

Waterbury Democrat.

VOL. VIII. NO. 229.

WATERBURY, CONN., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1895.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ABOUT THE 'DEMOCRAT.'

LOCATED IN ITS NEW HOME ON GRAND STREET.

Enlarged in Form and Printed from a Modern Press That Gives Like Finishing—A Change Which Advertisers and Readers Will Appreciate.

A radical change in the appearance of the DEMOCRAT is upon its readers today. It has been enlarged, changed in form, dressed in new suits, and improved in other respects. This improvement was made absolutely necessary by the encroachment of advertisers upon the space ordinarily devoted to news. We might have continued in the old form by filing a hole in the paper, columns now and then a new one was an extra demand for advertising space, but such a policy is discouraged in this age. The DEMOCRAT from the first recognized the fact that the world moves and that to succeed one must keep up with or lead the procession. It maintains the DEMOCRAT as a "pioneer" sheet was its motto. It has reached the size limit in that direction and must either be changed in form or remain at a standstill and the terms

the DEMOCRAT was enlarged and it was necessary to replace the first press, which had hardly become accustomed to its surroundings, with a faster machine. After three years' faithful service the second press failed to deliver the papers fast enough to meet the requirements and a Hancock "Dispatch" double feed press capable of printing 1,000 papers an hour was secured. It was the best machine of its class and is still comparatively new. No fault can be found with its work, and yet after four years of service it has been outgrown by the DEMOCRAT and like its predecessor goes way to a faster machine.

The press upon which this paper was printed is the "New Model" and is all in all the best for the DEMOCRAT by the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. It is a modern machine in very respect, with a capacity of 3,000 eight page papers an hour. Just think of a 240 papers a minute, printed and folded ready for delivery. It has double the speed of any press in Waterbury. The printing is done from stereotyped brass-faced types. In fact, the press does not go within three stories of the press room.

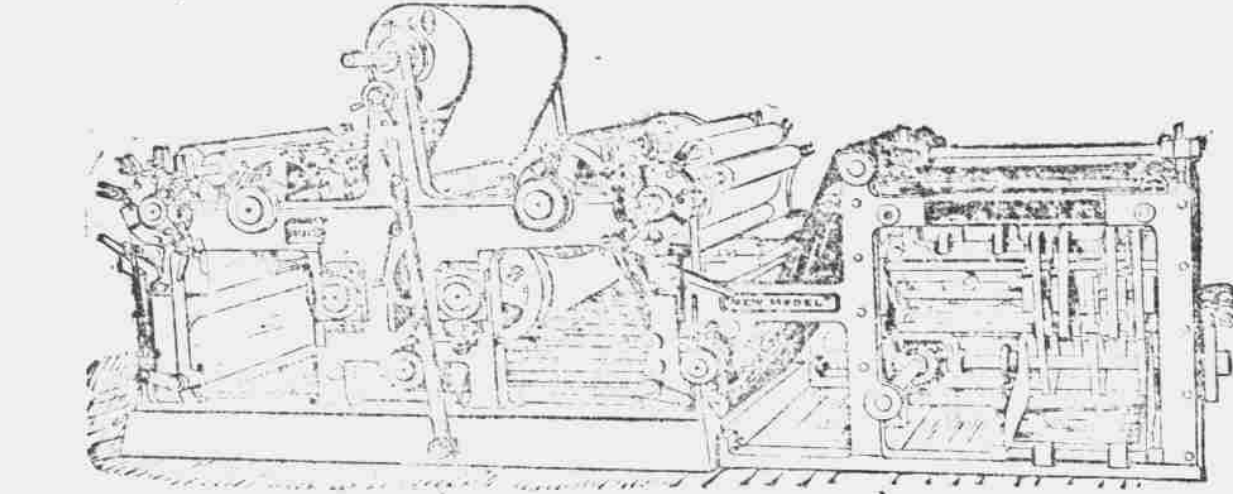
The process of stereotyping is interesting. When the type is set and the forms

thence in sheets through the collecting and folding apparatus to the delivery. If designed the sheets may be pasted together. The press is practically self threading, which can be said of no other similar machine.

The folding apparatus is sturdy simplicity itself, and never requires adjustment when once set. Papers may be delivered in half or quarter sheet folds as desired, and are automatically counted out in bundles of twenty-five. The machine has been generously designed, accessibility and compactness being the chief aims of its designer. It may be changed from four to eight pages or from eight to four pages in a moment. It has many other technical features that the general reader may not understand, but which at once attract the attention of pressmen.

The press was erected by D. H. Mortimer, one of the Campbell Co's most practical men. He is proud of the "New Model" and expresses himself as more than satisfied with the room provided for it.

Beginning to-day the friends of the DEMOCRAT will find us "at home" in the new office, 50 Grand street, the building occupied by the Waterbury Bank Book Co. The business of the



course was adopted. The improvements that have been made will, we believe, meet with general appreciation.

That the DEMOCRAT has been unusually successful with its expansion. From an unpremeditated and modest beginning it has steadily advanced. No better proof is needed than that of the past year's work. The publishers of the DEMOCRAT have had it necessary to buy no less than three presses, each of which, within a remarkably short time, had to give way to a better machine. To-day we print with perfect ease and to the fact that, although the going is daily in the city, the DEMOCRAT is the only paper in Waterbury printed from stereotyped plates, which was purchased press.

On December 5, 1891, the first issue of the DEMOCRAT appeared upon a cylinder press having a run of six hundred copies an hour, the whole being done by hand. It shows that it is an edition which had gained considerable prominence and a kindly received from the first. The first issue of the paper in Waterbury was given a rough shaking. There was no ill effect upon the paper, some sold, yet with a moderate

run-up, a sheet of specially prepared paper, called a strong, is passed while wet in the type, and is then placed in a press where it is subjected to heat, pressure, and dried, making a cast of the type. This is placed in a cylinder and another sheet of paper is passed over it, forming a semi-circular plate. Almost immediately the plate is removed to the galley, which revolves in the cap, then it is placed upon it. The plates are then placed on a slaying machine which smoothes its inner surface, the heat is removed, the edges of the plates are filed smooth, where its rough edges are removed, it is with oil, and then the plates are ready for the press. A plate can be made in fifteen minutes after the type has been locked up.

Then the great work of the "New Model" begins. It is a thing of life in every portion, including rollers, 24,000 sheets of paper may be printed in an hour. That is the guarantee of the paper. The paper is printed from a roll weighing about two hundred pounds. The operation of the press consists of the roll, carrying the paper to the galley and carrying cylinders, and

DEMOCRAT outgrew the old office some time ago, and after looking about for a place where plenty of room and light, and freedom from the noise of the street could be obtained, nothing approaching the convenience of the Barlow Brothers' building could be found. The business office and editorial room is situated on the first floor, east side, facing Grand street. Directly in the rear of the office is the press room. In a story building constructed according to our ideas, and lighted from two sides. In the opinion of all who have visited it, the press room is a model of its kind. On the third floor in a room thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, lighted on all four sides, is the job printing department and composing room. It is connected with the office by a speaking gallery and a chute in which copy may be sent direct from the editorial room to the printers. Everything has been arranged for comfort. The light, so requisite in a printing office, is all that could be desired, while the noise and dust of the streets are also avoided. In short, it is an office of which we are proud, and we take pleasure in extending an invitation to our friends and the public to call.

BLACK SHEEP BARRED.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGNERS BY THE JURY COMMISSION.

Attorney O'Neill Prints a Little List That Will Interest Not Only Waterbury, But People of the Whole State—Why the Law Should Be Repealed.

To the Editor of the DEMOCRAT:

I desire to call attention to the workings of the act of the general assembly, passed this year, for the selection of jurors, and to show what an outrageously partisan measure it is. It provides that the selection shall elect double the number of jurors to which the town is entitled; that the judges of the superior court shall appoint two jury commissioners in each of the counties, who, with the clerk of the county, shall erase one-half of the names selected by the selection to serve as jurors; and these are to act as jurors for one year. This statute is substantially a re-enactment of similar provisions passed by the general assembly in 1890, and which remained in law until 1893, when the act was repealed. It was claimed that the jurors selected under the law prior to 1890 were inferior men. But it was found that abuses by the selection and jury commissioners were so grave and so obvious that in 1890 the jury commissioners were abolished, and the method of selecting jurors by the old process at a convention of the selection, grand jurors and justices of the peace was restored.

To show what the abuses were under jury commissioners I give you the following. Taken from the Waterbury American, I examined the files of the American very carefully for the months of May and July every year from 1888 to 1896, both included. I examined these months because the selection, under the law of 1890, were obliged to select the names of the jurors chosen by the selection in the month of May, and the jury commissioners were obliged to strike one-fourth of the names on the second month in July. It will be seen from these lists who constituted the selection and jury commissioners had in foreigners for jurors:

LIST SELECTED BY THE JURY COMMISSIONS JULY 14, 1890.

Mr. Frederick J. Kingsbury was one of the jury commissioners this year. According to my memory about one-half of the jurors selected by the selection were foreigners or the children of foreigners. It will be noticed how the foreigners fared in this selection:

- NATIVE BORN. FOREIGNERS.
- F. S. Upson, John Thompson.
E. S. Hoyt, S. M. Buckingham,
Alonzo Boyden,
Isaac Holmes,
William A. Austin,
Amos S. Blake,
Sheldon Osborn,
A. J. Goodrich,
E. C. Connerford,
James M. Newton,
W. H. Johnson,
L. M. Burdick,
H. H. Peck,
Clark M. Platt,
Henry W. Church,
C. W. Hill,
Edward B. Welton,
C. R. Webster,
E. E. Watson.

In 1891 the selection selected forty-four names for jurors and as it will be seen, but twelve of them were native born and the other nine were foreigners, with the exception of one, Morris Reed, our present mayor, Edward G. Kilduff. And it will be noticed that when the jury commissioners made their selection all but three of the foreigners were eliminated from the list.

LIST SELECTED BY SELECTION MAY 28, 1891.

- NATIVE BORN. FOREIGNERS.
- L. I. Munson, John F. Hoopes,
E. C. Griggs, Joseph Holohan,
Henry C. Griggs, Morris Reed,
William B. Williams, Matthew Kennedy,
Chauncey B. Webster, Edward G. Kilduff,
E. E. Watson, John Thompson,
Amos S. Blake, Mortimer Hebernau,
Horace Wells, Joseph Holohan,
Daniel Wells, Andrew Storoz,
William H. Austin,
R. E. Perkins,
David A. Scrague,
Louis Griggs,
Charles Pritchard,
Homer F. Bassett,
John C. Booth,
Nathan Greenman,
Edward M. Burrall,
Joseph M. Dudley,
Gilbert C. Hill,
Thomas Martin,
Moses J. Pritchard,
J. F. Woodson,
Frederick P. Steele,
Charles R. Baldwin,
Robert K. Brown,
C. J. Tompkins,
Rufus Hitchcock,
Earl A. Smith,
Archer Smith,
Frank Perkins,
Herbert A. Steele,
Jesse Minor,
George H. Jones.

On July 14th, 1891, the jury commissioners erased from this list all but the following names:

- NATIVE BORN. FOREIGNERS.
- L. I. Munson, John Thompson,
E. C. Griggs, Joseph Holohan,
William B. Williams, Morris Reed,
C. E. Webster,
Amos S. Blake,
Horace Wells,
T. C. Upson,
W. H. Austin,
Edward M. Burrall,
Fred P. Steele,
C. R. Baldwin,
R. K. Brown,
C. J. Tompkins,
Rufus Hitchcock,
Frederick Perkins,
Herbert A. Steele,
Nathan Greenman,
George H. Jones.

The law in 1890 and following that year provided for twenty-two names in the jury box, but this year the law has been changed and we are now entitled to have

forty-four names in the box. The selection therefore are required to select eighty-eight names, and from this list forty-four names are stricken out; and this is how they did it this year. The selection of Waterbury selected the following eighty-eight names as jurors for Waterbury for this coming year, and these were fully forwarded to the jury commissioners for New Haven county, who are, Mr. Robert O. Gates, late sheriff of the county, and who aspires to be congressman from this district; also, Mr. Sargent, ex-mayor of the city of New Haven, who also has some political aspirations, and Mr. Anketell, who has no political aspirations, but who undoubtedly thinks that legal controversies between native born and foreigners are in safer hands when every member of the tribunal for disposing of the controversy, both judge and jury, are native born. The following are the names selected, fifty-nine natives, twenty-nine foreigners:

- NATIVE BORN. FOREIGNERS.
- George G. Adams, Peter Blouin,
George Alexander, Maurice F. Carmody,
Henry W. Atwood, Roger Connor,
Samuel J. Barlow, Charles Jackson,
Lewis Beardsley, Cornelius P. Hayes,
Eugene A. Benham, Patrick McMahon,
Edwin L. Bolster, John B. Martin,
Samuel C. Booth, John S. Neagle,
Geo. A. Boughton, William Palfitt,
Henry L. Bowers, Edward McGrath,
Clifford R. Bradley, Edward Pierce,
Edward M. Burrall, Patrick Hayes,
Loren R. Carter, Dennis Kilduff,
John S. Castle, Frank Fagan,
John C. Clark, Marcus Heblmann,
C. C. Chambers, William H. Sullivan,
Sam'l A. Chapman, Eugene J. Doran,
Daniel L. Chipman, Christ H. Lawlor,
C. C. Connerford, John Fitzpatrick,
David N. Daniels, James F. Duolan,
Thomas Donilon, Morris Grelle,
Reed F. Eggleston, Christian Hauser,
William A. Faber, Dennis J. Casey,
John A. Hancock, Mortimer Hebernau,
Charles C. Horn, Hubert M. Rigney,
Win. A. Herbert, Thomas Poolan,
David B. Hill, Michael Lawlor,
William B. Judd, John Healey,
Harris B. Gilson, James E. Martin,
Joseph E. Mungler,
Charles Pike,
George Robbins,
Horace B. Robinson,
Kendrick H. Simons,
William A. Spencer,
Benett Sides,
Silas B. Terry,
George W. Tucker,
Clark L. Warner,
Adam Williams,
Adam Faber,
Samuel Nuttall,
William E. Austin,
Sidney P. Bronson,
Benjamin Sedgewick,
Chauncey B. Webster,
Frederick Faber,
William F. Grigley,
William Williams,
Charles Pritchard,
George H. Ford,
E. E. Lampton,
William F. Jones,
Frederick Welton,
E. L. Frisbie,
Edwin D. Welton,
Edward B. Platt.

Fifty-nine white sheep, twenty-nine black ones.

And this is how the jury commissioners deal with the eighty-eight they had on hand:

NATIVE BORN. FOREIGNERS.

Henry W. Atwood, Roger Connor,
Samuel J. Barlow, Dennis Kilduff,
Lewis Beardsley, Christ H. Lawlor,
Eugene A. Benham, Charles Jackson,
Geo. A. Boughton, John S. Neagle,
Loren R. Carter,
John S. Castle,
C. C. Chambers,
Samuel A. Chapman,
Daniel L. Chipman,
Reed F. Eggleston,
William A. Faber,
John A. Hancock,
Charles E. Howe,
Charles E. Martin,
E. L. Frisbie,
Edward D. Welton,
Adam Faber,
Samuel Nuttall,
David B. Hill,
William B. Judd,
Joseph E. Mungler,
C. H. Mitchell,
G. Robbins,
Kendrick H. Simons,
William A. Spencer,
Benett Sides,
Silas B. Terry,
Edward D. Welton,
Mark L. Warner,
John Williams,
W. P. Jones,
Edward B. Platt,
William F. Woodson,
Benjamin Sedgewick,
Chauncey B. Webster,
Charles Pritchard,
E. E. Lampton.

Thirty-nine white sheep and five black ones.

Now, when we take into account the fact that when eighteen jurors are taken out of the different boxes, and that only two jurors are summoned from each town, we can well understand what little chance there is for there being more than one or two foreigners on any jury, which it is possible to draw from the different boxes. But this is not all the difficulty we have, for if by chance there should be a native born, and there should be a foreigner on the jury, the counsel acting for the native born would challenge that foreigner just as sure as death. I have known this to occur times without number.

This afternoon I looked over the docket of the district court, which was printed the beginning of the January term, 1895, and found that there were 544 cases all told on this docket, and that of these there were foreigners, plaintiffs or defendants, 333 in number; in other words, that about two-thirds of the parties to the actions in said court are foreigners.

I also examined the jury docket especially, and found that there are sixty-three cases on this docket; and that forty-out of these had a plaintiff or defendant who was a foreigner.

I write this article because I have been present now for more than thirty years annually at the meeting of the select-

men, justices of the peace and grand jurors when they were assembled as a board for the selection of jurors; and I do not remember a single instance when those present did not consent, although sometimes I remember when they had the power to do otherwise, to putting on an equal number from the two classes native and foreign born. There are certainly just as good men, as honest men and as competent men among the foreign born in this city as among the native born, and many times it is of very great importance that foreigners should be in the jury box. For some unaccountable reason the native born will not believe a foreigner upon his oath when he is contradicted by the native born; and in matters of opinion, especially in relation to values the opinion of the foreigner is of little or no account in the presence of an opinion of a native born. So that in trials, for instance as to the value of real estate, when men like Edward L. Frisbie, Samuel Chapman, F. L. Curtis and H. B. Peck, all good men, testify to the value of real estate in Brooklyn, if every man, woman and child in Brooklyn were of a contrary opinion all put together against these men, they would be outweighed in the presence of a native born jury. This ought not to be thus.

Waterbury, Aug. 31, 1895.
JOHN O'NEILL.

CORONER MIX NOTIFIED.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN YOUNG MAN.

Robert J. McGrath a Victim of the Lung-Bronchitis Viewed by Medical Examiner Graves.

Robert J. McGrath, aged 21, the son of Patrick D. McGrath, who keeps a saloon at No. 8 North Riverside street, died very suddenly at 8 o'clock this morning at his home in the rear of the saloon. The young man had been ailing for two weeks with a severe cold, but did not consult a physician. He acted as bartender for his father and was unusually stout for his age.

Last night he was taken with a choking spasm and his condition became so serious that a priest was summoned. The young man would not have the services of a physician.

At 7 o'clock this morning his condition had become so alarming that Dr. Frown was hastily summoned. When the doctor arrived at 8 o'clock he found McGrath dead. Dr. Graves, who is acting as medical examiner, was notified. He examined the remains and pronounced he was one of heart failure, following congestion of the lungs. He notified the coroner of the circumstances. There will be no inquest.

THE JACQUES STAGE.

FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH NEW SCENERY AND SETTINGS.

It Has Also Been Entertained and Will Compare Favorably With Any Play-House in New England.

When Jean Jacques started to renovate his opera house he did not for a moment think that he had a monster producer on his hands, but Jean is accustomed to handling such projects with success and always remembers there is a such word as "can't." A detailed description of the house is impossible to get, but it is sufficient to say for the body of the house that it will be a thing of beauty. The DEMOCRAT wants its readers to first realize that beauty of the interior before it attempts to describe it.

Through the kindness of Manager Jacques, however, and the courtesy of its scenic artist, William F. Hamilton of New York, the DEMOCRAT is allowed to describe the stage settings and the artistic work performed by Mr. Hamilton. There was no doubt in the reporter's mind and there should be no doubt in the minds of the patrons of the house, that it is one of the best equipped stages in New England. In the first place all the old scenery has been removed to the auditorium. Every piece is new, even to the frame work. There are thirteen new sets of marbled marble color, woad garden, landscape, rocky pass, horizon, ancient and modern streets. There is a full palace set, fancy and plain chambers, parlor, kitchen and office sets. The ornaments are new as are the borders and the full sets of foliage are remarkable for their beauty.

The new curtain must be seen to be appreciated. It is of heavy Nile green plush and the gold embroidery, which is worked up by hand, completes a curtain which for magnificence cannot be excelled. One may appreciate it more fully when it is known that the curtain alone costs nearly \$1,000. The color scheme blends and harmonizes with the colors and decorations of the house.

The palace set, which has never been in the stock of the house before, consists of a backing and three leg drops. It is an arrangement of the most richly colored hangings. The stage chamber is very light and delicate, in blue and gold, of the Louis the Fourteenth style. The gothic is made of colors dark and rich, of warm design. A principal feature of the new sets is that the large number of pieces can be arranged in one hundred different ways. The theatre can run a whole season without the patrons of the house seeing the same shaped setting twice.

The electric plan is another important factor. It is the Heron system which has given such success throughout the country. It was put in by the inventor and can be marked on the same principal as gas.

The ushers will also greet the patrons with handsome new costumes. With the stage widened and every seat in the house a good one there should be general satisfaction. Artist Hamilton is to remain here another month, as he has many little details to complete. He has accomplished a great work already and Manager Jacques feels as tickled over it as a boy does over his first trousers.

NEW ELECTION LAWS.

Voters and Candidates Would Do Well to Study Them.

Now that the day for the annual local elections in Connecticut is approaching, interest is beginning to develop in the election laws which were passed by the recent legislature. It is a secret ballot law of 1893, passed with some amendments, modifications and additions. One of the amendments changes the manner in which the ballot is sealed, and another changes the manner in which the ballot is counted. The law provides that the ballot be sealed in an official envelope and that it be placed in a box which will not be opened until the ballots are counted.

A corrupt practice not was passed although it is not very stringent. Under it every candidate for office is required, within ten days after election, to file in the town of his election an official statement of his debts, expenses and receipts for his campaign.

No person or committee is permitted to make an appeal to the voters except to the treasurer of a political committee or to a person named on a political list. It is forbidden for any candidate to buy, receive, or exchange any money, gift, or other valuable thing in consideration of his vote, or to give or exchange any such thing in consideration of his vote. Candidates are required to be under oath, and a statement of their candidates is to be filed with the treasurer.

By an amendment to the women's suffrage law a woman entitled to be placed on a qualified voters list may make application to the town clerk at least ten days prior to the election.

E. T. Turner & Co. announced the grand wind-up of their summer sale. At the end of this week all goods will be sold at the original price. These goods are the DEMOCRAT advertisement by E. T. Turner & Co. today with the people. The many bargains that are offered are all goods at all seasons, and the low prices are given in order to reduce the stock and make room for contemplated changes.

EDUCATING ITALIANS.

Address by Luigi Bertoli, Special Agent of the Labor Bureau.

Luigi Bertoli, the special agent of the labor bureau, addressed the forty Italian society on the 14th of August at the meeting of the Italian hall in Waterbury, and made the following address: "I am glad to see the Italian people of Waterbury, and to see the progress of the Italian people in this country. I am glad to see the Italian people of Waterbury, and to see the progress of the Italian people in this country. I am glad to see the Italian people of Waterbury, and to see the progress of the Italian people in this country."

The Italian people of Waterbury are making great progress in this country. They are becoming more and more civilized, and are taking an interest in the affairs of the community. They are becoming more and more patriotic, and are taking an interest in the affairs of the country. They are becoming more and more industrious, and are making great contributions to the prosperity of the community. They are becoming more and more educated, and are taking an interest in the affairs of the world.

STRUCK BY A TROLLEY.

Accident at the Corner of East Main Street, Where a Woman Will Probably Die.

Theresa Mart, 50 years of age, was struck by a trolley at the corner of East Main street yesterday afternoon and received injuries from which she will probably die. She was riding through East Main street when a trolley, after crossing without any warning, struck her with the force of a moving object. Theresa was thrown out and killed. The trolley was driven by a man named Martineau, who was arrested and released on \$100 bonds.

TROUBLE FOR THE HERALD.

Civil and Criminal Suits to Be Brought by a New Haven Man.

William F. Elphery, an employee of the consolidated railroad appeared at the office of City Attorney Matthews, last evening, and stated that he had been sued by the Western Herald for libel. He stated that the article in question, which appeared in the Western Herald reflecting on the honor and character of his wife. The article stated that Mrs. Elphery left her infant child and went away in the company of another man. Mr. Elphery said that the article is untrue, and that his wife was absent in consequence of illness. He stated that he would immediately commence a civil suit against the proprietors of the paper, and that he would bring a criminal suit for damages.

Detectives in Branford.

Branford, Sept. 1.—The police of Branford in this town has stopped, according to the statement of a well known citizen. Two detectives have been in town during the past week, and they have been busy in following up on the case. The case involves a well known citizen, and the police are very busy in following up on the case. The case involves a well known citizen, and the police are very busy in following up on the case.

Morning Baseball Games.

The results of the morning baseball games to-day were as follows: At Brooklyn, Brooklyn 11, Chicago 3; at New York, New York 4, Cleveland 2; at Boston, Boston 3, Cincinnati 4; at Baltimore, Baltimore 6, St. Louis 0; at Washington, Washington 6, Louisville 0.

Looking Forward.

John Moriarty & Co., of the Waterbury Printing Co., suggest a plan by which Pine Hill, now a waste of unimproved property, can be made worth something. Incidentally they tell of the changes that are constantly going on at their little village on East Main street. It is well worth a visit and every reader of the DEMOCRAT is invited to call at his or her convenience.