THE SHOW CLOSES TO-NIGHT

POULTRY ASSOCIATION'S MOST SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

Only One Protest Made Against Awards —About Sixty Chicks Alive in the Incubator—Turkey Excites Great Competition.

This evening will mark the close of the poultry show, and it is safe to say that it will also mark the close of the most successful exhibition in the history of the association. It seemed as though this year every fancier and amateur in the state had entered the competition for prizes, and as a result the public were treated to as fine a collection of fowls of every class as it is possible to assemble. There are a few of course who did not receive either prizes or mention, but are very few indeed, and as a result of their efforts in making the show a success, many will receive valuable prizes. Few of the exhibitors are dissatisfied with the awards, and all unite in saying that the birds were judged with great fairness, a fine tribute to the judges.

One protest only has thus far been made against the awards, F. C. Reynolds contesting the award of the judges of the first premium for breeding yards of brown Leghorns to C. Lawson of this city. Both exhibits were thrown out.

The greatest diversity of opinion is shown in the guesses as to the weight of the big bronze turkey, the guesses ranging from seven to forty-two pounds. The greatest curiosity of the whole show is probably the incubator at work in the basement, occupied at present by from fifty to sixty chicks, all showing their citizenship by the greed with which they compete for points of vantage in their temporary home. The broken shells present great obstacles to the new born chicks in their exploring expeditions and it is a pretty sight to see their vain efforts to get about.

On the upper tier the temperature is constantly kept at 103 degrees and here the young ones are supposed to hatch and remain until throroughly dry, but many have found their way to the lower part, where the temperature is only about 90 degrees. The eggs, which were bought especially for the exhibition are a fine mixture of Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and others, and out of the ninety eggs it is expected that about seventy of these will hatch successfully. Of these it is impossible to tell how many will live, but C. P. Jordan of West Haven, the exhibitor, is in expectation of from fifty to sixty clinging to life.

MILFORD.

Dec. 29.—E. S. Bailey and family have moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where Mr. Bailey is employed in a shoe factory.

Prof. C. A. L. Totten will begin the new year by delivering a lecture to the people of Stratford in the mission chapel Sunday afternoon. His subject will be: "Biblical Chronology," and those who attend will be assured that the time spent in listening to the professor will not be wasted, as the professor needs no advertising for he is widely known for his lectures and prophecies.

Mrs. Anson Ford, widow of the late Anson Ford, died suddenly at the home of her son last evening. She retired in her usual health, but expired very suddenly of heart failure during the night. The deceased was seventy-five years of age and was a devoted Christian. The funeral services will be held at the residence of Merritt C. Ford.

Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m. Rev. H. H. Morse will officiate, and the burial will be in the family plot in Milford cemetery.

The Salvation Army will arrive in Milford next week, January 4, and will hold nightly services at the First church.

Ansantawae lodge, F. and A. M., will hold its regular communication on Friday night.

Mrs. Samuel W. Platt, who has been in poor health for a long time, died at her home at Pond Point last night of consumption. The funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock at her late residence. Rev. H. H. Morse will officiate, and the burial will be in Milford cemetery.

On January 11 the Tuesday afternoon club will be entertained at Gunn's hall by Mrs. I. F. Jennings of the Central club of Norwalk. On February 14 the club will hold an open meeting devoted entirely to education and the best methods of the advancement. Myron T. Scudder of New Haven has been secured for that evening, having been highly recommended.

The Melrose social club of New Haven will give an entertainment in the town hall on December 31. After the entertainment dancing will be indulged in until midnight. All are invited to attend. Admission 25c.

Drumond P. Merwin, who is suffering from a light attack of pneumonia is slightly improved.

Frederick L. Tibbals is on the sick list.

D. E. Smith & Co. have commenced work putting on a front piazza on a house recently purchased by J. L. Ferris on West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. House are spending the holidays with Mr. House's parents in Milford.

Albert J. Widner of the Sound Cliff poultry yard in this town has on exhibition at the New Haven poultry show some very fine barred Plymouth Rocks, and there is every reason to believe that they will win the honors in their class.

Isabelle lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, will make the Stratford lodge a visit next Monday evening.

There was a merry time at the domino party by the Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Peter's church in the parish house last evening. The attendance was large.

Rev. William Lewis Peck of Putnam, a retired Episcopal clergyman, formerly of New London, aged seventy-six years, died yesterday of pneumonia.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PROBLEMS IN EXPANSION

(Continued from Second Page.)

nection with the American continent? I believe that to this a negative answer may safely be given. Can they then annex such islands to a union into which they can never enter on equal terms?

"This question cuts deeper than the one propounded to the supreme court in the Dred Scott case. The opinion given there was that we could not acquire any American territory to hold permanently as a dependent province. If that position be unsound, it would not follow that islands appertaining to another continent could be so acquired and held. To acquire, of course, is one thing, and to keep, another. If we should be unable or unwilling to hold them permanently as a colonial dependency, how could we get rid of such possessions?

"Could such a decision be made either through congress by law, or the president and senate by treaty, or both together, if it took the shape of a gift to the Filipinos, under which our ownership and sovereignty would pass to them as an independent power? An authority for such a transaction is expressly given in the constitution. If implied, it would probably have to rest on the assumption that the Philippines had proved a damnosa hereditas. There would be greater difficulty in defending it on the ground that we had taken them as an act of humanity to spread the blessings of independent liberty over an oppressed people, after we had elevated and educated them sufficiently to make them fit to use it aright. For foreign missionary work of this kind in another continent our constitution contains no provision.

"The case of Cuba is, of course, far different. That lies at our doors. It has not been ceded to the United States. Spain has relinquished her sovereignty, but she has not transferred it to us. Our position is to be that of a custodian or receiver. The sovereignty is, in effect, in abeyance, but it is to pass, by our pledged consent, to the Cuban people, whenever they organize a government for themselves, and show that they can maintain it, and with it the peace and order to which Cuba has been so long a stranger.

"The Philippines also occupy a very different relation to us, as respects the questions of constitutional limitations, from that which belongs to Hawaii or Porto Rico. The West India Islands appertain to our continent as fully as Nantucket or the Dry Tortugas. Hawaii is nearer to it than to any other, and no ship owner or naval officer, in these days when it is coal that moves commerce and defends it, will question that it is within our legitimate 'sphere of influence.'

"If we follow the ordinary rules of construction, the provisions of the third, fifth, and eighth amendments must be regarded in any form of territorial government which congress may construct for any part of the United States, including, of course, Porto Rico and the Philippines, should the pending treaty be ratified, and if, as I have taken for granted, it cedes to us the sovereignty over both.

"If not, it must be on the theory that the guarantees which they afford to personal liberty refer only to proceedings had in the exercise of the judicial power of the United States. To read them thus would seem to me to violate the ordinary rule that constitutional provisions for the safety of the individual and the security of property should be favorably and liberally construed. It would also lead to what I should say was the inadmissible assumption that the amendments set up no checks against executive and legislative power.

"In Milligan's case the supreme court held that in time of war and at the seat of war military law might be imposed on civilians under certain conditions. At the present moment the conditions thus described exist. The president is holding these islands during a foreign war, with the rights of a military commander in an enemy's country. He has granted an armistice. He has negotiated a treaty of peace. But until the senate acts our declaration of war remains unrevoked; a state of war, for all purposes of military occupation, still continues; and these islands, though ours as to the rest of the world, are still Spain's as to us."

The following conclusions were stated as in the speaker's opinion unavoidable:

"There is no constitutional objection to the acquisition of any or all of our new possessions, or to subjecting them to a temporary government of military or colonial form. There is no constitutional objection to our taking temporary possession of Cuba as a friend of the Cubans, and maintaining peace and order by a military occupation, under the president of the United States, until such time as we may deem its people fit to govern themselves. It is a practical application of the Monroe doctrine in its modern form.

"Until congress acts the president can govern our new possessions with no other authority than that with which his great office is clothed by the constitution in its grant of executive power. If the Spanish treaty should be ratified congress could replace the temporary government which the president has set up in Porto Rico by whatever form of administration it may think proper, not inconsistent with the principles and provisions of the constitution of the United States, and maintain it until the inhabitants may be fit to govern themselves. No fixed limit of time can be assigned for the duration of such a regime. We have held Alaska under such conditions already for thirty years and she is hardly more deserving of autonomy now than when she was a Russian province. We have held New Mexico, under different forms of administration, for nearly fifty years, and the character and traditions and laws of a Latin race are still so deeply stamped upon her people and her institutions that no demand of party exigency has been strong enough to secure her admission to the privilege of statehood. Here, as in so many other matters where constitutional law and legislative policy may come in conflict, every presumption is to be made in favor of the good faith of congress and the wise exercise of its discretion.

"Upon the ratification of the treaty Porto Rico would become (and for the first time become) a part of the United States, but our customs laws would not have full operation there until congress created the necessary collection districts and ports of entry. Until then the temporary government of the president would continue; duties on imports could be lawfully collected by his agents; and whatever courts of a municipal character he may have set up would continue in the discharge of their functions, with the power of life and death.

"A port or island, like Guam, taken for military or naval purposes, can be permanently kept under military law. And here such certainty as can be derived from judicial precedent or settled legislative construction and popular acquiescence comes to an end.

"How long, and with what effect, congress might allow our possessions to be held under military rule; whether Porto Rico can be held permanently and avowedly as a colonial dependence; whether the Philippines could be held permanently; whether with or without a view of ultimately dividing them into states to be admitted as such into the Union; whether they could be given over to their inhabitants; whether all trials for crimes committed there must be by jury; whether Cuba, which we have taken in the capacity of a friend or protector, for the benefit of its people, through a war, at the outset of which the public faith was pledged not to acquire it for ourselves by right of conquest, could, should we come at last to despair of their capacity for self-government, be kept as part of the territory of the United States; whether in this republic there can be settled inhabitants of civilized or semi-civilized races owing allegiance to the United States alone, but who can be regarded as subjects and not citizens—these are questions not irrevocably settled so far as we can consult the oracles of the past, and in view of which the senate must act, in dealing with the great issue now presented to it, as the executive council with which the states have surrounded the president to protect their interests against any undue exercise of executive power.

"Our constitution was made by a civilized and educated people. It provides guarantees of personal security which seem ill adapted to the conditions of society that prevail in many parts of our new possessions. To give the half-civilized Moros of the Philippines, or the ignorant and lawless brigands that infest Porto Rico, or even the ordinary Filipino of Manila, the benefit of such immunities from the sharp and sudden justice—or injustice—which they have been hitherto accustomed to expect, would, of course, be a serious obstacle to the maintenance there of an efficient government. Every people under a written constitution must experience difficulties of administration that are unknown to nations like Great Britain which are unfettered by legal restraints imposed by former generations. It is a part of the price it pays for liberty that new conditions must be dealt with, in fundamentals, under old laws.

"The people of the United States, when they framed this constitution for themselves and their posterity, had they contemplated a day when the executive might negotiate a treaty of cession embracing an archipelago in the waters of Asia, might have relaxed some of the restrictions which they were laying down to limit the legislative power. They might also have strengthened and multiplied them. They may now be asked to declare their will, through the slow process of constitutional amendment, but until they speak we must take the constitution as it is."

WALLINGFORD EVENTS.

The Ramblers' Cycle club has elected W. N. Andrews, captain; William Dray, first lieutenant, and E. W. Cook, second lieutenant.

The republicans will meet in caucus, probably, Tuesday evening. The democratic caucus will be held on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Andrews will leave to-day for Keene, N. H., for a couple of weeks' visit.

One of the New Haven evening papers stated last evening that the county commissioners had refused to grant licenses to James Morrison and D. E. Rogers of Wallingford.

There are quite a number of cases of the grip reported here, although it is not as yet considered epidemic. Meriden is full of it and even Yalesville has many cases.

At St. Paul's church, Sunday morning, C. C. Carroll will sing the selection, "The Birth of Christ," with violin obligato by Miss Mabel Hall.

Miss Leonard has resigned her position as teacher at the high school to accept a position in the Willimantic high school.

The Stamfords are expected to play polo here this evening.

The board of relief will hold a meeting Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The usual holiday hours will be observed at the postoffice Monday.

District Deputy J. W. Allen will install the newly elected officers of Putnam lodge, O. U. A. M., on Monday evening.

Mrs. E. A. Manning of Montclair, N. J., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. W. Hull of North Main street.

A WOODBRIDGE WEDDING.

Miss Lucy Peck Married to George Eugene Butler.

One of the prettiest weddings that Woodbridge has seen for years was the ceremony which united Miss Lucy Peck, daughter of Wales W. Peck, and George Eugene Butler, of Hartford, as man and wife, at the Woodbridge Congregational church Wednesday afternoon, December 28. The one thing which marred the pleasant occasion was the inability of the bride's father to be present, owing to sickness.

Mr. May was best man. Miss Bernice Chat was the maid of honor. The bride's dress was of white silk and was beautiful. The aid of honor was attired in pink organdie and looked charming. Proptly at two o'clock, to the strain of the wedding march, the bridal party moved up to the altar and took the vows. A trained choir under the direction of Professor Walker sang to the pleasure of all present. The groom's father's present to the couple was a five hundred dollar check to each.

The ushers were Earl Augur, Harvey and Frank Smit hand Charles Peck.

After the ceremonythe party drove to the home of the bride, where a reception to relatives and intimate friends was held. Among the out of town guests was Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fairchild, of Meriden; A. T. Peck, of Seyour; Mr. and Mrs. George Peck, of Westville, and Leonard Peck, of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Butler left in the evening train for a wedding trip. They will reside in Hartford.

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You know the Scotch superstition about the "little people," the "pixies," who creep into the house when all are asleep and sweep it, clean it and put it in perfect order to the amazement and joy of the mistress in the morning. There are Pixy Pills. They're Brandreth's. While you sleep they are cleansing the house of the body, getting into neglected corners, scouring them and carrying away the refuse. Just a regular course of Brandreth's Pills, one or two every night, is often all that is needed to put the whole body in a condition of perfect health.

IN THE MORNING Look in the Mirror.

You can see the change. Brandreth's Pills clear the complexion, brighten the eyes, make the skin healthy, banish the sallowness and pimples. They purify the blood, cleanse the body and keep the bowels regular. They are the true beauty pill. Beauty begins in the blood. Beauty never has a torpid liver. The very beginning of beauty is pure blood in a purged body. Beauty and Brandreth's Pills go hand in hand. You can SEE it's so.

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Travellers' Guide.

New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.

December 4, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK—*4:05, *4:50, x6:10, x7.00, *8:00, *8:10, 8:30, *9:35, x10.30 a. m., *12:00, 12:05, *1:30 (parlor car limited), *1:35, 2:00, *2:30, 3:00, *4:00, *4:17, 4:30, *5:10, 5:35, 6:30, *7:10, *8:10, 8:15, (Bridgeport accommodation), *9:10, 9:15 p. m. Sundays—*4:05, *4:50, 8:00 a. m., x4:30, x6:15, *7:10, *8:10, 8:30, *9:10 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON via Harlem River—*1:05, *11:50 p. m. (daily.)

FOR BOSTON via Springfield—*1:10, x10:10, *11:05 a. m., *1:45, *5:52 p. m. Sundays—*1:10 a. m., *5:52 p. m.

FOR BOSTON via New London and Providence—*2:10, *2:20, *11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., *12:05, *2:47, *4:15, *4:55, *6:55 p. m. Sundays—*2:10, *2:20 a. m., *4:55, *6:55 p. m.

FOR MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, etc.—*1:10, 6:40, 8:00, x10:10, *11:05 a. m., 12:06, *1:45, 3:13, 5:00, *5:52 (6:15 to Hartford) 8:00, 10:00, 11:25 (to Meriden) p. m. Sundays—*1.10 a. m., *5:52, 8:28 p. m.

NEW LONDON DIVISION—

For New London, etc.—*2:10, *2:20, 7:55, 10:08 (Guilford acc.) 11:05, *11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., *12:05, *2:47, 3:00, *4:15, *4:55, 5:15 (to Saybrook Junction), 6:15, *6:55, 11:20 (Guilford acc.) p. m. Sunday—*2:10, *2:20 a. m., *4:55, *6:55 p. m.

AIR LINE DIVISION—

For Middletown, Willimantic, etc.—7:45 a. m., 12:55, *2:33, 6:05 p. m. Sundays—x7:15 p. m. Connecting at Middletown with the Valley division and at Willimantic with Midland and Central Divisions and C. V. R. R.; at Turnerville with Colchester branch.

NORTHAMPTON DIVISION—

For Shelburne Falls, Turner's Falls, Williamsburg, Holyoke, New Hartford and intermediate stations—7:50 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. For Westfield and intermediate stations, 5:57 p. m.

For Farmington, New Hartford and points this side—7:50 a. m., 12:04, 4:00, 5:57 p. m.

BERKSHIRE DIVISION—

For Derby Junction, Derby, Ansonia, etc.—7:00, 8:00, 9:35 a. m., 12:00, 2:39, 3:57, 5:35, 7:50, 11:20 p. m. Sundays—8:10 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Waterbury—7:00, 8:00, 9:35 a. m., 12:00, 2:39, 5:35, 7:50, 11:20 p. m. Sundays—8:10 a. m., 6:15 p. m. (via Naugatuck Junction).

For Winsted—7:00, 9:35 a. m., 2:39, 5:35 p. m. Sundays—8:10 a. m.

For Shelton, Botsford, Newtown, Danbury, Pittsfield, State line—9:35 a. m., 3:57 p. m.

For Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and the West via Bridgeport—6:10 a. m.; via State line—9:35 a. m., 3:57 p. m.

For Litchfield and points on Litchfield branch, 6:10 (via Bridgeport) a. m., 3:57 (via Derby Junc.) p. m.

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