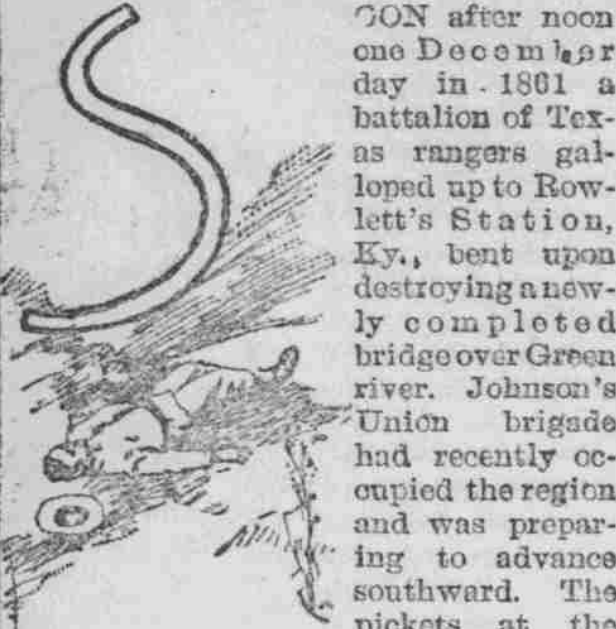


FIGHTING GERMANS.

THE WAR RECORD OF WILLICH'S THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA.

A Kentucky Skirmish That Tried Men's Mettle—A Flucky March in the Woods at Shiloh—Incidents of Stone River and Chickamauga.

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ON after noon one December day in 1861 a battalion of Texas rangers galloped up to Rowlett's Station, Ky., bent upon destroying a newly completed bridge over Green river. Johnson's Union brigade had recently occupied the region and was preparing to advance southward. The pickets at the bridge belonged to the Thirty-second Indiana. They were on the enemy's side of Green river, while the reserves were on the other. Forward and back over the plain the infantry pickets and mounted rangers skirmished, the pickets finally retiring upon the line of the regiment, which had been formed across the bridge. Meantime two regiments of Confederate infantry had taken position facing the river, the rangers behind out of view. The Indians attacked the line and drove it back. In order to cover the retreat the dashing rangers once more swept forward, yelling like Comanches, until they were within 15 paces of the enemy. As the lines met there was a crash of carbines and musket, and when the smoke cleared the rangers were speeding away. In these maneuvers Company C of the Indians had become separated and gone far in advance of the remaining companies. Its gallant captain challenged the rangers to combat in open field. He was killed, and ten men fell with him.

The commander of the Thirty-second at that time was Lieutenant Colonel von Treba. He found the odds against him heavily increased when the Confederates opened with a battery from a ridge some distance back, and rearranged his line for defense. Three companies were deployed as skirmishers, and a fourth, Company G, placed in rear of the center as support. Scarcely had the new line been formed when the rangers dashed down again, striking the center company and gaining its rear. The broken company rallied and fell behind Company G. The latter, adopting old Confederate tactics, which were popular on the drill ground in 1861, formed a square to resist cavalry. About 200 rangers threw themselves against the square at one corner. The Indians held their fire until the Texans closed in, then gave them a withering volley. The pickets rallied and tried to break through another angle, but the same result awaited them, although they advanced until sabers and bayonets crossed. A third and last time the horsemen drew back—then, taking headway, galloped madly upon the unbroken square. The leader, Colonel Terry, fell close to the serried line, and his men scattered never to reform that day. The killed in this desperate affair numbered, on both sides, more than half the wounded.

Rowlett's Station was only a skirmish, and had the glorious pluck of the Thirty-second Indiana been confined to that field its history could be brief. But 1861 was the year of preparation. That there was good stuff in the regiment is shown by the result of its first encounter. Colonel August Willich organized the Thirty-second from German volunteers gathered at large throughout the state of Indiana. Willich had helped organize and drill the Ninth Ohio, the noted "Prussian regiment." He was an old officer of the Prussian army, and, like many of his countrymen who served the Union, had sided with the German people in their liberty war of 1848. The men of the regiment were of that class, and not a few had run away from their adopted homes in Dixie to serve under the banner which represented union.

Colonel Willich reached the scene at Rowlett's Station in time to give the enemy a parting shot. Shiloh was the next battle and the first serious one for the regiment. It belonged to Rousseau's brigade of Nelson's division. Rousseau fought his way step by step on the second day through the Confederate bivouacs to the old Union camps of the Sunday morning before. Approaching the church, the Union leaders saw a Confederate column advancing to flank Crittenden's division, which followed Nelson's on its right. The Confederate movement, if successful, would cut the Union line in two. In the crisis Willich led out his regiment to clear the front of the line of battle, one of the most daring exploits in war. He formed the ranks in double columns, with two companies deployed as skirmishers. The enemy was concealed in an oak grove near the old church. In advancing Willich's line would at times disappear for moments among the woods and thickets between the lines, then emerge, marching with bold front upon the enemy's stronghold. Gradually the column grew thin, and finally remnants came streaming back seeking cover in disorder. Not cowardice, however, drove them back. They had marched into the woods in which the enemy was massed, and while engaging their foe in front had received a galling fire on the right and left flanks and rear from their own comrades. The oldest troops cannot stand a fire in the rear, and the Germans retreated. There was no disorder in the brigade which they struck or passed on the retrograde march. The whole line was moving, and the pace was forward. Willich soon rallied his men, re-formed the column and plunged

reaction and wavering again unsettled the men as they trod the ground once more. The battle meanwhile had centered its fiercest energies around the church, and a fire swept the field like a tornado. In the midst of it all Colonel Willich stopped the firing of his men, and holding them to attention as coolly as if on the parade ground drilled them in the manual of arms until their hands became steady and they could point the rifles with the firmness and accuracy of the hunter. After that they marched on with the victorious line of battle which swept the field of Confederates.

Colonel Willich became a brigade commander before the next battle of his Germans, Stone River, and their behavior in the most trying crisis of the field showed that the colonel was not the regiment, because he was not even present as a brigade leader. The Thirty-second occupied the extreme right flank of McCook's corps, which was suddenly surprised the morning of Dec. 31. At dawn Willich ordered the men to make coffee and went himself to consult with the division general at headquarters. In a short time the enemy advanced in four lines of battle, literally overrunning and tramping down the slender ranks of defenders. Seven companies of the Germans were in bivouac and three on picket. The pickets were ordered in. Willich was sent for, and the seven companies formed a line of battle. Instantly a battery, with frightened horses plunging and uncontrolled, burst through the ranks, fairly sweeping the men from their feet. In the effort to reach his brigade Willich was dismounted by a shot that killed his horse under him and immediately seized by the swarming Confederates. A gun of the retreating battery moved to the rear along with the Germans, who to the number of 200 kept a good line of battle. Several attempts by the Confederates to take the gun were repulsed by the brave phalanx, who, true to their traditions, formed a square around it and drove off the assailants with bayonets. After retreating a mile in battle order the regiment joined the division line and fought gallantly for an hour. The battle resulted in a tactical defeat of the Union army. That night a new and shortened defensive line was taken up, the enemy pressing upon it on all sides except the rear. On Jan. 3 the Confederates charged desperately in a forlorn attempt to win the field. The effort failed, but it gave the Germans a chance to retaliate for the surprise and disaster of two days before. During an advance of the brigade across the field General Palmer discovered the enemy in force clinging to a piece of woods on the right flank of the column. Riding up to Colonel Edelmeyer of the Thirty-second, he ordered him to clear the woods. The Germans quickly changed front and charged. Two Confederate regiments met them in the woods, but the heroic fellows rushed on with bayonets leveled and drove the enemy across Stone river. The Thirty-second lost 25 killed and 40 wounded at Stone River. The loss fell upon about 200 men. Over 100 became prisoners without the chance of firing a shot.

At Chickamauga General Willich led his Germans personally in some of the most desperate fighting on Thomas' line. In the first day's fight the regiment stood alone in repelling a Confederate charge upon Thomas. Next day, when the assault was directed wholly against Thomas' line, Willich led the regiment out, as he had done at Shiloh, to clear the front of the enemy. The charge was brilliantly executed and the Confederates driven a mile and a half. At that point Willich changed direction to the left and swept around in rear of the enemy to the position of his brigade. On the return charge a force of cavalry was encountered and driven off by the favor-



PROTECTING THE CANNON.

ite tactics of the Germans, the hollow square. The casualties at Chickamauga included 84 killed and 81 wounded, figures which show the desperation of the contest.

After the reorganization of the Fourth corps in October, 1863, the Thirty-second joined the division of T. J. Wood. Its losses in every subsequent battle of the army were exceptionally heavy. At Missionary Ridge the death roll was 17, at Pickett's Mills 22 and at Kenesaw 12. In its three years of service 612 men were shot down, a number equal to half the men borne upon the rolls. The roll of honor in killed reached 171, or 18.3 per cent of the total enrollment. Its list of bloody battles was 13. In eight of them the killed and mortally wounded in the regiment ranged from 12 to 84. At no time did the command muster above 400 effective men.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Marriage. Marriage is evidently the dictate of nature. Man and woman are made to be companions to each other, and therefore I cannot be persuaded that marriage is one of the means of happiness. Marriage is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship, and there can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity. —Dr. Johnson.

BEAUTY IS POWER.

Perfection of Form, Feature, and Mind Render Women All-powerful.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Yet blended with those perfections must be perfect health. Women are today stronger in their character, better in their nature, truer in their love, warmer in their affections, than they ever were. But most women do not know themselves; and often when their influence is doing the most good, break down. They drift gradually and unconsciously into that tempestuous sea of woman's diseases. Then they should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restores natural cheerfulness, destroys despondency, cures leucorrhoea, — the great forerunner of serious womb trouble. — relieves backache, strengthens the muscles of the womb, and restores it to its normal condition, regulates menstruations, removes inflammation, ulceration, and tumors of the womb, etc.

It is a remedy of a woman for women. Millions of women owe the health they enjoy, and the influence they exert, to Mrs. Pinkham; and the success of her Vegetable Compound has never been equalled in the field of medicine for the relief and cure of all kinds of female complaints. So say the druggists.

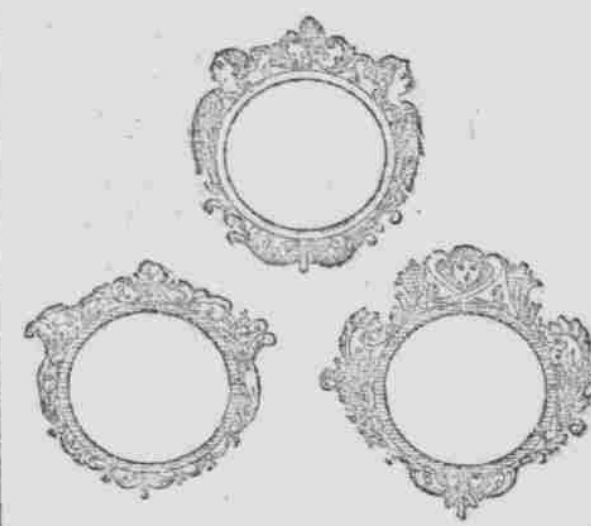
Here is another one of thousands who speak that others may know the truth: "For five years I suffered with falling of the womb, and all the dreadful aches and pains that accompany the disease. I tried several doctors and different medicines, until I lost all faith in everything. I had not tried your Compound. I watched your advertisements from day to day, and each day became more hopeful. At last I resolved to try it. I have taken seven bottles and have gained forty pounds. My pains have all left me, and I am a well woman. I do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling tired. Your Compound has been worth its weight in gold to me. I cannot praise it enough." MATILDA DUNN, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.



MINIATURE PAINTINGS.

These Came In With the Napoleonic Revival and Are Valued Highly.

Miniatures of celebrated beauties and of historical personages are popular at present, either for articles of personal adornment or to enrich the cabinet, toilet table or writing desk. These miniatures are painted on ivory, are copies of the work of celebrated artists and are either mounted on small easels to take



DESIGNS IN BROOCH SETTINGS.

the place of the ordinary photograph used in boudoir and drawing room or set in the lids of jewel caskets and boudoir boxes. Many are handsomely mounted as brooches or lockets, while others give dignity to the powder boxes. These last are a reminder of the craze for fancy snuffboxes so conspicuous at the courts of Europe a century or so ago. The Napoleonic revival brought these miniatures along with it, and the women's portrait exhibition in New York, which attracted much attention, turned people's thoughts in the direction of miniature painting.

Likenesses of some of the gentlemen of the court are portrayed with their absurdities all in evidence, to be hung as lockets, fastened as brooches or placed in choice cabinets.

The French beauties and gallants are most conspicuous in this world of miniatures. Marie Louise and the queen of Naples in their regal robes are favorite types, and there are French duchesses and noble dames almost innumerable.

For those who are not attracted by historical personages, miniatures purely ideal in subject and treatment are imported; fair haired maidens in ball gowns, with knots of flowers on their shoulders and forget-me-nots twined in their hair. All the frames of these miniatures have decorations in keeping with the particular period at which the subject lived. The frames and settings of the most costly are valuable for themselves alone, independent of the picture.

The principal jewel in which these miniature paintings appear is the brooch. The Jewellers' Circular, which calls attention to the foregoing, also illustrates a number of original designs in brooch settings for miniature paintings.

U-NO REMEDIES

For sale by Waterbury Drug Co.

Riverside Pharmacy, 134 East Main St. U-NO Tonic 25c U-NO ointment 25c U-NO Oil 25c U-NO Worm Lozenges 25c L.M.Q. Co., New York, N.Y.

ABOUT CRAZY CHINA.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT CAN BE MADE.

The Materials Consist of Bits of China and Glass, Putty, Gold Paint and the Article to Be Decorated—Tools Used Are Hammer and Palette Knife.

The fancy for sticking broken bits of china on drain pipes, flowerpots and vases is a popular fad of late with our English cousins, and indeed it is not unknown here. The materials are both cheap and easily obtainable—only some putty—quantities of it—and any amount of broken scraps of china, colored and white, to arrange in a kaleidoscopic vision of rainbow hues on the surface of the drain pipe or other article to be decorated. An example seen and made by one in the business who has been taught by the experience of some months' work.

COLUMBIA OF CRAZY CHINA. Work was a pillar-like stand having for its foundation round tile and christened by the artist a column of crazy china. The materials consist of broken bits of crockery and china, much putty, gold paint, and, if not a drain pipe, anything else you like to ornament. Besides these you will need a mallet or a small hammer to break the already broken pieces, if they prove too big, and a proper putty, or even a palette knife, to spread the putty and prepare it for the mosaic of china. It is fortunate, for this purpose, that our servants are generally great destroyers of the material chiefly needed, and any household can furnish only too much from its own breakages.

Another phase of the crazy scrap mania includes materials of various and peculiar kind and varying from broken bottles to old keys and from half a walnut shell to old tin snips, buckles, etc. A novelty jug seen illustrates this phase of crazy work and exhibited in its decoration round top pins, bits of brass chain, half thimbles, half a sleeve link, buckle (dress), half a small pair of scissors, old knife blade, small glove hook, pen, beads, screws, bit of corkcreeper, hair-



A NOVELTY JUG.

pins, penny jewelry, buttons of all kinds, black hooks and eyes, bits of tin to join same to make a design, bits of scissors, watch key. The material of the jug is earthenware, and if the top of it be small an addition is made by means of either very stiff millboard or tin.

The articles are imbedded in putty and then the whole is glazed over. The effect is decidedly odd, and unless carefully examined no one would imagine what it is made of or the manner in which made.

The articles described will suggest pleasing possibilities to the readers of inventive minds and artistic tastes. With a dish or vase of symmetrical form and tiny bits of delicately colored glass and china decidedly attractive ornaments may be produced at a comparatively small cost.

Repairing Furniture.

In repairing broken furniture the mistake usually made is using too much glue. Now, contrary to the popular opinion, the less glue used the stronger will be the joint. Heat the parts to be joined, after seeing that the joint is perfect, apply the glue sparingly, but so as to evenly cover every part, being the pieces together and rub one past the other a few times. When they thoroughly adhere, leave in that condition, and when possible bind together by strong twine or a handkerchief until the glue has entirely set. When there is too much glue on a joint, it can never be strong.

Potato Soup.

Simple potato soup is made by mashing potatoes in the water they were boiled in, about five potatoes to a quart; add sweet milk and butter as they can be afforded, and season, serving with crackers as oyster soup. This can be made in a hurry if desired, removing enough potatoes to mash for the second course, if a soup course for dinner fails at the last moment. Variations may be devised by adding left over vegetables and when hot mashing through a colander.

Things Worth Remembering.

Droiled tomatoes sprinkled with a little cheese while cooking are relished by many.

Making jelly is greatly simplified by boiling the juice 20 minutes, adding, cupful for cupful, sugar heated in the oven and cooking eight minutes longer.

Sanitary paper is now used for covering bathrooms and kitchen. It is non-absorbent and can be washed.

To take out iron rust, cover the spot with fine salt and saturate with lemon juice and lay on the grass. Repeat if necessary.

Table linen should, when the time can be afforded, be hemmed by hand. Table linen should be ironed on the right side.

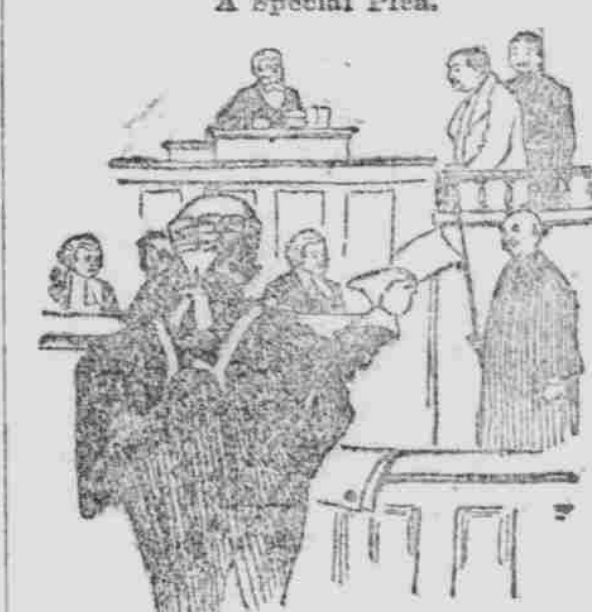
Pillow case muslin and linen come in widths to suit all sizes of pillows.

Its friends always cling to it because B. L. Tobacco gives the best satisfaction. It has the finest flavor and is made from the choicest leaf—that's why.

Where He Paused.

"Now," said the eminent politician to his secretary, "let's draft a sort of personal platform for my campaign. In the first place, we're in favor of the bloomer. Got that written?" "Yes, sir." "We believe in the new woman and the bicycle." "Yes, sir. Anything about the currency?" "Oh! Don't mention the currency yet. We want to cover all the ground we can, of course, but we can't go clear through the whole encyclopedia, you know."—Washington Star.

A Special Place.



"The prisoner, my lord, is an orphan.

At an early age he lost his mother, his only mother, my lord."—Pick Me Up.

It Wasn't a Fight.

"So he thrashed you, did he?" asked the justice of the man with one eye closed and a lump on the top of his head. "Me! Thrashed me!" exclaimed the prisoner scornfully. "Well, I guess not. Maybe you don't know that I'm a fighter."

"You don't look like a very successful one," suggested the justice. "Well, I'm a corker. That's what I am," replied the prisoner, with some show of pride. "He couldn't lick me, not even if he had a meat ax to sort of push the game along."

"I presume next you'll claim there wasn't any fight," said the justice. "Right you are," returned the prisoner. "There wasn't no fight."

"But he certainly did something to you."

"That's what he did, but he didn't lick me. I guess I know what kind of a fighter I am, an no man of his build could get away with me."

"Then what did he do?" inquired the justice becoming a trifle impatient. "He hypnotized me."

"Hypnotized you! Do you know what hypnotism is?"

"Sure thing. I read about it in the papers, an once I see a feller do the trick."

"Well, never mind him. Tell me about the affair last night. How was it done?"

"W'y, I called him a liar an hit him, an he jest made a few quick motions with his hands, an I was in a trance for 'bout half an hour."

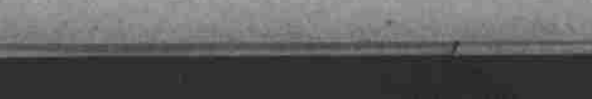
"Ten dollars and costs. Call the next case."

"All right, judge," returned the prisoner. "I don't care nothin about the fine, but I want the thing to be right on the books. Jest you see that it reads \$10 for bein hypnotized an not for bein licked, an I won't make a whimper. So long as I'm set right before the public I don't care what the fine is. But I wasn't licked, judge. Be sure an get that down."

—Chicago Post.

Best Little Purgative

Never used," writes one lady, in regard to Hood's Pills. "They are so mild and do their work without any griping. I recommend them to all suffering from constiveness. They will certainly bring your habits regular. We use no other cathartic." Hood's Pills are rapidly increasing in favor.



The New England Railroad Co

Passenger Train Service, September 2, 1895

Trains leave Waterbury for:
Boston—3:45, 7:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
Providence—3:45, 7:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
New York via Brewster—3:45 a. m.; 2:10, p. m.
Worcester—3:45, 7:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
New London—3:45, 7:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
Putnam—3:45, 7:30, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
Willimantic—3:45, 7:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
Rockville—7:30, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
Manchester—7:30, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55 p. m.
Springfield Branch—9:05 a. m.; 3:55 p. m.
Hartford—3:45, 7:30, 9:05, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55, 8:15 p. m.
New Britain—3:45, 7:30, 9:05, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55, 8:15 p. m.
Plainville—3:45, 7:30, 9:05, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55, 8:15 p. m.
Bristol—3:45, 7:30, 9:05, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55, 8:15 p. m.
Terryville—7:30, 9:05, 10:55 a. m.; 1:00, 3:55, 8:15 p. m.
Waterville—7:30, 9:05, 10:55 a. m.; 3:55, 8:15 p. m.
West Chebogue—4:40, 8:40 a. m.; 4:30 p. m.
Meriden—4:30, 8:40 a. m.; 4:30 p. m. (Dublin street station 5:00, 8:52 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.)
Cromwell—8:40 a. m.; 4:30 p. m. (Dublin street station—8:52 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.)
Union City—8:05 a. m.; 5:50 p. m.
Towantic—8:05 a. m.; 5:50 p. m.
Southford—8:05 a. m.; 2:10 p. m.
Pomperaug Valley—8:05 a. m.; 2:10, 5:50 p. m.
Sandy Hook—8:05 a. m.; 2:10, 5:50 p. m.
Hawleyville—8:05 a. m.; 2:10, 5:50 p. m.
Danbury—8:05 a. m.; 2:10, 5:50, 11:35 p. m.
Brewster—8:05 a. m.; 2:10, 5:50 p. m.
Poughkeepsie via Hopewell—8:05 a. m.; 2:10, 11:35 p. m.
Fishkill on Hudson—8:05 a. m.; 2:10 p. m.
Binghamton, Elmira, Jamestown, Cleveland, Akron and Chicago—8:05 a. m.; 2:10 p. m.
Sunday trains—Hartford—3:45, 8:30 a. m.; 3:45 p. m.
Boston—3:45 a. m.; 3:45 p. m.
W. R. Hancock, Gen. Pass Ag't, Boston.

N. Y. N. H. & Hartford R. R.

Naugatuck Division, June 16, 1895.

New York—6:05, 8:12, 10:50 a. m.; 1:23, 3:35, 4:35, 6:53 p. m.; Sunday 7:15 a. m.; 4:15 p. m. Return 5:00, 8:00, 10:03 a. m.; 1:02, 4:02, 6:00 p. m.; Sunday 6:00 a. m.; 6:00 p. m.
New Haven via Derby Junction—6:05, 8:12, 10:50 a. m.; 1:23, 3:35, 5:53 p. m. Return via Derby Junction, 7:00, 9:40 a. m.; 12:00, 2:27, 5:35, 7:50 p. m.; Sunday 8:10 a. m., 6:15 p. m. (via Naugatuck Junction.)
Bridgeport—6:05, 8:12, 10:50 a. m.; 1:23, 3:35, 4:35, 6:53 p. m.; Sunday 7:15 a. m.; 4:15 p. m. Return at 7:08, 9:40 a. m.; 12:00, 2:33, 5:35, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:15 a. m.; 6:30 p. m.
Ansonia—6:05, 8:12, 10:50 a. m.; 1:23, 3:35, 4:35, 5:53, 7:00 (mixed), p. m. Sunday 7:15 a. m.; 4:15 p. m. Return at 7:43, 8:54, 10:21 a. m.; 12:31, 3:06, 6:13, 8:20 p. m. Sunday, 8:46 a. m.; 7:02 p. m.
Watertown—6:40, 8:38, 11:17 a. m.; 1:30, 3:58, 6:12, 7:04 p. m. Saturday, 9:15 p. m. Return at 6:20, 7:40, 10:20 a. m.; 12:45, 2:50, 4:35, 6:30 p. m. Saturday, 7:35 p. m.
Thomaston—8:39, 11:12 a. m.; 3:53, 6:59 p. m. Sunday 9:25 a. m. Return at 7:43, 10:23 a. m.; 2:55, 5:26 p. m.; Sunday 3:47 p. m.
Torrington—8:39, 11:12 a. m.; 3:54, 6:59 p. m. Sunday 9:25 a. m. Return at 7:20, 10 a. m.; 2:30, 5:03 p. m. Sunday 8:23 p. m.
Winsted—8:39, 11:12 a. m.; 3:53, 6:59 p. m. Sunday 9:25 a. m. Return at 7:00, 9:0 a. m.; 2:05, 4:42 p. m. Sunday 3 p. m.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass Agent.

Waterbury Fire Alarm.

LOCATION OF BOXES.

- 12—Rogers & Bros.
- 13—Cor East Main and Niagara streets.
- 14—East Main street and Wolcott road.
- 15—Corner High and Walnut streets.
- 16—Corner East Main and Cherry streets.
- 17—Corner East Main and Cole streets.
- 21—Cor North Elm and Kingsbury streets.
- 23—Cor North Elm, North Main and Grove streets.
- 24—Waterbury Manufacturing company, (private.)
- 25—Cor North Main and North streets.
- 26—Cor Buckingham and Cooke streets.
- 27—Cor Grove and Prospect streets.
- 28—Cor Elm and Prospect streets.
- 29—Cor Johnson and Waterbury streets.
- 212—The Flat Buss & Co. (private.)
- 214—Waterbury Clock Co, Movement Factory, (private.)
- 3—Exchange Place.
- 32—Cor West Main and Willow streets.
- 34—Cor West Main and Watertown road.
- 35—Traction Co stables, (private.)
- 36—Waterbury Brass Co. (private.)
- 37—Cor Cedar and Meadow streets.
- 38—Cor Grand and Field streets.
- 312—Cor Bank and Meadow streets.
- 313—Randolph & Oliver, (private.)
- 314—Hume & Grand Co. (private.)
- 318—Holmes, Booth & Hayden, (private.)
- 321—No 4 Horse house.
- 324—Cor Charles and Porter streets.
- 325—Cor Simon street and Washington avenue.
- 4—Cor South Main and Grand streets.
- 42—Cor South Main and Clay streets.
- 43—Waterbury Watch Co. (private.)
- 45—Benedict & Burnham Co. (private.)
- 46—Waterbury Book Co. (private.)
- 47—Cor South Main and Washington Sta.
- 112—Tracy Bros and others, (private.)
- 5—Scovill Manufacturing Co. (private.)
- 52—Cor of Franklin and Union streets.
- 53—Waterbury Clock Co, case factory, (private.)
- 54—Cor Clay and Mill streets.
- 56—Cor Liberty and River streets.
- 57—No 6 Horse house.
- 58—Cor Baldwin and Stone streets.
- 6—Cor Bridge and Magill streets.
- 62—Cor Doolittle Alley and Dublin streets.

PATENTS

Convents, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for moderate fees. Our Office is opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A. P. SNOW & CO., 212 New York Building, New York, U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO. O. P. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.