The Journal and Courier

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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
O. VINCENT COFFIN, of Middletown.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LORRIN A. COOK, of Barkhamsted.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM C. MOWRY, of Norwich.

FOR TREASURER,
GEORGE W. HODGE, of Windsor.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
BENJAMIN P. MEAD, of New Canaan.

For Congressman,
Second District—N. D. SPERRY, of New Haven.

For Senator,
8th District—LYMAN H. JOHNSON, of New Haven.

For Representatives,
THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE and T. ATTWATER BARNES.

For Sheriff,
New Haven County—CHARLES R SPIEGEL.

For Judge of Probate,
L. W. CLEAVELAND, of New Haven.

Dr. Hale points out that the five distinctly American poets were Unitarians.

The opium dealers of Hong Kong have collected data and issued a special pamphlet, in which they triumphantly point to the fact that opium-eaters or smokers were, almost without exception, exempt from attack during the recent pest epidemic. The theory that the soil has something to do with pest contagion is apparently substantiated by the fact that among the 100,000 Chinese who live in boats on the rivers at Canton there have been scarcely any deaths from the epidemic.

An act passed last winter by the New York legislature provided that all stone used under contracts for municipal works in New York must be worked, dressed and carved within the city limits. The law was passed at the instance of the Central labor union with the intent of making work for stone cutters. Now the commissioner of public works finds that under the law stone for paving the streets must be cut in New York. This will make paving stone cost three times as much as now, and this increase of cost will stop work enough to throw 4,000 men in New York out of work.

In a Sioux Falls paper on a recent Sunday appeared an advertisement, "stenographer wanted." Miss Eva Humes of Salem saw the ad., but Sioux Falls is forty-five miles from Salem, and there would be no train to that city until late Monday, and before that time half a dozen persons might apply for the place. Miss Humes therefore attired herself in a jaunty bicycle suit, provided herself with a luncheon, mounted her wheel and made nearly fifty miles over a rough and hilly road to Sioux Falls, and early Monday morning applied in person for the position and got it.

"Literary fellers" aren't in it with horse jockeys, so far as money is concerned. Jockey Griffin, who is a lad of 17 or thereabouts, and whose weight is less than 100 pounds, is, or will next year be, the highest priced jockey in the world. He has been riding for Gideon & Daly, the Montona horsemen, this year, and they decided to retain his services for next year. Several other owners wanted him to ride for them, and entered into a spirited bidding contest. Gideon & Daly offered the highest amount, $16,100, and he will ride their horses. He will be at liberty to ride for others when his employes are not represented in races, and his earnings for next year ought to be at least $25,000.

LadyBurdett Coutts, whose whole life has been spent in doing good to the poor, recently received a remonstrance from the secretary of a house painters' society against the painting of the Brookfield stables by the stablemen. In reply, after pointing out that the stables belonged to her husband and that the matter did not concern her, she declares the interference to be "monstrous and oppressive. It would deprive every working man and woman of the right to work out their own advancement by their own energy, and it would rob them of what the good old radical principles in which I was brought up taught me to cherish through life—that birthright of personal liberty under the law inherent in every Englishman."

From the report of the directors of convict prisons for the year 1893-4 it appears that the decrease in the number of persons in penal servitude in England and Wales steadily continues. The diminution is indeed remarkable. In 1859, when the country's population was 19,257,000, the number of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude was 2,589; last year, though the inhabitants had increased by ten millions, it was only 833. The total number of convict prisoners in 1869 throughout Great Britain, Gibraltar and western Australia was 11,560; last July it was 4,779. The labor of the convicts is all devoted to the service of the government, the greater part of it going to the Prison Department itself. A considerable part of the printing it requires is performed by the prisoners. The libraries which the great penal servitude establishments, such as Dartmoor, contain are very popular among the convicts, who manifest much eagerness to read history, while for lighter entertainment their favorite authors are Kingston, Henty, Dickens, and Kingsley.

Dr. William Moon, the famous blind philanthropist, who has just died at Brighton, England, lost his sight when he was twenty-one. He at once set about learning the systems of reading for the blind then in vogue, but finding them all imperfect, he invented a new system, which is now widely used in institutions for the blind. The alphabet in his system consists of only nine characters placed in various positions. They are composed of the simplest geometrical figures. His success in this direction determined him to devote his life to the welfare of the blind. Languages were his special study, so that he might give all nations the advantage of his alphabet. During his fifty-five years of blindness he adapted his embossed alphabet to 476 languages and dialects, and his books have circulated all over the world. The number of volumes issued in his type up to the close of 1892 was 194,993. He also wrote music for the blind, and drew embossed geographical and astronomical maps, as well as pictures. He established numerous free lending libraries and home teaching societies for the blind.

FOR SENATOR.

Mr. J. W. Mix, the Republican nominee for senator in the Sixth district, is just the kind of man to send to the senate. He is a successful business man, and has shown marked skill and ability in dealing with public affairs. He can both think and speak well. He has the full confidence of all who know him and the esteem in which he is held by his friends and neighbors is one of his best recommendations to public favor. There is an effort on the part of some Democrats to make out that there is a lack of harmony in a part of the district, but they will find more harmony than they want on election day. Mr. Mix was nominated on his merits, and his merits are such that he will be elected on them.

A PEARL.

Perhaps we ought not to say anything that will add to the inducements to have appendicitis that already exist. It is fashionable to have it. It gives a distinction to him who has it that no ordinary belly-ache can give. It is a great accommodation to surgeons who want to be able to say that they have performed one hundred successful operations for the removal of the vermiform appendix with only ninety-nine deaths. And it adds much to what is called "the literature of the medical profession." These reasons for having appendicitis are apparent and effective. Another has just been furnished by Oscar Tully, of Yardville, New Jersey, and though it is of a somewhat speculative character it may have an influence on the minds of some who would not be inclined to have appendicitis for the sake of being in the fashion or adding to the reputation of a distinguished surgeon. Mr. Tully became convinced that something was wrong with his appendix and he allowed himself to be cut open the other day. There was found in his useless little sac a fine large pearl, which he has been offered two hundred dollars for. He has refused to accept the offer, feeling that the pearl is worth more and being doubtful about his ability to produce as many pearls as he can find a market for.

The chance that a man carries in his appendix the wherewithal to pay for an operation for its removal is worth considering by both sufferers and surgeons. Mr. Tully has opened a new field for speculation. He has also raised the question, is he a clam or an oyster?

DO YOU WANT MORE OF IT?

One of the most important things for the voters of the Second congressional district to bear in mind is the fact that Mr. Pigott and his friends have only just begun the great work of "tariff reform." They have kept this country in a state of turmoil for a couple of years and they are by no means satisfied with what they have been able to accomplish. Indeed, what has been done is only "perfidy and dishonor" compared with what they mean to do. They mean to make this a country where trade will be unhampered by any such consideration as protection of American industry and American workingmen. Their fine theories unselfishly include in their benefits all the countries of the world but their own. And they mean to agitate and agitate and agitate until the "golden rule of free trade" is in the fullest and most destructive operation here.

But if Pigott & Co. haven't made trouble enough to satisfy themselves haven't they made enough to satisfy the voters of this congressional district? Do those who have been out of work while the theorists have been theorizing want any more such trouble as they have had? Can they look forward to more "tariff agitation" with any comfort? Do they want hard times to continue indefinitely and to grow harder as they continue?

In good truth this is a bread and butter campaign. There are many voters in this district who haven't found "tariff agitation" as filling as bread and butter is. They will eagerly vote as soon as they have the opportunity for bread and butter rather than for more "tariff agitation."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

People are a little "wild" on the subject of electricity, and no wonder. Such great things have already been done and so much money has been made by electrical enterprises that it is easy to lose sight of the fact that there is a limit beyond which it will not pay to go. But there is such a limit, and a writer in Engineering News calls the attention of investors in schemes for the production of electricity by water power to some facts that are worth thinking of. It is true that money has been made by utilizing waterfalls for the generation of electricity, but it should not be forgotten that money put into turbine plants of enormous power is likely to earn nothing unless there is a market for the current. At Niagara Falls, for example, 125,000 horse-power will soon be available, more than is used in the manufacturing cities of Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, Turner's Falls, Bellows Falls, Lewiston, Cohoes, Oswego, Paterson, Augusta, Georgia, Minneapolis, Rochester and Lockport—and of this 75,000 horse-power is awaiting buyers. At present the field is limited, although Buffalo, the eleventh city in population and a manufacturing center, is only thirteen miles away. Buffalo, however, uses less than 60,000 horse-power in its factories, and to drive all the steam engines out will require time and liberal rates. The great cost of the tunnel prohibits the sale of electricity at very low prices; it has been claimed that the best type of steam engine in Buffalo will be a formidable competitor of the turbine at Niagara, and if practice proves this assertion to be true the Niagara Power company cannot offer extraordinary inducements to manufacturers having expensive plants long distances from the falls, this indicating that the surplus power will be sold as new industries are established in the vicinity of the cataract. It is possible that part of the power may be applied to motors for canal boats or sold to railroad companies if they find the abandonment of steam locomotives advantageous. But the probability of the latter assumption, Engineering News contends, is by no means assured, as railroad managers are aware that the breaking of the wire will stop all traffic, while the disabling of a locomotive or two will cause little delay in the movement of passengers or freight. Knowing that adopting electric locomotion is practically putting all the eggs in one basket, they are not enthusiastic advocates of so radical a change of motive power.

For these and other reasons it is possible that all the great electrical schemes will not pay, and that they will not upset the world as much as it now seems probable that they will. But they certainly look all right on the surface.

FASHION NOTES.

Two Serviceable Gowns.

A very stylish looking street or travelling dress is made of very heavy tweed in mixed heather effect. The skirt is as stiff as a board, pronouncedly godet at the back and having only one seam, that being at the side, where the skirt fastens with a lap and four horn buttons as big as trade dollars. A box pleated bodice of very crisp taffeta in changeable colors to harmonize with the mixture in the tweed is worn over the skirt, the waist is confined by a wide silk belt, and the skirt

fits snugly about the waist, the silk showing below its own belt. That this is accomplished with stylish effect without any suggestion of the skirt having slipped from its place says much for the exactness of the cut. A coat of the tweed is double breasted, fastening with one row of buttons and showing the silk of the waist where the collar turns away, or, with the collar turned close, presenting an unbroken front of tweed. This is not all, for it takes a golf cape of the tweed to complete the costume. If the tweed is double faced there is no lining except to the hood, for which silk like the waist is used, otherwise the whole coat is lined with the silk. Such a costume equips one for any emergency of travel. Either the coat or the cape may be carried over the arm, and both may be worn, or be dispensed with. The skirt is lined with silk.

For conventional stuffs like dark blue serge, the street dress shown is a tasteful model. Its full skirt is laid in triple boxpleats all the way round, it is mounted on a plain underskirt and is trimmed with several rows of navy blue and cream mixed woolen braid. The waist has a short pointed yoke of cream silk in front bordered with braid, and is laid in pleats at the waist. The jacket fronts have draped revers and a deep round collar, faced with cream silk and edged with braid, which is also used as garniture for the belt and sleeves. FLORETTE.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Some of Its Facts and Fancies.

[Written for the JOURNAL AND COURIER.]

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The last leaf has forsaken its bough—the withered bough where it clung,
Fluttering downward, a worthless thing, to lie and decay in the dust?
Nay, rather, 'tis floating free in an atmosphere heavenly pure,
Fresh as in life's glad Spring, in the beautiful sunshine of God!

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Before many months we are going to have everything arranged just as it should be.

The president of the National Council of Women of the United States, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, has issued a call for its second triennial meeting, to be held in Washington, D. C. The council will open formally, February 18, 1895, and close March 2, holding twenty-four sessions of the council proper.

The avowed purpose of the meeting is "to make better known to the general public the magnitude and variety of woman's work for humanity, to bring together women of all lines of work, and to give the united influence of all these women to such general lines of work as all can heartily agree upon. The lines of work in which the council are interested, and which will be taken up and discussed, are religious, philanthropic, educational, professional, social reform, moral reform and government reform."

The National Council was organized less than seven years ago but it has already grown to great proportions, its constituency being seventeen associations and more than 700,000 women. Since its organization similar societies have been formed in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, and Germany. Italy, through the efforts of Signora Salazar, and under the patronage of Queen Margherita, is taking steps toward the formation of such a body. Even the King of Siam has become interested in the work of these associations, and has officially expressed his wish that a woman's council should be organized in his country.

These associations, with our own, make up the International Council, of which the Countess of Aberdeen is president. Each of them, it is expected, will send its president and one or more delegates to represent it, and swell the number of distinguished women who are to take our capital by storm next February. An intersting feature will be the attendance of a committee, recently appointed in Germany to inquire into the condition of women all over the world. Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, the recording secretary, well known through her official connection with the "King's Daughters," says that without doubt this meeting will draw the largest number of women the world has ever seen in any assemblage, and that fully one million women representing societies and associations will visit Washington during the holding of the council.

And these women are planning to do everything in a most orderly and dignified manner. They will deal with vital questions with all the earnestness and seriousness that the discussion of such questions demands. They will have their upper and lower council; the second to pass on propositions for local work, the first to consider plans for national work; and no measure passed by either body will be binding upon the National Council, and become a part of its program, until such measure is confirmed by the other council. These are some of the subjects which will be discussed by some of the most intelligent and sensible minds of this and other countries. Equal pay for equal work, divorce reform, dress reform, equal educational advantages for men and women, and patriotic teaching for the young. The promotion of discussion of these and other important matters, with the awakening of public interest that must follow, must surely be productive of good to humanity. The master spirit who has but just left us said, "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving." Such movements as these must bring about a larger comprehension of the needs of the time; and a nobler activity in seeking that which will best satisfy those needs. We may reasonably hope for good results from this convocation of earnest, intelligent women. HILARY.

BOXWOOD.

There is said to be a tree in New Guinea which when touched knocks a man down. It must be a species of boxwood.—Tid-Bits.

Sailor (defiantly)—It will take more than you to hold me, I'll tell you. Cannibal (significantly)—Oh, I shall invite a few friends.—Detroit Tribune.

It is hard for a man to imagine himself "just as young as he ever was" when his wife asks him to bring in an armful of wood.—Florida Times.

"How did you feel about the income tax?" "I am in favor of having a law passed giving every man an income large enough to be taxed."—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Vews (in the next booth)—It must be taking you a long time to prepare your ballot, Mrs. Keernot—I am adding a postscript.—Chicago Tribune.

"My," said the bald-headed man, looking over the hairy heads of the football team, "how secure I would feel with a few Yale locks!"—Adams Freeman.

Theatrical manager—I find it impossible to make use of your play. It is too long for the stage. Amateur Playwright—But can't you lengthen your stage?—Truth.

Miss Query—Are you still in love with that pretty girl you used to rave about? Jack Stone—Ah, no; haven't you heard? We were married three months ago."—Scribners.

"Hit don't tek er politician long ter discover," said Uncle Eben, "dat he kain't make de 'fective kind ob campaign music by drummin' on er empty bar'l.—Washington Star.

Her Father—Has this young man any resources to support a wife? Birdie McGinnis—He is going to save $5 a week by giving up cigarettes. That's enought to begin on, ain't it, pa?—Siftings.

"I never realized how I was getting along in years," sighed Miss Manyseasons, "until last week. I received two proposals of marriage from boys of not over nineteen."—Indianapolis Journal.

"How do you like this here talk about givin' more bread fur the money?" said Plodding Pete. "Bully," replied Meandering Mike. "'Anythin' thet means a bigger loaf hits me."—Washington Star.

Bossleigh (after the tenth miss)—Well, I really must confess I don't seem to be able to hit the birds to-day. Keeper (encouragingly)—Never mind, sir, you do scare 'em wonderful, anyhow.—Half-Holiday.

She was the wife of a cavalry officer and she was going to have some fun with the lieutenant of infantry. "I suppose, she said, "you have often been chased by the Indians on the plains?" "Never," he responded politely. "No?" keenly sarcastic. "No. You see, they are so busy chasing the cavalry, they don't have any time for us."—Detroit Free Press.

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A TEST OF BEAUTY.
Only the Fairest and Freshest Faces Can Stand It.

Next time you go to a party, watch some of the women as they stand under the chandeliers. Notice how a light shining from above brings out unsuspected lines and angles in all but the youngest and freshest faces. It is a severe test of beauty.

Perhaps you will wonder at the number of thin, lanky women. They all want to be plump. Why are they not? They get enough to eat, surely. Oh, yes, but they don't digest their food, and there's no fire without consumption of fuel. A pre-digested food called Paskola is welcomed by these women. They gain in flesh forming properties.

They are told that it is nourishment, not medicine, and that its good effects are lasting. Such letters as this one tell the story:

"Gentlemen—For the past five years I have suffered from gastric indigestion and have tried all so-called remedies for indigestion, besides courses of treatment from physicians all over the country, from which I received only temporary relief. My symptoms were heartburn, flashes of heat, dizziness, bloated feeling after eating, depression of spirits, severe and acute attacks of cramps and inflammation and chronic constipation.

"About two months ago I resolved to give Paskola a trial, although without any faith in it, owing to my past experience with so-called remedies for indigestion. After taking one small bottle of Paskola I felt better, very much better. I have now taken only seven small bottles, and have never felt better in my life. I have gained ten pounds and now eat anything my appetite craves. All my friends say, 'Why, how fat and well you look; what have you been doing?' My answer is always "Paskola." A friend of mine has taken only three small bottles and says she feels like a new woman. This may seem rather fulsome praise, but I conscientiously feel that I cannot say too much in praise of Paskola. Yours respectfully,
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Here is a history of her case:—

She was so ill with falling of the womb and leucorrhœa that she could not stand. She was attended by several doctors without benefit, and was completely discouraged.

One evening she heard what *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound had done for other women, and decided to try it, together with Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash, and it is well she did, for she says:—

"I am now well and strong. I am not troubled with either trouble, and all owing to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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2 lb. bags, 98c
And it takes a stack to weigh a pound.
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all colors 50c each
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Children's Turkish Fez Caps, Cardinal and navy. 2 cents.
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Fall Fancies in fitting Forms for air Faces!
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patent diamond tip, very fine shoe for ladies—the $3 value, $2.48
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