

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN. THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 15 CENTS A WEEK, 10 CENTS A MONTH, \$3 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$24 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

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

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO., OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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

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 In all cases the name of the writer will be retained, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is said that John Wanamaker's profits from his big Philadelphia store reached the enormous sum of \$4,000,000 last year.

What next? Bicycles are said to have seriously affected the sale of pianos in England. The reason given is that when a girl is asked to choose between the two for a present she invariably selects the wheel.

As a result of the demand for platinum in electrical industries the Russian mines are now exporting about 7,200 pounds a year. The mines in the Ural district of Perm were actively worked as long as Russia coined platinum as money, but when the coinage was discontinued the price of platinum fell, the mines were closed and were not opened again until recently.

A sign of the decentralizing tendency in the French educational system is the recent establishing at Lille of a scientific institute, comprising laboratories for physics, chemistry and natural science, at a cost of \$350,000. The money was contributed by the municipal council and the Lille academie, aided by gifts from private citizens. The town of Lille has guaranteed to it a grant of \$4,000 a year for twenty years, to be used to advance higher education.

An interesting exhibit to be sent to the Atlanta exposition by the women of Cobb county, Georgia, is the celebrated "battle-scarred cabin" from the battlefield of the Kenesaw Mountain. It is a plain log cabin about twenty feet square, and was situated just behind the Confederate breastworks. It offered a good mark for some of Sherman's batteries, and was bored in every part with shells and peppered with bullets, but did not take fire. There are over thirty clean holes through its walls, made by Federal shells, and many hundreds of bullets are buried in the logs. The cabin is to be taken down and rebuilt in the exposition grounds.

Judge Goff's decision that cigarettes may be sold in West Virginia in the original packages, and that a heavy license tax upon such sale is an interference with interstate commerce and therefore illegal, is thought to be applicable to several other license taxes levied in other States. In North Carolina a license tax of \$250 a year is imposed on the sale of pianos, and in other States general trade licenses are levied for the privilege of trading in numerous kinds of articles. The State auditor of North Carolina has intimated that the piano-selling license of his State is really a tax on goods brought into the State and sold in original packages, and therefore void under the Goff decision.

What can happen is illustrated by the fact that during a storm the other night John Brelg, a signal tower man on the Brooklyn elevated railroad, was rendered unconscious by the effects of lightning. The engineer of a downtown train, passing the station at Adams street and Myrtle avenue, noticed that the signal to proceed was not set, stopped his engine on the supposition that an accident had occurred. Other trains became stalled, the platforms filled up with waiting passengers, until, finally, an employee of the road went to the signal tower, where they found Brelg, who was in charge of the post, unconscious from shock, caused by lightning. And if two men had been there both might have been knocked out.

Although the eight-hours' working day is still clamored for in France, it appears from the report of the Labor commission that the ten-hours' day for children under sixteen prescribed by the law of November, 1892, has proved impracticable. Although the bill extending the time to eleven hours has not been passed yet by the Chamber, the inspectors have been instructed to act upon it as if it were law, by prosecuting no cases of infringement in which the hours worked do not exceed eleven. There were in 1894 2,531 reports against factories employing children more than eleven hours, the result being that most of the large mills in

which adults had worked twelve hours, or even more, have reduced the hours for all in their employment to eleven. Some, however, have retained the longer hours for adults or have adopted the system of relays, which is condemned by the commissioners, and is prohibited by a bill before the Chamber. The enactment against night work for women and children has been accepted generally. Some factories have substituted male for female labor, and others have introduced double shifts, but 503 contraventions have been reported. As for the weekly day of rest, Sunday has been adopted almost universally, but a few Jewish factories have chosen Saturday. In 1893, the first year of the operation of the law, the inspectors mostly confined themselves to moral suasion, but in 1894 there were 704 prosecutions, of which 590 resulted in convictions.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. The progress of the New Woman is so rapid and her growth is so rank that it is not surprising that she is not yet in all respects just what her dear friends and admirers would like to have her be. When she has rebounded from her extremes and has settled down into her permanent condition and shape there is no doubt that she will be all that is pleasing and desirable. Until then she can only be looked at by the Old Man in wonder and in hope.

What the New Woman may yet be is indicated by something that has been and is going on in Eastport, Maine. An emancipated woman in that town regularly does a man's work on the wood-pile, handling the saw and the axe with all the skill of a French Canadian male expert. Many women can and do prepare their own kindling wood. If they didn't they wouldn't have any, for the Old Man is often above such trivial work as fixing wood so that it can be used to start a fire with. But this Eastport woman hardly and persistently tackles a woodpile and reduces it to its lowest terms in short order.

What an example for the New Woman does the Eastport woman present. She says nothing and saws wood. While it is a great pleasure to hear the New Woman talk it is possible that she would be even more glorious and victorious than she is if she would say less and saw more wood.

DOLLARS. The city of Cincinnati was authorized by law to issue its bonds to the amount of a certain number of "dollars" for the purpose of refunding street improvement bonds. It undertook upon this authority to issue bonds payable in gold dollars, and the court held that a "dollar" was the unit of value of money as enacted by the Congress of the United States, and at the time of the passage of the law in question, as well as at the present time, the dollar of the United States consisted of a legal tender currency dollar redeemable in gold or silver coin of the United States, and the gold coin and silver coin of the United States. Hence a bond payable in gold dollars would be a limitation on the statutory dollar, as excluding the use of the paper and silver dollars. As the bonds could be sold if they conformed to the statute and omitted the word "gold," the court held that this condition was not essential, and, not being essential, could not be implied. This conclusion was fortified by the fact that the legislature had in several cases authorized the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds payable in gold or lawful money, or in coin or lawful money. These statutes were held to indicate that when this option was not specifically granted it was intentionally withheld.

NOW FOR THE SOUTH POLE. Thoughtful people have sometimes wondered why there should be such a fuss about the North Pole and none about the South Pole. But every Pole must have its day and it is possible that the South Pole is about to become important. Practically nothing has been done about it since 1839, when Captain Wilkes, of the United States navy, skirted the shores of the Antarctic lands and announced the discovery of an Antarctic continent. Owing to the danger involved in passing among vast ice fields which fringed the unknown continent, we believe that he did not set foot on the mainland. But amid great difficulties in navigation, arising from the high southern latitude of his ships, he sailed along the great ice fields until convinced that they skirted a continent.

Now comes Mr. Borchgrevink, a Norwegian, and reports that he has seen the South Polar continent and stepped on it. He sailed south of Possession Island in a small steamer, and in 74 degrees latitude sighted a new promontory, which he named Cape Oscar. He then retreated a little way north to Cape Adair, where he made a landing. He probably was the first human being to go ashore in this region. The landing place was a sort of peninsula which formed a complete breakwater for the inner bay. Immense swarms of penguins were on the promontory. The party, after landing, collected specimens of the rock, and also found some signs of vegetation. Throughout the whole voyage the party had a comparatively high temperature, the minimum within the Antarctic circle being

25 degrees, and the minimum 46 degrees, while all through the ice pack it remained at 28 degrees. Mr. Borchgrevink made up his mind that a ship could winter safely at Cape Adair. He is ready to become the leader of a party to remain throughout the winter at Cape Adair. With the aid of dogs and sledges, he believes it possible to work to the South Magnetic Pole. His idea is that the continent extends over an area of 8,000,000 square miles, or twice the size of Europe, and he expects to find on it many specimens of animal life hitherto unknown in the southern hemisphere. Ho, then, for the South Pole! And may it be reached without such tragedies as have defeated the efforts of the seekers of the North Pole.

Among the lepers. Those at Molokai have many ways of occupying their time. [From Dunahoo's Magazine.] Here in this sea girt asylum of people afflicted with the most dreaded of known diseases, from which there is no escape but through the portals of death, is presented one of the noblest and brightest pictures of the glory of Christianity, with its marvels of self-sacrifice amid surroundings and under circumstances the most depressing. These poor victims, doomed to the ravages of a disease that completes its deadly work in an average of four or five years, the progress of which is marked with the most significant and destructive precision, can alone appreciate at its true worth the Christian heroism of those who are laboring among them, following in the footsteps of the venerated Dr. Damien and ready as he was to accept, if needs be, the burden of the disease itself in their behalf. And yet unhappiness does not chill the air of Molokai. Death has lost its terror by reason of its familiarity, and by the silver lining their faith has limned behind the cloud. The Hawaiians are naturally a light-hearted people, and even the shadow of leprosy cannot suppress for long their buoyant temperament.

In Molokai the lepers may be found engaged in pleasant pastimes, and among them one may hear the light and cheerful word of greeting and see the sunny smile. Horse racing, which is a favorite national sport, is indulged in frequently. Nor are these lepers (others) far from it. They work, while able, in the cultivation of the ground, and in other ways, and altogether lead a far pleasanter and more contented life than might be supposed. This improvement of their condition, as compared with what it was when Dr. Damien took up his residence on the island in 1873, has been chiefly brought about by his influence and the labors of his successors.



Let the bodice fit perfectly, a single box-pleat being applied front and back, that in the back fitting closely to the form, the front one loosened a little. Have a wide belt that fastens at the side with a big cut jet button, a corresponding button being on the other side, and a collar of the same design apparently fastening at each side under a big cut jet button, and let a pair of silk-lined tabs or straps finished with a point and jet button hang loosely from either side front of the belt. Corresponding tabs should hang from the collar to the bust line. Then let the sleeves be finished at the wrists with bands fastening under jet buttons. Such a dress will serve in any place. Added dressiness can come by setting four buttons down the front box-pleat. Wear a large black rough straw hat trimmed with a pair of knots of white mull and two upright knots of feathers, white gloves with black stitching and a white vell black-spotted and carry a plain white silk parasol. A really faultless rig for ordinary street wear will result. Mohair, by the way, is surprisingly cool and sheds dust as a duck's back sheds water.

The accompanying illustration presents another model for the employment of mohair, the godets of its skirt being especially adapted to this fabric because of their unusual depth. The bloused waist has jacket pieces of embroidered batiste let in at the side seams, and straps of the same extend across the shoulders in the back and front as far as the waist line, where they meet an embroidered belt. There are a great many acceptable models for this material and its present popularity is so great that the danger of going wrong is lessened. FLORETTE.

SHELLS. Customer—Give me a dozen fried oysters. Waiter—Sorry, sir, but we're all out of shell fish, excepting eggs—Crypt.

Wagsly—Does Bowser belong to your club? Wagsly—No, my club belongs to Bowser. He's chairman of the house committee.—Life.

"I've been working with a will all day," said a young lawyer to his wife, at the dinner table. "Did you succeed in bringing it?" queried she.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Dodge Didn't Work.—Tramp—Madam, I'm starvin'! Kin I get grass out here in the back yard? Mrs. Home-spun—Yes; but don't you stray over into that new pasture—we're going to cut that for hay.—Puck.

Those at Molokai have many ways of occupying their time. [From Dunahoo's Magazine.] Here in this sea girt asylum of people afflicted with the most dreaded of known diseases, from which there is no escape but through the portals of death, is presented one of the noblest and brightest pictures of the glory of Christianity, with its marvels of self-sacrifice amid surroundings and under circumstances the most depressing. These poor victims, doomed to the ravages of a disease that completes its deadly work in an average of four or five years, the progress of which is marked with the most significant and destructive precision, can alone appreciate at its true worth the Christian heroism of those who are laboring among them, following in the footsteps of the venerated Dr. Damien and ready as he was to accept, if needs be, the burden of the disease itself in their behalf. And yet unhappiness does not chill the air of Molokai. Death has lost its terror by reason of its familiarity, and by the silver lining their faith has limned behind the cloud. The Hawaiians are naturally a light-hearted people, and even the shadow of leprosy cannot suppress for long their buoyant temperament.

In Molokai the lepers may be found engaged in pleasant pastimes, and among them one may hear the light and cheerful word of greeting and see the sunny smile. Horse racing, which is a favorite national sport, is indulged in frequently. Nor are these lepers (others) far from it. They work, while able, in the cultivation of the ground, and in other ways, and altogether lead a far pleasanter and more contented life than might be supposed. This improvement of their condition, as compared with what it was when Dr. Damien took up his residence on the island in 1873, has been chiefly brought about by his influence and the labors of his successors.

Let the bodice fit perfectly, a single box-pleat being applied front and back, that in the back fitting closely to the form, the front one loosened a little. Have a wide belt that fastens at the side with a big cut jet button, a corresponding button being on the other side, and a collar of the same design apparently fastening at each side under a big cut jet button, and let a pair of silk-lined tabs or straps finished with a point and jet button hang loosely from either side front of the belt. Corresponding tabs should hang from the collar to the bust line. Then let the sleeves be finished at the wrists with bands fastening under jet buttons. Such a dress will serve in any place. Added dressiness can come by setting four buttons down the front box-pleat. Wear a large black rough straw hat trimmed with a pair of knots of white mull and two upright knots of feathers, white gloves with black stitching and a white vell black-spotted and carry a plain white silk parasol. A really faultless rig for ordinary street wear will result. Mohair, by the way, is surprisingly cool and sheds dust as a duck's back sheds water.

The accompanying illustration presents another model for the employment of mohair, the godets of its skirt being especially adapted to this fabric because of their unusual depth. The bloused waist has jacket pieces of embroidered batiste let in at the side seams, and straps of the same extend across the shoulders in the back and front as far as the waist line, where they meet an embroidered belt. There are a great many acceptable models for this material and its present popularity is so great that the danger of going wrong is lessened. FLORETTE.

SHELLS. Customer—Give me a dozen fried oysters. Waiter—Sorry, sir, but we're all out of shell fish, excepting eggs—Crypt.

Wagsly—Does Bowser belong to your club? Wagsly—No, my club belongs to Bowser. He's chairman of the house committee.—Life.

"I've been working with a will all day," said a young lawyer to his wife, at the dinner table. "Did you succeed in bringing it?" queried she.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Dodge Didn't Work.—Tramp—Madam, I'm starvin'! Kin I get grass out here in the back yard? Mrs. Home-spun—Yes; but don't you stray over into that new pasture—we're going to cut that for hay.—Puck.

Those at Molokai have many ways of occupying their time. [From Dunahoo's Magazine.] Here in this sea girt asylum of people afflicted with the most dreaded of known diseases, from which there is no escape but through the portals of death, is presented one of the noblest and brightest pictures of the glory of Christianity, with its marvels of self-sacrifice amid surroundings and under circumstances the most depressing. These poor victims, doomed to the ravages of a disease that completes its deadly work in an average of four or five years, the progress of which is marked with the most significant and destructive precision, can alone appreciate at its true worth the Christian heroism of those who are laboring among them, following in the footsteps of the venerated Dr. Damien and ready as he was to accept, if needs be, the burden of the disease itself in their behalf. And yet unhappiness does not chill the air of Molokai. Death has lost its terror by reason of its familiarity, and by the silver lining their faith has limned behind the cloud. The Hawaiians are naturally a light-hearted people, and even the shadow of leprosy cannot suppress for long their buoyant temperament.

to which all holders of permits are subjected, is printed upon the back of each permit. Superintendent Parsons says it is unfortunate that the general public feels under no obligation to conform to these rules, since wanton disregard of the same has made it necessary to return to the old rigid keep-of-the-grass policy. He added that the devastation of lawns, shrubbery, flower borders, and even trees during the brief period when the entire park was made free was absolutely appalling. "And," to quote his words, "Decoration day finished it. They nearly carried off the park! It will take all summer to repair the damage done by this experiment of according to the public a privilege it neither respected nor appreciated."

Shipping Foreign Milk. The Danish Product Dispensed on the Streets of London. [From the Philadelphia Record.] Canada's representative in Denmark reports that during the past year a new industry has been established there, which proves to be both profitable and serviceable, and which might be followed with equal success on this side of the water, viz, the shipment of frozen milk to large cities. A year ago a Danish merchant experimented in this direction by taking Danish milk, which is peculiarly delicate and rich in flavor, freezing it in barrels, by rail and by steamer, to London. On its arrival the milk proved to be as sweet and well tasting as if it had been just drawn from a cow in the middle of Sweden. The milk was so much in demand and proved so profitable an article of commerce that the exporter immediately took out a patent on the shipment of frozen milk from Sweden and Denmark to London. He then sold the patent to a stock company with large capital, which on February 1 last bought one of the largest Swedish creameries, converted it into a factory, and, having put in a special freezing apparatus, began on May 1 the export of frozen milk in large quantities. When the milk is received from the farmers it is pasteurized, that is, heated to seventy-five degrees C., and then immediately cooled off to about ten degrees C., and now that freezing is commenced. Half the milk is filled into cans and placed in a freezing apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours. The frozen milk is then filled into barrels of pine, the only kind of wood that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with this frozen milk, the balance being filled with the unfrozen milk. This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of the milk has to be frozen in order to keep the whole cool, and part has to be in flowing state in order to get the barrels exactly full, which is necessary in order to avoid too much shaking up on the road, by which the cream would be turned into butter; the floating masses of ice at the same time prevent the unfrozen milk in settling the cream. Milk which is treated in this way has proved to keep quite fresh for twenty-six days. Every barrel holds 1,000 pounds of milk, and twice a week there will be shipped fifty barrels, making in all about 100,000 pounds of milk a week. The milk is shipped to Newcastle and from there by rail to large manufacturing cities, where it is sold in the street or in retail stores. It is reported that the patent has been bought for Ireland also at a cost of \$200,000, which proves how much the stock com-

People Who Are Granted Permits Not Shared by the General Public. [From the New York Sun.] The question of permits to Central Park is one of interest to a far larger portion of the community than one who has not investigated the subject would suppose. These documents are issued by Mr. Parsons, the superintendent of parks, who has jurisdiction over all the parks on Manhattan Island. The office is on the third floor of the arsenal, and its windows overlook the tank where the clumsy hippopotami flop and plunge about, to the unflattering amusement of spectators. A permit clerk has a lot of business on his hands, and it is steadily increasing as the public realizes the value, both recreational and educational, of its precious possession of public parks. The purposes for which permits are sought are chiefly tennis, croquet, cricket, photography, sketching, tricycling, picnicking, and in special cases researches in botany or entomology. The permits to botanists and entomologists are as a rule only granted to persons known to be entirely trustworthy, as the privileges are great and might easily be abused by the injudicious. gather flowers and plants for analysis, while the entomologist is allowed to hunt bugs, butterflies, and beetles wherever he chooses, and to collect as many specimens as fortune sends to his net or crawling or flying within his ken and reach. The sketching privileges are not so freely extended as formerly. It is now necessary for the applicant to show a letter from his or her instructor, or a card of membership in some art school, class or club, or some similar voucher that the permit is really desired for the purpose of art work. This became a necessity from the fact that numbers of men and women obtained permits "to sketch," and used them merely to ward off interference on the part of the police, who found them lounging about without making the slightest pretense of work, and when the grey-coated guardians objected then they would furnish a permit to sketch, allege that they were "resting," and that had to close the argument. Eight hundred and sixty-eight permits to sketch and to photograph are now out. They are good for one year. This season 1075 permits have been issued for tennis and 700 for croquet. Eight cricket clubs hold the privilege of the cricket ground. They are as follows: The Harlem, New York, Metropolitan, Bermuda, Carlew, Columbia (not belonging to Columbia college), the Elm and the Caribbean, a club of negroes. Permits for tricycling were designed to insure for each child some adult guardian to see that the youngster doesn't come to grief or injure any one else. These permits are also required in the other parks and squares of the city. The majority of all who benefit by park permits of every sort are the little merry-makers of the May parties. They assemble on the Saturday of that month for the first two or three Saturdays in June, and swan over the dozen or more places assigned to such gatherings. May party permits are duly issued for one day, and are not recorded on the book nor tabulated. A memorandum of the number of children comprising each group for which permission is given is jotted down below the date, however, and the string is so long that it should roll up with a spring, like a tape measure. The permit clerk said that 20,000 to 25,000 May party permits would be a safe estimate for this season. Of course that computation implies a much greater number of children. A set of comprehensive conditions

lots of times you get an article from your Grocer that provokes you because it's unsatisfactory. All we ask is the chance of bringing satisfaction to your home by selling you OUR kind of Groceries. EDW. E. HALL & SON, 770 CHAPEL ST.

Chase & Company Are now offering the balance of their Negligee Shirts AT \$1.50. The lots are broken, and this price is put on them SIMPLY to clear them up. See sample in window.

Chase & Company Are now offering the balance of their Negligee Shirts AT \$1.50. The lots are broken, and this price is put on them SIMPLY to clear them up. See sample in window.

Chase & Company Are now offering the balance of their Negligee Shirts AT \$1.50. The lots are broken, and this price is put on them SIMPLY to clear them up. See sample in window.

Nicotine Neutralized MAIL POUCH TOBACCO No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating No Dyspeptic Aching ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

This Very Handsome Reed Rocker \$5.98 \$9.98 THE BOWDITCH FURNITURE CO., 100 to 106 Orange Street.

Hotels, Restaurants and Shore Houses. Supplied with the finest grades of Teas and Coffees imported at LOWEST PRICES.

Goodwin's Tea and Coffee Store, 344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building. Jewelers. AN EXCELLENT VARIETY OF RELIABLE THERMOMETERS WITH PRICES WAY BELOW ZERO CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT DURANT'S 55 CHURCH STREET OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Chase & Company Are now offering the balance of their Negligee Shirts AT \$1.50. The lots are broken, and this price is put on them SIMPLY to clear them up. See sample in window.

EARLE & SEYMOUR, SOLICITORS OF American and Foreign PATENTS, 868 Chapel Street, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

F. M. BROWN & CO. GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM. F. M. BROWN, D. S. GAMBLE. F. M. BROWN & CO. Hard to Feel in sultry August the necessity of Winter Blankets, but if you save from \$1 to \$2 a pair by buying now ought that not influence you? 1,000 pairs opened on Monday. 1,000 pairs more opened tomorrow! Made of the wool clip of 1895. We offer 2,000 handsome new

Shirt Waists, as pretty as the picture. 59c, 69c to \$1.48 White Duck and Pique Skirts, black Brilliantine, \$2.98, \$3.98 Black and Navy Serge Skirts, \$5.00 quality, \$3.98 Black Crepon Skirts, reduced from \$13.50 to \$6.50 Handsome black Capes, \$3.50 Fine French Satteens, 25 cents Reduced from 38c yd.

Challis, 5c and 6c yd. Ready-made Pillow Cases, 12 1-2c yd. Ladies' Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Bows, 25c Men's quick-change Hose, 4 pairs for 25c Men's Handkerchiefs, 5c up Men's Wash Ties and Four-in-Hands, 25c Men's Bathing Suits from 50c Cool Night Gowns, 50c Outing Coats, Pants, Vests and Outfits at cost. Knotted Fringe Stamped Damask Towels, 12c Stamped Scarfs, 2 yds. long, 50c Colored Dimities, 15c White Bed Spreads, fringed, at reduced prices. Boys' Wash Pants, fine material, well made, 25c

F M Brown & Co. A Husband's Jammed Thumb in trying to lay a carpet, which leads him to kick the cat and break the Commandments, alone fought To lead wives to look up our August offer of making and laying Carpets bought in August FREE! Besides little prices for Best Carpets. But you must bring this adr.

Cash or easy payments! P. J. KELLY & CO., Grand Ave., Church street. WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Solicitor of Counselor in PATENTS Eight Years Examiner in U. S. Patent Office. OFFICES: New Haven, Springfield. 70 CHURCH ST. 317 MAIN ST