



The Best Clothes

When Men together discuss the clothes question they are of one mind in voicing the praise of our clothes and many are the compliments we receive. With all we're not high priced, while we show the best clothes the best makers can turn out, we say for one of our splendid suits or overcoats at such reasonable prices as these:

- \$15.00
- \$18.00
- \$20.00
- \$25.00

HUB CLOTHING HOUSE
MAIN AND BANK STREETS

SPECIAL

Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1910.

- SIRLOIN STEAK** 14c per lb.
- Gallon Cider Vinegar, Jug Free.....25c
 - Gallon White Wine Vinegar, Jug Free.....25c
 - Bulk Ketchup, Jug Free.....50c
 - Bulk Olive Oil, Jug Free.....\$1.75
 - Worcestershire Sauce, Jug Free.....75c
 - Queen Olives, Regular 30c quart. Special 25c quart
 - Queen Olives, Regular 35c quart. Special 30c quart
 - Stuffed Olives, Regular 30c quart. Special 25c quart

FREE DEMONSTRATION

OUR 25c COFFEE AT 22c—SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY AT THE STATE STREET STORE ONLY

BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC MARKET AND BRANCH

Public Market Building
State and Bank Sts. East Main St.

Geo. B. Clark & Co.

Ranges AND Heating Stoves

AGENTS FOR CRAWFORD AND STEWART RANGES
Largest Assortment in the City to Select from

THE DAY LIGHT STORE
1057 TO 1073 BROAD STREET
Opposite Post Office

20 per cent. REDUCTION ON Trunks

The Peck & Lines Co.
185-207 MIDDLE ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

GAS FIXTURES

Electric Fixtures, Welsbach, Jr., Burners, Combination Fixtures, Lindsay Lights, REFLEX Lights, REZNOR Gas Heaters, Art Domes in brass and wrought Iron, Gas Tubing, Mantles and Glashware; everything for Gas and Electric Lighting.

We carry the largest stock of Gas and Electric Supplies in town. Special Fixtures made to order at short notice

THE CENTURY STORE

837 MAIN STREET Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

THE PEOPLE'S DAIRY, 130 STATE STREET
33c—BUTTER—33c

FRESH FROM THE CHURN
Telephone—GEO. A. ROBERTSON—589
130 STATE STREET

BETTER HURRY

and make arrangements for us to do your FAMILY WASHING before you catch cold hanging it out to dry. We wash for hundreds of families in the city and their satisfaction is the recommendation that brings many additional washings to our laundry each week. One trial and you will become a convert to the "Crawford Way."

THE CRAWFORD LAUNDRY CO.

425 FAIRFIELD AVENUE Telephone 2910
ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER.

COMET SEEN HERE IS NOT HALLEY'S

BRILLIANT VISITOR IS LABELED "COMET A 1910" AT YALE OBSERVATORY.

New Wanderer Was Discovered In South Africa on January 16 and Was Visible Last Night to the Naked Eye Near Western Horizon.

A comet that was visible to the naked eye was seen last evening in the west by many Bridgeporters. It was seen most distinctly at about 6 o'clock resembling a star with a bright tail of light following it. About 25 minutes after the comet had grown dimmer and the tail seemed to have increased twice its previous length.

The comet was observed by Mason F. Smith at the Yale observatory on Saturday and Sunday night. This comet was discovered in South Africa on Jan. 16th and on Wednesday morning, after the arrival of telegrams giving its position, attempts were made to find it near the observatory, which were fruitless during the day on account of atmospheric conditions. Just after sunset however, Dr. W. L. Elkins, caught a glimpse of it through a break in the clouds, but before the other observers could locate it or turn the big telescope upon it, the clouds again covered it. There was no further chance of looking for the comet on Saturday afternoon, when the clouds broke away at about 5 o'clock and revealed the comet as a brilliant object low down near the western horizon. At 5:30 it was about 18 degrees south of the west point of the horizon and about 10 degrees above the horizon. A small glass showed the tail to consist of two broad bands, one on each side of the head and separated by a dark streak, the entire tail being about 8 degrees in length and extending almost vertically upwards from the head.

Contrary to the popular belief, the best view of a diffuse object like a comet is obtained with a very low magnifying power. Persons possessing field glasses or strong opera glasses can get a more satisfying view of a comet as regards the beauty of the entire object than the larger telescopes give, as these show only a very small portion of the comet at one time.

The statements in the Sunday papers that this is the long-expected Halley's comet were entirely erroneous, as Halley's is in the northern hemisphere of the sky and invisible to the naked eye. As the computed orbit of this one does not seem to coincide with any of those previously found, it is believed to be a new one and for the present is known as "Comet A 1910," but it may be given its discoverer's name later.

WALIZ TO DECIDE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

The A. B. C. club concert and dance will be given at Eagles' hall, Madison avenue, Wednesday evening, Jan. 26. An award will be a prize waliz for the championship of the state. Already the committee have received the entries of various teams who desire to compete.

STEP LIVELY, SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

The White House Clothing Store has commanded every winter suit and overcoat in its store to step lively. The prices are marked so low that every garment must walk—and a new home with an appreciative wearer. Those who buy at this sale are going to save and save liberally. The prices are money-losing ones for the store that offers it, but it is a case of clean-up this season's styles regardless of cost or loss. No up-to-date concern carries stock to another season. Everyone knows the White House is up-to-date in every respect. This event is an important one to every economical person who needs clean-up clothes. It is here that it does himself an injustice of no small moment. Get busy now—go to the White House and save.

ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES of Ely's Cream Balm, sold, are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. That it is a wonderful remedy for Nasal Catarrh is proved by an ever-increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor rasp the tender air-passages. It always has an infallible effect on the root of the disease. Obsolete old cases have yielded in a few weeks. All druggists, 75c, including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 65 Warren Street, New York.

THE PRETIEST FACE and the most beautiful hands are often disgraced by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using Cyrus' Wart Remover, for sale only at The Cyrus Pharmacy, 245 Fairfield avenue and 184 Cannon St.

CLEANSEY, THE BEST HAND SOAP.

Guaranteed not to injure the skin. Instantly removes Stove Polish, Rust, Grease, Ink, Paint and Dirt. For the hands or clothing. Large can 10 cents. Manufactured by Wm. E. Winn, 245 Stratford Ave.

Sun rises to-morrow 7:11 a. m. Sun sets to-day 4:58 p. m. High water 10:52 p. m. Low water 3:50 a. m. Moon rises 4:14 p. m.

GLOVES

- Men's Dress Gloves, \$1.00, \$1.50
- Men's Working Gloves.....25c, 50, \$1.00
- Woolen Gloves.....25c, 50c
- Canvas Gloves.....3 for 25c
- Boys' Gantlet Gloves.....50c

SWEATERS

- Coat Sweaters.....\$3.00 to \$6.00
- Wool Jerseys.....\$1.75 to \$3.00

SPORTING GOODS

- Polo Sticks.....10c to 75c
- Boxing Gloves.....\$1.50 to \$4.00
- Striking Bats.....\$1.50 to \$4.00
- Extra Bladders.....50c

Jaycox Rubber Co.

1042 MAIN ST. HEAD CANNON ST.

AGAINST GREAT CENTRAL BANK

A Strong and Conclusive Argument by Henry Clews

Before American Institute of Banking in Boston, Jan. 19—Also Opposed to Postal Savings Banks

Those in this country who advocate the establishment of a Central National Bank almost invariably point to the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, and the other semi-official Government banks of other European countries, as illustrations of their usefulness and National importance in regulating their respective money markets.

But they ignore the fact that these banks deal with monetary laws, and political, social and other conditions very different from our own and that the conditions in the reserve cities, so vastly different. This inevitable difference is owing largely to the narrowness of their own banking systems and the concentration of their assets in a few countries, in comparison with our immense stretch of country from ocean to ocean.

Moreover, these European banks are the growth of centuries, and each is adapted to the special needs of its nation. Each therefore possesses that confidence of the people which is also the prime condition for the success of old countries, but it is lacking; and in the case of these great banks it is not impaired by their known defects.

The immediate effect of this Government suspension of what is universally called the Bank Act is to restore confidence in the maintenance of the Bank of England's solvency, and to promote confidence in the monetary situation generally.

This, in turn, reflects the popular confidence in the Bank of England and the interest of its management. The people feel absolutely sure, under such circumstances, that it will not abuse its power and privilege. Such public confidence could not be inspired in any other bank in the United Kingdom.

No such bank as this could be created in this country. It is not in this generation, nor is it required. The two attempts that were made to establish a central United States Bank were repudiated by the banks were wound up ingloriously, while their charters were repealed by Congress.

The first United States Bank was from start to finish a hotbed of political intrigue and favoritism. It became involved in numerous scandals, and its Government and other deposits were loaned freely to its friends—the friends of the Party in power—so that it had comparatively little for the cost of its currency. It was therefore, because of its credit as a general bank of deposit.

The second United States Bank, established in 1816, under the presidency of Andrew Jackson, was perhaps better managed, and was perhaps less of a political machine than the first, but still it was the subject of many scandals, and its credit was destroyed by its use as a bank for the friends of the Party in power, and its usefulness as a bank for the people was destroyed.

As with the first United States Bank, however, it paid its creditors and its depositors, and its credit as a general bank of deposit. The second United States Bank, established in 1816, under the presidency of Andrew Jackson, was perhaps better managed, and was perhaps less of a political machine than the first, but still it was the subject of many scandals, and its credit was destroyed by its use as a bank for the friends of the Party in power, and its usefulness as a bank for the people was destroyed.

and it would often be within its power to put stocks up or down by raising or lowering the rates for money sharply on stock collateral. It could suddenly call in an immense amount of stock exchange loans to force a market with money at low rates to help them to rise again. Manipulation to any extent in the stock market could meanwhile be employed to aid these purposes.

All this would be a great national evil, and we should guard with infinite care against giving such an institution possession of the power to accomplish it, for such power would of itself breed abuses of that power. Opportunity makes the thief.

Central National Bank would also be, in some degree, discouraging to all the other banks in the country, and especially in the reserve cities, by subjecting them to a new form of competition, and to an all-pervading and dominant over-lord in the shape of an institution invested with privilege and powers superior to their own.

Bank officers generally would feel that to be detracting from their own interests, and that the concentration of their institutions. It would tend to lessen both their own and their banks' importance, and create jealousy and hostility where there should be harmony.

As it is, the National banks are all working together in peace and harmony, and there is no clashing between these and the State banks, but a Central Bank would be certain to prove a firebrand or a marplot.

At the particular instance of prosperous banks in country towns, where they are looked up to as citizens of great importance, very much dislike to have any of the wind taken out of their sails, or to see their position in public esteem by having the importance of their own institutions lessened, even the least bit, and nothing would do more to hurt their pride, their ambition and their enterprise, or to provoke their ill will, or interfere with the prosperity of their own towns, than to see their position over them, so making them appear subordinate, whether actually so or not.

We should guard against the creation of a Central National Bank, because of one thing in particular, and that is the stimulus it would give to the further concentration of the money power in the United States. Already that power has assumed enormous dimensions, and we have very recently seen fresh illustrations of its growth in the consolidation of several of New York's large Trust Companies. The Guaranty Trust Co., the Bankers Trust Co., the Morton Trust Co., the First Avenue Trust Co., the Mercantile Trust Co., and the Equitable Trust Co., not to mention others, have passed by purchase into the control of a single banking interest, which controls the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and is also closely affiliated with several of the largest so-called Wall Street banks.

All this was accomplished so easily and so quietly that nothing was known of it, outside of the buyers and sellers of the Central National Bank. So it can be readily imagined that this process of concentration and consolidation could be carried out without any of the usual hindrance, or protest, because it is not in violation of any existing law.

For Congress to pass a new law which would give to the Central National Bank would be to directly stimulate this tendency of capital to combine with capital, and so add fuel to the fire that is consuming the institutions of ordinary manhood to build up one institution of hitherto unknown and colossal proportions.

So wide a field for the exploits of High Finance in holding corporations together, or at least bringing groups of them under a single management, was never seen before in this country, or the world, and the result is a great trade and banking consolidation, which we have already witnessed.

The power and resources of a Central National Bank would almost surely be used by the so-called Captains of Industry and speculative multi-millionaires, to bring about new more signs of consolidation, and to build up a Money Oligarchy that might become more powerful than the Government itself, and finally might not return our Republic to an institution.

The Laborde-Gelman Co.

1138-1144 Main Street Through to Middle Street

Pick From the REMNANTS For Very Little Money

After every BIG Sale there's a load of remnants in the yard materials, laces, embroideries, muslins, gingham, waist patterns, etc.

THE HOUSEWARMING

leaves an unusual amount of these short pieces that are now on sale at next-to-nothing prices.

- BE EARLY AND GET JUST WHAT YOU WANT**
- RUG AND CURTAIN DEPT. THIRD FLOOR**
- \$15 BRUSSELS RUGS—Sizes up to 9x12 feet, designs suitable for all rooms \$10
 - \$25 ROYAL AXMINSTER RUGS—Size 9x12 feet, new designs and colorings \$17.50
 - \$2 and \$3 SAMPLE RUGS—Sizes up to 3x6 ft. While they last, each.....95c
 - 40c FLOOR OIL CLOTH 2 yards wide, a square yard.....25c
 - 30c MATTING—A yard.....18c
 - \$2 LACE NOVELTY CURTAINS—3 yards long, a pair.....\$1.00
 - 30c WINDOW SHADES—Each.....19c

ical and speculative machine; and it might become more famous as the subject being, "Place of Work in the Christian Life," Tuesday the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul Holy Communion to the sick in private. The ladies' auxiliary will meet Thursday afternoon at the rectory at 2:30. The offering Sunday was for foreign missions. A mission service was held at the opening of Sunday School.

Miss Catherine Honan, a nurse in training at the Danbury Hospital, is confined to her room by illness but is reported as doing nicely. Miss Honan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Honan of Taunton. Mrs. Charles H. Northrop of Brooklyn, spent Saturday in town the guest of Mrs. S. Frances Schmorhorn. Lawrence Farrell, son of Mrs. John Farrell, of Hawleyville, is ill in Danbury threatened with appendicitis. The physician in charge thinks an operation will not be necessary. His friends hope for a speedy recovery.

COTTON CROP FALLING OFF

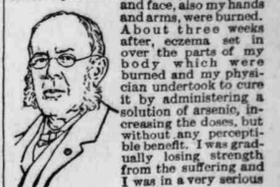
(Special from United Press.)
Washington, Jan. 24.—In a special report the Census Bureau estimates that up to January 16th, 8,791,990 bales of cotton have been ginned from the growth of 1909 compared with 12,666,300 bales from the crop of 1908 and 10,329,551 for 1907, to the corresponding date.

TWO MEN DID OF CRUEL ECZEMA

Nephew Doctored for Fifteen Years but Got No Benefit—Finally Tried Cuticura Remedies and was Permanently Cured—Uncle Similarly Cured Five Years Ago.

ONE CURE BY CUTICURA LEADS TO ANOTHER

"About five years ago I was burned in an explosion of natural gas. My hands and face, also my hands and arms, were burned. About three weeks after, eczema set in over the parts of my body which were burned and my physician undertook to cure my body, which was increasing the doses, but without any perceptible benefit. I was gradually losing strength from the suffering and I was in a very serious condition.



"About that time my nephew told me about his experience with the Cuticura Remedies. He had eczema so severely that he had to go to the hospital. He had suffered with the eczema for many years and had tried everything the physicians could prescribe. After he had used Cuticura for four months, he found no relief, he was finally induced to try the Cuticura Remedies, and they cured him permanently. He believed that I made haste to try them on his recommendation. I commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I was cured in less than two months so perfectly that I have not even had a symptom of the disease since, although it is over five years since the trouble began. I give this testimonial voluntarily, without solicitation or hope of reward, except that some one seeing it may be relieved from suffering as I was. G. T. Hamilton, Indiana, Pa., Dec. 15 and 24, 1908."

For thirty years Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded speedy relief to tens of thousands of skin-affected and afflicted sufferers from eczema, rashes, itching, irritations and chafings, from infancy to age, bringing comfort and peace to distracted households when all else failed.