale by
M. B. NEWTON & CO.
86 ORANGE STREET.

Investment Securities.
8 shs New Haven Water Co.'s stock.
20 shs N. Y., N. H. & Hartford RR. stock.
20 shs U. S. Rubber Co.'s Pfd stock.
20 shs Swift & Co. stock.
$5,000 Swift & Co.'s 6 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 Lynn & Boston RR. 5 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 Winchester Ave. RR. 6 per cent. Deb.
$2,000 Ellensburgh Water Co.'s 6 per cent. bond.
For sale by
The Chas. W. Scranton Co.,
Investmen Brokers,
Hubinger Building, 840 Chapel street.

STOCKS AND BONDS.
50 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.'s stock.
50 shs U. S. Rubber Pfd.
50 shs Bridgeport Electric Light.
25 shs New Haven Water Co.
25 shs Swift & Co.
50 shs Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.
1,000 Swift & Co. bonds.
3,000 N. H. Steamboat Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Boston Electric Light Co. 5's.
5,000 So. N. E. Tel. Co. Deb. 5's.
5,000 Town of Greenwich 4's.
5,000 Winchester Ave. 6 per cent. Debs.
5,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Debs.
FOR SALE BY
H. C. WARREN & CO.,
Bankers, 108 Orange street, New Haven.

Stocks and Bonds For Sale.
80 shs New Haven Water Co.
50 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
40 shs United New Jersey RR. & Canal Co.
40 shs Peck Stow & Wilcox Company.
25 shs Boston Electric Light Co.
200 shs Portland Electric Light Co.
25 shs Old Colony R. R.
25 shs Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs Beech Creek R. R.
20 shs Swift & Co.
$5,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. debenture 4's.
Waterbury Traction Co. 1st mtg. gold 5 per cent. bonds due 1923. Special circular on application.
KIMBERLY, ROOT & DAY,
133 ORANGE STREET.


## Entertainments.


YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.
PILOTY'S GREAT PAINTING.
"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS,"
Now on exhibition from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents.
Season Ticket, 50 cents. jy2 TuThSa tf


## Excursions.


EXCURSION SEASON - - - 1895.
The Steamer Margaret
OF the Plant Steamship Line, John Fitzgerald, master, on and after July 1, 1895, and until further notice, will observe the following schedule. Leave
New Haven (Belle Dock) 9:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
Arrive Pico Park 10:25 a.m and 2:50 p.m.
" Branford Point 10:35 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.
" Pawson Park 10:40 a.m. and 3:10 p.m.
Returning, leave
Pico Park for N. Haven 11:40 a.m. and 5:35 p.m.
Branford Pt. " " 11:50 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Pawson Park " " 12:00 noon " 6:00 p.m.
Sunday time from N. Haven 10:30 a.m., 2 p.m.
A sail will be extended around and through Thimble Islands after leaving the above points on the down trips. Pico Park this season will be run by Mr. Henry Clark as Picnic and Excursion Grounds. Special Rates to Sunday Schools and Societies. The steamer can be chartered for moonlight excursions. For dates and other information apply to
je27 E. H. MARTIN, M'gr, 1 Benedict Bdg.

GLEN ISLAND
Finest Day Resort on Long Island Sound.
THE STEAMER
John H. Starin,
CAPTAIN McALLISTER,
Will commence her regular trips to this beautiful island
THURSDAY, JULY 4TH,
continuing
Every Tuesday and Thursday
During the season. Leaving New Haven from foot of Brown street at 8:30 a. m. sharp, and Glen Island at 4 p. m.; giving one-half hour longer on the island than previous seasons. The attractions at the Island are well known, but we will mention those Superior Dinners, Glen Island Clambakes, Little Germany, Boating, Bathing, Daily Concerts at the Grand Pavilion, and other attractions that go to make up a first-class summer resort.
Fare, round trip, 75c; children between ages of 5 and 12, 40c; one way, 50c. Special rates to parties of 100 or over. Music for dancing on boat. No liquors allowed on boat, which is a sufficient guarantee that ladies and children need not fear molestation.
C. H. FISHER, Agent.
Take Chapel st. car to Brewery st. je28

A VACATION TRIP
—TO—
DENVER
—VIA—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Special party from BOSTON, PORTLAND and SPRINGFIELD, to attend the meeting of
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White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Kansas City, Pueblo and Colorado Springs.
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Also runs daily vestibuled trains from
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Over the finest railroad in the West, and through the most interesting portion of the country.
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For rates, illustrated books and itinerary of special party call on or address,
S. W. MANNING,
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## Summer Resorts.


SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE MORTON HOUSE,
NIANTIC, Conn., having been thoroughly renovated and refitted throughout, is open for the season of 1895, under the management of a first-class hotel man. Located half-way between New York and Boston, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Shore Line, there can be no better resort to spend the summer. Good boating, fishing, surf and still-water bathing; table unexcelled; finest vegetables, eggs, butter, milk, cream, etc., fresh daily from Morton House farm. Rooms large and airy, lighted by gas; heated by steam. Terms reasonable. Rooms should be engaged early. For circulars address MORTON HOUSE,
jy6 eod6t Niantic, Conn

CURNEN'S
CAFE and RESTAURANT.
SHORE DINNERS A SPECIALTY.
Best quality of Edibles, Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
Railroad Grove, Savin Rock.
jy6 2m MICHAEL CURNEN, Prop'r.

SPRING HOUSE,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—As perfectly recuperative as life on shipboard. Pioneer hotel on island; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily. Owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the island). Refer to Dr. Wm. H. Hall, 129 East 54th street, New York.
je19 30t B. B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

FENWICK HALL,
Saybrook Point, Conn.
Delightfully Situated on Long Island Sound,
At the mouth of the Connecticut river.
OPEN JUNE 27th. Rates $17.50 per week and upwards.
je15 1m A. NUTTER, Manager.

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Bankers and Brokers.
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I have an exceptionally good opportunity for a gentleman desiring to associate himself with an established manufacturing company. From $7,000 to $10,000 would be required.
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