

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN. THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT. THE WEEKLY JOURNAL. Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year. THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 15 CENTS A WEEK, 50 CENTS A MONTH, \$3 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$6 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

ADVERTISING RATES. Situations, Wants, Reads, and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five Cents a Word for a full week (seven times). Display advertisements, per inch, one insertion, \$1.25; each subsequent insertion, 40 cents; one week, \$5.25; one month, \$10; one year, \$40.

The Postoffice department at Washington admonishes the postoffice employees throughout the country, particularly those at the stamp windows, to be more polite in the discharge of their duties. No such admonition is needed in this city.

A Maine man recently got warm enough to sue his neighbor for occupying three inches of his land. He was not a little discomfited when a survey proved that he himself was the trespasser to the extent of two feet and eleven inches. His overthrow was complete when his neighbor shook hands with him and told him that the fence needn't be moved.

The greatest and strongest chain ever made has recently left the Tipton Green iron works, in England. It is intended for crane work at Chatham wharf and consists of oval links forged severally of three and one-half inch rods, each link being 20 inches long and 13 wide. Since there was no machinery available for testing a chain of such dimensions, the test was made by actual suspension of 400 tons, or 896,000 pounds, from each link.

Terence Duffy of San Francisco has recorded in the patent office at Washington an idea for utilizing the energy of the sea waves, showing how he proposes to harness old ocean so as to make it store compressed air. According to his plan the rolling and pitching of a ship, built for the purpose, of course, will operate a number of air-pumps, which force air into reservoirs. From the reservoirs it is conducted by pipes to the engines, as required for propelling the vessel, for generating electricity, for lighting, etc., and for taking in and discharging cargo.

B. Baden-Powell, secretary of the British Aeronautical society, writes to the Saturday Review a statement of his surmises as to the probable course of the balloonist Andree. The start was made at 2:30 p. m. on July 11, and he estimates that the pole should have been reached by 9 o'clock on the following evening. By 2 p. m. on the 15th the coast of Alaska might be reached. Of course, if the wind changed, the balloon might drift in any direction, but with an average pace of twelve miles an hour it ought to be able to travel six thousand miles in three weeks, so that a landing might be effected early in August. But the rest of the journey would probably be slow, and Mr. Baden-Powell thinks there is no cause for worry for the next two months.

A goat breeding company is securing leases of wild land in the great blackberry wilderness that surrounds Lee, Maine, for the purpose of establishing a big goat ranch for the purpose of raising kids for the market. Since the price of wool went down the pelt of a fat kid is worth as much as a lamb's skin with the wool on it, while its meat is quite as savory and nourishing as that from lambs. A sheep produces a lamb once every year, but the she-goats have two or three kids at a birth twice a year. This company expects to put flocks of approved breeds on these lands in charge of goat-herds, who will attend to the flocks, cut meadow hay for their winter fodder, and cull out the kids as soon as they are in marketable condition. Within three years this company hopes to have flocks aggregating a hundred thousand goats and thinks it will make a net profit of a dollar on every kid it sells. This plan does not include cheese making, which the farmers of Switzerland and other sections of Europe have found profitable for many years.

That the lot of the sailor in the British mercantile marine is no bed of roses is shown by a report of the Government Board of Trade just issued in London and according to which the number of cases of desertion during the twelve months which have just been brought to a close exceeds fourteen thousand. With the exception of a few hundred only, all these deserting seamen were what are known as long-voiced men, and their abandonment of their ships in some foreign port—usually an American one—meant to them not only the sacrifice of character, with the certainty of imprisonment in the event of recapture either at home or abroad, but likewise the loss of all accumulation of pay, which is only given to the

men on completing the time for which they have shipped. The Board of Trade calculates that, estimating the accumulated pay of each deserting sailor at a minimum average of \$50, nearly \$750,000 is thus lost to the sailors and to their families at home, the money, of course, remaining in the hands of their employers. The English government now proposes to devise means by which ship-owners and ship-masters, who often brutally treat their men with the express object of inducing them to desert without demanding their pay, should be forced to disgorge all such accumulations of wages for the benefit of the nearest relatives of the deserters.

SECOND THE MOTION.

We second the motion of the esteemed Register that the head man of this village attend the national convention of mayors which is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, next month. One object of this convention is "the interchange of ideas and knowledge on municipal problems, such as will result from the experienced city officials coming in contact with each other." Of course our head man wouldn't benefit much by an interchange of ideas and knowledge, because the advantage of the swap would be so greatly on the other side, but he would be powerfully beneficial to the other head men. He could teach them, for instance, how to overwhelm offending and irreverent newspapers by fiery oratory, and he could furnish them a classic oration as a model for their efforts. He could also teach them how to rule with an iron hand successfully concealed in a velvet glove. He could show them how to keep the band in the band-wagon. He could teach them how to induce disgraced taxpayers to clean asphalt pavements, and he could show them how to snatch personal and political defeat out of victory. He should be willing to take his candle out from under the local peck measure and let it shine in Columbus for the benefit of those who may be contending with municipal problems which he has found no difficulty in solving.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

"Dollar wheat" is both an agricultural and a political blessing, but nothing is to be gained by making "dollar wheat" a fetish or grossly exaggerating its benefits. It has been and is a fine thing for many farmers and a few bull speculators. It will also be a good thing for those who have goods to sell that the prosperous wheat farmers will want. It will be a stimulus in many ways. But it will not be a great thing for those who have to pay \$1.50 or \$2 a barrel more for flour without having their wages correspondingly raised. And it will be so bad a thing for the free silverites that those who feel for others' woes may perhaps be justified in dropping a silent tear over a woe which is so extensive and complete as to challenge pity while inspiring joy.

One of the most preposterous statements that have been made concerning "dollar wheat" is that credited to Assistant Secretary Brigham of the federal department of agriculture. We have not noticed any denial of it, but it doesn't seem possible that it could have been deliberately made by Mr. Brigham. He is quoted as declaring that the farmers this year will gain from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 over last year "for wheat" alone. In order to make this pleasant gain the farmers would have to sell their whole crop for a dollar a bushel more than they got last year. As they got something last year, say anywhere from 30 to 70 cents according to the time and place of selling, wheat will have to be much higher than it is now before any farmer will get a dollar a bushel more for his, and even if it does rise so that some farmers will get the extra dollar, much of the wheat is already sold at the present prices or less. Moreover, many millions of bushels will be eaten by the farmers or kept for seed. So it is evident that the farmers will not gain anywhere near what Mr. Brigham is reported as saying they will. If they get \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 more for their wheat than they did last year they will be doing well, and either of those sums is large enough to obviate any need of gross exaggeration.

It should also not be forgotten that the politics in "dollar wheat" can be overdone. By and by, when wheat is not "dollar," some of the fool talk which is now going the rounds will react.

AN INEQUITABLE TAX.

What many expected would happen has happened, and the Alien Labor Tax law of Pennsylvania has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Acheson of the United States District court at Pittsburgh. This law provided that a tax of three cents per day should be levied on the labor of each unnaturalized male adult employed by any individual, firm or corporation in Pennsylvania, and employers were made responsible for its collection. The act involved serious hardships for both employer and employe, and its enforcement threatened so much confusion to local authorities that the commissioners of one of the western counties in the State resolved to obtain an opinion as to its constitutionality before attempting to put it into general operation. In passing upon the test case thus submitted, Judge Acheson holds that the bill violates the equity clause of the

fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which is embodied in the first section, and is as follows: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Judge Acheson declares that the tax provided for in this measure would amount to an arbitrary deduction from the daily earnings of a particular class of persons, and that it would deprive them of the right to equal protection under the law. The bill was designed to protect native and naturalized citizens against the labor competition of unnaturalized foreigners, but the method by which it was proposed to accomplish that object meant the destruction of a right of protection which the Constitution extends to all persons within the jurisdiction of the government, no matter whether they have acquired citizenship or not. The real purpose aimed at in this enactment is to be executed in providing more rigorous immigration laws. Once admitted to the country, aliens acquire certain general rights to protection and equity which cannot be taken from them by an arbitrary State enactment like that undertaken in Pennsylvania.

If the decision of Judge Acheson is sustained the State of Pennsylvania will not have about \$800,000 this year which it would have had if the law had worked.

FASHION NOTES.

Led by a Ribbon String.

There are going to be ribbons to it this winter to an extent that hasn't prevailed for many seasons. Many dresses already shown by exclusive makers suggests that Dame Fashion has us on a string, that string being some new and dainty sort of ribbon of which the manufacturers have put out a liberal supply. Indeed, there are so many of these fascinating bands that selection is not an easy task, but when the one that seems just right is chosen, the job is only just begun. For then comes study of the method of using them. Of course it is more methodical to have the plan definitely settled before the purchase is made, but those



new ribbons are so alluring, so suggestive of new methods of adornment, that the best laid plans are likely to go awry in favor of some later thought. Pictured here is a comparatively simple arrangement that was very pretty. The ribbon was black velvet, and the dress goods was apple green foulard figured with black and white. The bloused bodice front fastened in the center beneath a row of small bows, each dotted with a tiny buckle. It had revers and collar of white silk finished with frills of white chiffon, the fitted sleeves had narrow ruffles at the shoulders, and plain white chiffon gave chemise and collar, each trimmed with ribbon straps and buckles. The skirt had separate green taffetas lining.

Dress improvers are to be worn with many of the new imported dresses and so it behooves the woman who is particular in such details and whose figure is lacking to get one. Carrying yourself carefully and going in for the right sort of exercise is one way of getting one, but the more common way is to buy one. You cannot tell which method has been followed when the dress is in place, only the figure that is not artificially reinforced is likely to be shapely below the belt in front and to have a chest held high. The other sort of figure seems to have an "improver" that by no means improves him in front below the belt, and is hollow at the chest and thrown forward at the chin. FLORETTE.

ENOUGH.

Ruth—I understand Percy Highlife has stopped trying to trace back his family tree. I suppose the further back he went the harder it got? Fred—Yes—and the further back he went the harder his ancestors got, too.—Puck. Barnes Tormer—This telegraphing without wires will be a great thing. Tighe Walker—I don't see much in it. What we need is a system of telegraphing without money when a gentleman needs a return ticket.—Cincinnati Enquirer. First Cat—What's the matter, Nellie? You look positively yellow this morning. Second Cat—I don't know, Thomas. I ate a canary bird this morning, and I am afraid it was a prehistoric English sparrow!—New York Press.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

There is nothing in a name. Seth Low is urged as a candidate for mayor of Greater New York because of his high character. On the other hand, Mr. High, a merchant of Atlanta, claims to sell at prices lower than anybody else in the town.—Galveston News.

Young Congressman—Well, my dear, what do you think? I had the honor of being interviewed this morning upon the leading topics of the day. His wife—Indeed! What did you say? Young Congressman—I really can't tell until I see the morning paper.—Richmond Dispatch.

Avoiding Risks.—Gladys—Papa's going to give us a check at the wedding, instead of a present, Tom. Tom—All right; we'll have the ceremony at high noon then instead of at 4 o'clock. Gladys—Why, what for, dear? Tom—Banks close at 3.—Detroit Free Press.

A MAD KING'S PEEKS.

Some of Ludwig II's Ways of Amusing Himself.

If Ludwig II, the young king of Bavaria, was mad, it was from excess of majesty. The monarch of one of the smallest kingdoms of the world, his opinion of himself was magnificent beyond all dreams of grandeur. Ordinary people were not sufficiently exalted to be his companions; ordinary occupations afforded him no gratification; all the chateaus and palaces which he inherited when he came to the throne were squalid for one so great. Architecture and building were his ruling hobbies, and he was thus able to gratify the one delusion by building magnificent edifices; the second by occupying his time in the most extraordinary fashions, and the third by shunning society and escaping the inspection of ordinary eyes, either in his gorgeous retreats, or by retiring to one of the more humble dwellings he erected on various mountain summits, where a few attendants awaited his unexpected visits. Ludwig's mania for solitude took the most unexpected twists. He enjoyed his own company best on those occasions when people whose minds are less phenomenally balanced consider companionship most essential. It was his fancy to have dramatic and musical performances for himself alone. Unfortunate theatrical managers and indignant musical directors, not daring to resist the royal will, were driven to waste their talent by providing entertainments. The theater was darkened, the orchestra, the chorus and the full dramatic company were grudgingly provided, one and all detesting the work of putting forth their best efforts for the amusement of an empty house, save for the solitary figure sitting silent and motionless in the shadow of the royal box. Music Ludwig loved, and many of his wildest extravagances and maddest acts of prodigality were due to the influence of Wagner, his one friend and adviser. It was Wagner who prompted his most transcendent folly, the erection of a huge theater at Bayreuth for that composer's glorification. One performance alone entailed an expenditure of £20,000, of which £15,000 was paid by the king, the rest being barely covered by the sale of tickets.

Fearful from his childhood amid the most enchanting scenery, Ludwig loved the lonely mountains and the silent forests in which his possessions were so rich. Delighting to turn night into day, he would order his horses after dark, and the jingle of his sleigh-bells and the big crack of the postillions' whips would bring the peasantry to their bedroom casements to see a brilliant equipage flash by, a phantom that vanished in a whirl of snowdust, a dream of red and gold and blue and silver, and above the head of the silent occupant two crowns glowing with electric light. It was only the simple inhabitants of the Bavarian Alps who ever caught a glimpse of these fairylike vehicles. The front of one was formed by a gigantic shell borne by Tritons, with little cupids seated on its edge, whose tiny arms carried back wreaths to the royal occupant. The ornamentation of another was so profuse that but three small spaces were left on the panels, and these were occupied by delicate mythological scenes painted by the hand of a famous Munich artist. The king's sleighs were never drawn by fewer than four horses. He appears to have been fond of these animals, whom he called his "dumb courtiers." But, like everything else about him, they were compelled to suffer in order to gratify their master's fancies. During the winter of 1874 instructions were sent to the royal stables that the thirty best horses they contained were to be fed for several days on nothing but oats. The grooms imagined they were to be entered for a race. Though a blinding snowstorm was raging, and the wind complained some working to at once set about erecting a wooden tower in the forest adjoining his palace, and around this tower a gallery was to run. Finally, when his plans were matured, he stationed an orchestra of wind instruments near this erection, taking up his own position on the balcony. In the cornfields near he had scattered here and there drums, kettles, trumpets and soldiers. In an instant the most infernal hubbub broke forth. Each drummer vied with the others to beat louder, the trumpeters nearly burst their cheeks, there were powder explosions, shrill whistles and the most diabolical howls. The terrified horses broke their fastenings, mad with terror, they reared, wheeled, zigzagged; plunging and kicking, they galloped here and there; with blood-red nostrils and floating manes they bolted in all directions, to the jeopardy of the

orchestra and the terror of the drums and kettles in the fields. One by one they disappeared over the horizon, white with foam, still snorting and rolling their eyes. It was days before some of them were found, many were picked up enfeebled, still wild and terrified. Some had reached the mountains, others had penetrated the woods or become engulfed in the marshes. His majesty, however, was well amused. The tricks Ludwig played on his horses he also inflicted on his servants. Everyone about him was in danger of life and limb. He injured at least thirty persons, and one he killed. It is not to be forgotten, however, that he was mad and ought long before this to have been under medical charge. For some offenses his attendants were confined in the dungeons of his castles; for others they were banished to America. One miserable lackey was charged with looking too curiously at his eccentric master. For this he was compelled to wear a black mask over his face for a whole year. Another was simply stupid; he had a seal set on his forehead. The king himself paid reverent homage to a certain tree, and there was a hedge upon which he bestowed his benediction as he drove by.—Pearson's Magazine.

PASTE GEMS are not PRECIOUS STONES. Six to ten parts of gold, eighteen to twelve parts alloy does not make gold. Base Metal with a coating of Silver is not Silverware. STERLING SILVER is not STERLING except it is 925-1000 lbs. Critical buyers recognize the difference between dry-goods Gold, dry-goods Silver and dry-goods Gems and the quality obtained at THE GEORGE H. FORD CO.

Hot Weather UNDERWEAR. All grades and prices. Ladies' Belts and Golfing Ties at just half price. Chase & Company, New Haven House Building.

Somers. IMPORTING TAILOR. 63 CENTER STREET, NEW HAVEN. L. W. ROBINSON, ARCHITECT. Removed to No. 760 Chapel Street.

Superior Office Desks are made by the Derby Desk Co. We sell the "Derby Desk." We sell other desks, but there's a special something about the "Derby Desk" that irresistibly appeals to the methodical business man. Every prospective list of new Office Furniture should contain a "Derby Desk." If you believe some other desk will do as well, there's time enough to buy it after you've seen THE DERBY DESK. Sellers of good furniture. Strangers to poor furniture.

The Chamberlain Furniture Mantel & Orange and Crown Streets.

F. M. BROWN & CO. SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Taking advantage of a manufacturer's anxiety to sell, long before the advance in prices, we bought big stocks of the best supplies to be had and offer them at the following little prices:—

- Automatic Lead Pencils 1c each
Cedar Lead Pencils 1c doz.
Perfection Lead Pencils, rubber tips 5c doz.
Fine Highly Polished Lead Pencils, with eraser 10c doz. 1c ea.
Arrow Lead Pencils, graded for drawing 10c doz. 1c ea.
Automatic Lead Pencils, with one box lead extra 5c
Standard Lead Pencils with patent sharpener 4c
Slate Pencils.
Pencil Sharpeners 1c
Ever Ready Pencil Sharpeners 8c
Automatic Compasses 8c
Rose Pen Wipers 10c
Sheep Pen Wipers 25c
Transparent Slates, 8 1/2 x 10 10c
Book Slates 2 leaves 3c 4 leaves 5c 4 leaves, large size 9c
Champion Plate Paper 5c
Counting House Scratch Pads, 10c doz. 1c each
Pencil Pads, illuminated covers, 30 leaves 1c 80 leaves 2c 200 leaves 4c
Gilt Edge Artist's Crayons, 12 in box 4c
Artist's Crayons, 5 colors in box 1c
White Crayon, 100 in box 6c
Colored Slate Crayons 1c box
Extra quality Col'd Crayons, 4 in box 3c
Cotton Felt Black Board Erasers 4c
Common Sense Slate Cleaner 3c
Slate Sponges 1c
Gem Spelling Blanks 5c
Kindergarten Panorama with box of 12 colored crayons 10c
Lithographed top, lock and key 5c
Large variety 10c
Hardwood, lock and key 25c
Wood Inlaid, fitted, lock and key 15c
Combination Ink and Pencil Erasers, polished wood centers 1c each
Large Rubber Pencil Erasers 1c, 2c, 3c
Fancy Penholders 10c doz. 1c ea.
" " with pen 10c doz. 1c ea.
Rulers, hard wood, 12 inch 1c
" " " extra heavy 3c
Leather Book Straps 3c
Pocket Pencil Compass 8c
School Pencil and Compass 4c
Fountain Pens 7c
Steel Writing Pens 3c doz.

F. M. BROWN & CO. KOAL. am now delivering Koal in bags and carried into the cellar direct from wagon. Avoid all dirt and buy of W. F. GILBERT, 65 Church St., opp. Postoffice, 81 Railroad Ave.

Mahoney Boilers, Steam & Hot Water ARE Self Contained, requiring no brick setting. Without Gaskets or Packing, and are thus always tight. I save Vertical Water Ways, giving free circulation, Large Direct Fire Surface, using the radiant heat of the fire. Thousands in use and all giving satisfaction. SHEAHAN & GROARK, Steam Fitters and Plumbers. Telephone 404-5 285 and 287 State Street.

No Advance ON THE PRICES OF OUR CARPET STOCK, ALTHOUGH THE LARGEST MILLS IN THE COUNTRY HAVE MADE LARGE ADVANCES IN PRICE. YOUR SUMMER BUYING WILL SAVE YOU MONEY, AS IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO SELL GOODS AT THE PRESENT PRICES WHEN THE STOCK ON OUR SHELVES HAS TO BE REPLACED. IF YOU WISH GOODS PURCHASED NOW STORED UNTIL FALL WE WILL DO SO FREE OF CHARGE. HAVE YOU SEEN OUR RUFFLED FISH NET CURTAINS AT \$1.40 PER PAIR? THEY ARE GREAT VALUE.

New Haven Window Shade Co 68, 70, 72 Orange Street. CLOSED SATURDAYS AT NOON. Plumbing and Gasfitting J. H. Buckley, 179 Church St

STORAGE. Furniture, Pianos, Pictures, Merchandise, Carriages, etc. Lowest rates and safety guaranteed. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world; by experienced handlers. SMEDLEY BROS. & CO., 313 State Street. 171 Brewery Street.

WHEN A MAN Tells you all Laundries are alike, let him try THE POND LILY. We are not like any other laundry on earth, for the reason that we do not rely on what some other fellow tells us as to how to do our work—in other words we think for ourselves. Another reason is that we have a laundry that is complete in every detail. We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our Laundry on Wednesday or Thursday. Take the Edgewood Avenue Cars. They come to our door. COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRESSES, RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, Dyed or Cleaned. CARPETS, RUGS, PORTIERS, SPREADS, BLANKETS, LACE CURTAINS, Cleaned and Refreshed. THE POND LILY CO., No. 123 Church Street, Telephone.