

The Journal and Courier

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

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 10 CENTS A WEEK, IN ADVANCE, A MONTH, \$1 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$4 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, Rentals and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion.

Display Advertisements—Per inch, one insertion, \$1.50; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents; one week, \$8.00; one month, \$16.00; one year, \$30.00.

Obituary notices, in prose or verse, 10 cents per line. Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Funerals, 50 cents each. Local notices, 15 cents per line.

Yearly advertisements are limited to their own immediate business (all matters to be unobjectionable), and their contracts do not include Wants, To Let, For Sale, etc.

Discounts—On two inches or more, one month and over, 10 per cent; on four inches or more, one month and over, 15 per cent.

Notice. We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications, in all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of truth.

If it took Lark Sackville West seven years to get mad enough to write about his experiences in this country, how long will it take him to realize that he has made an ass of himself?

A novelty in advertising is shown in a Scotch church. The congregation could not pay its minister, when a soap firm offered to pay \$500 a year for five years on condition that its advertisement be hung up in front of the gallery in the church. The offer was accepted.

In the reign of Louis XV. a solemn edict was passed in France to the following effect: "Whoever, by means of red and white paint, perfumes, essences, artificial teeth, false hair, cotton wool, iron corsets, hoops, shoes with high heels, or false hips, should seek to entice into the bonds of marriage any male subject of his majesty, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and declared incapable of matrimony."

Mme. Dieulafoy, the explorer, one of the few women in France who can legally wear men's clothes in public, in defending the use of bloomers for bicycling asserts that half the women in the world wear breeches and have worn them for centuries, and that in countries where the women wear the trousers population is steadily increasing, whereas in France it is diminishing.

The trade in California sweet wines is increasing. The total estimated product for this year is 3,000,000 gallons, which is 25 per cent more than was marketed last year. Heretofore there has been little profit in the vineyards because of the fierce competition of growers, but the producers have now made arrangements with a sweet wine syndicate which will control the produce of the State and give all concerned some share in the profits.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press brings out an interesting fact in an investigation concerning large territories in Minnesota and the Dakotas, showing that the numerous lakes in that section have been rapidly drying up for the last decade. This is said to be due partly to a decrease in the amount of rainfall, and partly also to the great increase in cultivated lands, the tilled ground absorbing the water which formerly ran over the surface of the prairies to the lakes.

The plan to erect a monument to Gen. John Charles Fremont, under the auspices of "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," of which society Admiral Meade of the United States navy is president, is commendable. The intention is to place it on the site of Fremont's grave, which overlooks "Tappan Zee" and the Hudson river for many miles, including several villages, and ranging in view across Westchester county to the waters of Long Island sound. It is a magnificent place for such a tribute. The design will be the figure of the explorer, in hunting costume, with rifle resting, his eyes being shaded by his hand and searching toward the west. It is a highly picturesque design and a most appropriate attitude, the base formed by a succession of boulders of a rugged character, to the top of which the figure appears to have climbed.

A legal opinion which promises to be of importance to the oil producers of Pennsylvania has been handed down by Judge Greer in the case of a city water company against an oil company asking for an injunction to restrain defendants from pumping salt water into a creek above the water company's dam. The injunction is refused on the ground that if the court can by its strong arm stop the drill above Butler it can with the same power and propriety do so above Zellenope, some seventeen miles further down the creek and thereby practically put an end to the production of oil in the whole county and leave sleeping in the subterranean rocks millions and millions of property belonging to the citizens of Butler county. Further the opinion of the court declares: There is no way to produce oil from the hundred-foot rock without bringing the salt water with it. It cannot be separated under the

ground. There is no device or machinery to bring out the oil and keep back the salt water. It cannot be evaporated, consumed or destroyed; neither can it be put in piles like the refuse and waste stock from coal mines. The laws of gravitation, for which the defendants are not responsible, prevent this and force it into the tributaries and then into the main stream. They cannot store and impound it, neither can they carry it elsewhere in pipes without crossing the land of others and becoming trespassers. To grant the injunction prayed for is to establish a principle which will to a great extent sweep this important industry out of existence and take from the owners of the land their private property for public or private use, without just compensation being made or secured.

NOT A SUMMER SWALLOW.

It has been noticed that one swallow doesn't make a summer, and when the Democratic misgovernment of this country managed to show a surplus for September there wasn't widespread confidence that the long and dreary winter of deficits was over. So there will not be widespread surprise because for the first ten days of October there has been an average deficit of \$22,926 per day.

We suppose that the plan of the theorists who have brought "the great blessings" spoken of by Brother Waterson on this country was to have the business of the country on a paying basis by this time so that they could point to the profits and thereby catch votes for next year. But their plan has miscarried. They have discovered, or if they haven't others have, that helping other countries at the expense of this country isn't exactly the way to put money into the purse of this country. It is true that the memory of the people is apt to be short, but if the theorists don't have a great deal better luck than they have had they will not see surplus enough in the treasury between now and next November to make the voters forget the sickening record of deficits.

SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT.

Although we do not think that the decay of New Haven will date from the day when a railroad train runs through the city without stopping, we do think it probable that something ought to be done about the plan that has been made to so run a train. Something ought to be done, don't you know, about everything that "affects the interests of New Haven," and this plan certainly does that. No train should run through this city without slowing up so that strangers can get a good view of the old canal bed and without stopping long enough for those on it to get a good view and a good smell of our sublime mud-flat scenery. The railroad company owes this to the city. And if the company carries any passengers who may be willing to go through New Haven without stopping it will not do its duty by those passengers if it allows them to. Moreover and chiefly, it is not right for any train to go through this city in such haste and magnificence that New Haveners cannot get on to it. The best is none too good for them, and if they had a thousand other trains to go to New York or Boston on they would not feel well if they didn't have train number one-thousand-and-one. They are not selfish, nor envious of the seat of the State lunatic asylum, but they know what is due them. And they will have grave doubts of the constitutionality of any train that does not stop here.

We notice that the Register has a happy thought concerning this momentous matter. It calls upon the Chamber of Commerce to consider it. Nothing could be better or safer. We hope the Chamber will respond to the call and that the talk at the next annual banquet will be about "the deleterious influence upon New Haven of changing engines at Middletown." Then a committee should be appointed to investigate and report at some future banquet and the great work will be well started. If the Chamber can only do as much for New Haven in this matter as it has done for road roals all may yet be well. Meanwhile, we invite "Pro Bono Publico," "Veritas" and "One Who Knows" to discuss the critical situation in communications of moderate length to this paper.

A PROMISING PLAN.

A man who can invent a way of profitably using the great culm heaps that surround the coal mines of this country will make himself and others, or others, rich. Perhaps the problem is about to be solved. Recent advancements in the electrical art seem to have suggested a practical plan for disposing of the rubbish necessarily accumulating at the pit mouth. It has been found that the culm can be utilized for fuel, under good economic conditions, in the generation of electricity. Tests recently made under the direction of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce show that, with culm costing 25 cents at the door of the furnace, electricity can be generated at a fraction over 45 per horse power per year, continuous, or twenty-four hour power. This cost is less than the lowest figure that can be hoped for from the water power of Niagara. Of course, this low figure is based upon the difference in the cost of installing the plant at Niagara and the plant now proposed at Wilkesbarre. The culm is

so abundant that the question of economy in its consumption in reality costs no figures. It is not necessary, therefore, to provide furnaces with costly devices for the use of fuel-saving appliances. It is, of course, by reason of the low cost of installing the Wilkesbarre plant that the figure given for the cost of the current are so much less than the cost with cheap water power from the outcrop.

If this plan works a great addition will be made to the available power of this country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Proposed Synod of New England.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER: Those who imagine that Presbyterianism is dying out are mistaken. It was one of the original elements of New England life and has never wholly lost its hold. In 1639 the ship "Eagle Wing" sailed with 140 passengers to found a Presbyterian colony at the mouth of the Merrimack. Storms drove them back to land; but the project was not forgotten. Parker and Noyes, the religious leaders of the Newbury colony, were of the "Presbyterian Way," and left an influence that is still felt through the Merrimack valley from Newburyport to Lakeport, by the 500,000 inhabitants of that remarkable valley. It is a matter of history, however, that most of the early Presbyterian immigrants were brought over as exiles and sold as slaves for a limited term of bondage. This fact also had its influence in causing their descendants to be ostracized and obliged to pay tribute to the regular established parishes. The First Presbyterian church of Newburyport, organized in 1746, had to pay taxes for thirty years to the Congregational church of Newbury. Their petition to George II., the original copy of which is in my possession, was not sent, because the colonial legislature on learning that it had been prepared, and unwilling to have royal interference in such matters, refused to grant the desired release. "Freedom to worship God," a right so dear to the Pilgrim Fathers, was not granted to the "disasters," any more than to the Baptists and the Quakers, till after a long struggle; and even to this day there is a feeling in many quarters that Presbyterians are unwelcome intruders on the soil of New England.

Their case was made still more desperate by their own dissensions over questions of Old and New School theology, by which many of their number were driven to seek peace in other denominations. In the year 1846 the First Presbyterian church of Newburyport was the only one in Massachusetts that remained connected with a Presbytery. But since then there has been decided growth and prosperity until now there are forty-nine churches and twenty-seven ministers enrolled as Presbyterians in New England, with a total membership of 8,641 communicants, of whom 1,329 joined the past year. As arranged at present this large body is an annex to the Synod of New York, but it is now proposed to form a new Synod of New England. This would include seven churches and fourteen ministers in Connecticut, who are now connected with the Presbytery of Westchester, and forty-two churches and sixty-three ministers in the Presbytery of Boston. If the plan is adopted the new Synod would probably contain four Presbyteries: one including churches and ministers in the Connecticut valley; a second, those in Boston and vicinity; a third those in and around Providence; and the fourth those in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. This was the plan substantially in use before the division of the General Assembly in 1837, and it is thought there would be material benefits to be derived from it now. Among the things mentioned a more compact and efficient grouping of the congregations and pastors for co-operation, more practical methods of fellowship, increased facilities for the organization of new churches and the carrying on of evangelistic work, and also a decided economy in church expenses.

There are now thirty-one Synods in the Presbyterian General Assembly, two of which are smaller than the proposed Synod of New England would be. Of course this matter is at present only offered for consideration, having been brought before the Presbytery of Boston at its recent Fall meeting, and laid on the table till the regular Spring meeting. If then favorably regarded, and should it also meet with favor from the Connecticut churches, it would go up as an overture to the General Assembly for such action as might be thought wise by that national and representative body.

The foregoing facts are given simply for public information, and without expressing a decided opinion as to the wisdom of what is thus suggested. The writer, though loyal to his Presbyterian relations cannot forget his many and happy years with the Congregationalists; and his Fair Haven friends may be interested to know that, by the unanimous vote of the Essex North Association, he belongs to that body, as well as to the Presbytery of Boston, and that he finds no inconvenience from this double allegiance. These are days when Christian unity is held to be consistent with denominational loyalty.

H. C. HOVEY.

Newburyport, Mass., October 10, 1895.

FASHION NOTES.

Contradictions That Constitute a Guarantee. Women who can afford to do so like to wear at this season of the year costumes that have a character quite apart from a winter or fall dress, and yet that are unmistakably new. This character is well attained by a dress of soft wool in a clear gray that takes its tone from the interweaving of white and black threads. The skirt is plain, hangs in the swirling pleats that have so long been popular, just escapes the ground and is lined stiffly with rich black satin. The bodice comes to a short point in the back, and little curving full coat skirts are set on to some well over the hips. A vest of black satin is set in, and is shrouded with a high of yellow lace that hangs from the high black satin stock. The sleeves fit over the shoulders, and being set on below, and extending to the elbow, where they are met by long black satin

fore sleeves that are cut in points over the hand.

For wear with this rig, which is, except for the sleeves, hardly a change from the fashion of past seasons, there is a little chinchilla cape and collar. The former is cut so that it hangs in elaborate fashion over the sleeves and can fasten at the throat, a turn-



back collar fitting high about the neck, or it can hang unfastened, the fur turning away in soft folds to show the draping of the vest lace, set off by the soft gray of the fur. A pair of turn-back flaring cuffs may be worn at the wrists also. And this costume, fur and all, will be deemed correct for wear on the warmest days of fall, the contradiction being a guarantee that the gown is planned and intended for a half season costume.

A fall dress that will be serviceable for a good while and which, therefore will recommend itself to economical women, is shown herewith, and though attuned to economy it is quite as new looking as if it could be safely worn for only a few weeks. Its fabric is beige and nut brown mixed sulling, and its moderately wide skirt is made with strapped seams. The fitted bodice fastens at the side and has two plaistons, one shorter than the other, but both with round corners and steel buttons and trimmings, and with button holes imitated by cord loops. The tiny ripple basque has tabs with button garniture, and all the seams are strapped. A bias fold finishes the collar and like finish, and several buttons show on the cuffs. This dress would be very tasteful as a traveling gown, and would serve nicely on the street.

DEAR.

"Why is the summer girl like Napoleon?" "Because, no matter how successful she may be, she meets with a fall at last."—Boston Gazette.

Daughter—Mamma, if I must write to Mr. Bray about his extortionate bill, should I say "Dear Mr. Bray"? Mamma—Certainly, under the circumstances.—Tit-Bits.

"No, Willie, dear," said mamma, "no more cakes to-night. Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?" "Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."—Harper's Round Table.

"Doan't put in yoh time perducin' advice," said Uncle Eben. "De mahket foh it am mighty po'. Ef er man tekes it foh nuffin, he am 'bible ter ack he done you a favor."—Washington Star.

No Other Place to Get It.—Mrs. Coldwater—Didn't you promise to give up that club? Mr. Coldwater—Yes; but surely you don't expect me to do it until the Sunday law is modified?—Puck.

"Tea or coffee with your chop, sir?" "Well, if that was tea you gave me yesterday, bring coffee; if it was coffee, bring me tea, and if it was a mixture of tea and coffee, I think I'll try chocolate."—Tit-Bits.

In the Pit.—Gentleman—Excuse me, madame, I paid half a crown for admission, but cannot see anything owing to your hat. Indignant Maternal—Sir, I paid ten times as much for my hat.—Lustige Blätter.

Tommy—Papa, I wish you would buy me a set of boxing gloves. Papa—I'll do no such thing. Do you want to get your nose broken? Tommy—No; I only want to learn how to keep it from getting broken.—Harper's Round Table.

The Noble Heir.—"Ah," said the burglar who had once seen better days, "this reminds me of the day I attained my majority." "How's that?" asked his partner, emptying the cash box into his pocket. "I have come in for some money."—Truth.

Medical Item.—First Doctor—I had a very interesting case the other day. The diagnosis was all right, but the course of the disease was decidedly abnormal. Second Doctor—What course did it take? First Doctor—The patient recovered.—Texas Sittings.

Love's Finances.—De Garry—As you intend to marry her, why did you consent to her riding a bicycle, when you are so opposed to them? Merritt—Well, I knew she would have her way in the end, and I figured up that by giving in now her father would have to pay for the wheel.—Life.

is only necessary to read these announcements glibly to find that the "is" suggests a contraction of the verb "is." The result is sometimes quite amusing. We seem to discover the whereabouts of some authors, while the identity of others is disclosed, or curious characteristics revealed. We are all aware, by this time, that Ian MacLaren's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," and that Richard Harding Davis's "About Paris," but all may not know that Bret Hartle's "In a Hollow of the Hills," while Henry B. Fuller's "With the Procession," Walter Besant's "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," and J. S. Fletcher's "Where Highways Cross," William H. Rideing's "In the Land of Lorna Doone," and C. B. Luffman's "A Vagabond in Spain," Bliss Carman's "Behind the Arras," Captain Charles King's "Under Fire," unfortunate George Elber's "In the Fire of the Forge," and strange set of all, a poet named Howard Chandler Christy's "In Camphor." Imagine his preclusion!

The personality of many writers is not what we thought it. Who would have supposed that Mrs. L. T. Meade's "A Soldier of Fortune" or that Edward W. Townsend's "A Daughter of the Tenements" or S. R. Crockett's "The Slick Minister," and Rufus Boldeewood's "A Crooked Stick," the Duchess's "A Little Irish Girl," Ella MacMahon's "A Modern Man," Helen Mathers's "A Man of To-Day," Mrs. Stannard's "A Magnificent Young Man," Grant Allen's "The Woman Who Did," and John Luther Strong's "Miss Cherry Blossom of Tokio," Victoria Cross's "A Woman Who Did Not," Robert S. Hichens's "An Imaginative Man," Chester Holcomb's "The Real Chinaman," and Raymond Raife's "The Sheikh's White Slave," Lill-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

FULL REGULAR MADE FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR. GUARANTEED Not to Shrink, 4 Pieces for Five Dollars. This is especially good value—the BEST we have ever seen for the money.

CHASE & CO., SHIRTMAKERS, New Haven House Building.

NEW Crop Teas. Fine Oolong Tea, 35 cts per pound, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Fine Japan Tea 35 cts per lb, 3 pounds for \$1.00. Fine English Breakfast Tea, 35 cts per pound, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Fine Gunpowder Tea, 35 cts lb, 3 pounds for \$1.00.

Goodwin's Tea and Coffee Store, 344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building.

SIDEBOARDS. Largest Stock to Select From IN THE CITY. Lowest Prices. Now is the time to buy. THE BOWDITCH FURNITURE CO., 100 to 106 Orange Street. Open Monday and Saturday evenings.

F. M. BROWN & CO. GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM. F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE

F. M. BROWN & CO. Example of Little Prices! Ladies' fine Aprons, 25c. Writing Pad, 50 sheets, 5c. Fine Crown and Writing Paper, 25 sheets, 25 envelopes, 19c. Red and blue envelopes, 19c. Ladies' fine Handkerchiefs, 6 for 25c. Ladies' Winders or Ties, 12c.

Fall Bulbs. Such a lot of kinds for a few cents and you will have lovely flowers that will be worth dollars.

October Weddings! A New Haven bride selected this Jacket from our superb stock for her trip to the Atlanta Exposition. This is the boucle effect, side view, shown on our advertising cards in the electric cars.



Suppose you look this Jacket over—the buttons are just one style of our button-brilliant exhibit.

The pretty hat is an exhibit of our Milliner work-rooms!

Speaking of weddings leads us to say a few words about Wedding Gifts. We make a specialty of this kind of service from silver to fine linen.

We clean your Kid Gloves free while you wait.

New Haven, Ct., Sept. 1st, 1894. Messrs. Charles W. Whittlesey & Co., DEAR SIRS: Having examined the formula for your Zahnte and Zahnte Powder, I can confidently recommend them for keeping the teeth and gums in a healthy condition. They contain nothing injurious to the teeth or the health of the user.

3 Whisk Brooms for 25c, 10c each, and still some people's clothes are never brushed. Bath Brushes, straight and crooked handles, but the right brush, from 98c.

Reefers, stout, stylish lung protectors—that is what these are, lung protectors—what Americans need most is good lungs. These Reefers, in a number of sizes, from \$2.48.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES FREE if our School Suit, double suit and double knee, fits or fades \$3.98 West Store, Second Floor.

Just One Good Look. Is all this little fellow wanted, and that is all that is necessary to convince any one that we are showing a complete line of FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

When passing the store take a look at the Birch Chamber Suit we are showing in the window this week.

Crockery Department in Basement.

The Home Furnishing Company Dealers in all kinds of FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, 755 to 763 Chapel Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Selectmen, Orange, Conn., until Saturday, October 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for constructing a macadam pavement under the Act of 1890, for the improvement of public roads.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Selectmen's office, at town hall, West Haven. The Selectmen reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as the interests of the town may appear.

The work to be done is on the Millford turnpike. Dated at Orange, Conn., this 11th day of October, 1895.

WALTER A. MAIN, W. C. RUSSELL, CHAS. F. SMITH, Selectmen.

DRESSMAKING. The S. T. Taylor system taught in a thorough and practical manner. MADAME GEDNEY is now forming classes for day and evening. Will begin Tuesday, Oct. 1. Room 42, Insurance Building, 500 Chapel St., New Haven.

Men's new Fall styles in Collars and Cuffs and Ties and Dress Shirts. West Store, Main Floor.

Ladies' and Men's Sweaters, a most sensible garment for this varying climate. West Store, Second Floor, Front.

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