

## The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

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## Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Westminster Gazette says that 2,296 of Spurgeon's sermons have been printed and sold, and that the sum total of the sales reaches nearly 100,000,000, an average of about 35,000 copies of each sermon.

It has been found on investigation that only a small percentage of the Chicago school children have ever seen a "beef critter" or a lamb. And with the stock yards and the stock and produce exchanges so near!

Three Long Island City ministers—one of them an archdeacon—called on Mayor Pat Gleason the other day to talk about Sunday baseball and about the impending exhibition of two prize-fighters. The mayor told them that in his opinion it was a great gain to have the hoodlums at a ball game on Sunday instead of lounging around the streets. As for the sparring-match, he invited the ministers to witness it as his guests, and to bring their family physicians along with them.

That last year was a notable one in iron production is made clear in the statistics given out by Secretary James M. Swank of the American Iron and steel association. He places the production of pig-iron for 1895 at 9,446,308 gross tons in 1890, the year of largest previous output. Bessemer steel ingots to the amount of 4,906,128 tons were produced in larger quantity in 1895 than ever before, with the exception of steel rails, and cut nails which are being displaced by wire nails.

There has lately been some discussion in the English papers concerning the right of passengers to engage seats in railroad carriages by placing luggage upon them. Now a Glasgow man has patented a device for engaging a seat. The arrangement consists of a tin box, from which, by dropping in a copper, you get two tickets, one of which with the word "Engaged" upon it you hang above the seat on a peg provided, and the other you retain. The said other ticket enables you to claim your seat and also covers life insurance. The invention will be on all lines at an early date.

Among the later utterances of European men of science upon the influence of food and drink upon the human system is one by Professor Shurzenstein on the effect of tea and coffee on the processes of digestion. He finds that 94 per cent. of coagulated egg albumen will be digested in artificially prepared gastric juice, whereas if tea is added the proportion digested is reduced to 66 per cent., while of a decoction of coffee mixed with the albumen the gastric fluid was only able to digest 61 per cent. These percentages varied according to the strength of the infusions of tea and coffee. He attributes the deleterious effect of both to the presence of tannin extracted during the progress of making, and not to the presence of thein and caffeine.

"When is a woman old?" is a question which has been asked of all the leading actresses in Germany. The answers are given presenting to the public. Marie Raisenhofer declares her opinion thus: "Woman is old when she begins to love reason and finds no love in return." Jennie Gross keeps to the safe side, saying: "Woman is as old as she looks." Frau Nuschka Butz is of the opinion that "a woman is only old when she tries by force to become young again." Rosa Bertens says: "A woman is old when she begins to ask herself, 'When is a woman old?'" But Clara Ziegler, the celebrated tragedienne, puts the best answer into these words: "When is a woman old? The concealed, never, the unhappy, too soon; the wise, at the right time."

Admiral W. T. Evashinoff, of the Russian imperial navy, who is traveling on a year's leave of absence, is visiting his brother-in-law, Theodore Barker, of Portland, Oregon. He is thus quoted in the Oregonian: "I shall stay in Portland for some time, and while here I intend to investigate all the modern methods of the canning industry, so that I may establish my canneries on Avacha Bay according to the very latest methods. Plentiful does not describe the abundance of salmon over there. The bays and rivers are simply alive with them. I shall take every-

thing with me to establish a first-class cannery, and all the foremen of the different departments will be Americans, probably men from the Columbia River. We are well fixed for a market for our goods, for Russia being a silver-standard country, we can get labor at silver figures, and sell our product to England, getting the prices paid by a gold-basis country." The Admiral says that Russia is greatly dissatisfied with a silver-standard monetary system, and will get to the gold basis as soon as practicable, but in the mean time he proposes to take advantage of the present situation.

## ANCESTOR ADAM.

The Register makes affidavit that all the names and titles that have appeared in its "Society columns" have belonged to "proud possessors" whose of ancestral ancestor was the very same ancestor as the ancestor of all the other people whose names and titles have not appeared in its "Society columns." All we can say about this startling statement, admission or confession is, Who would have thought it?

## THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

There are Sarsfield Guards in Massachusetts, as there are in Connecticut, and for aught we know there are also Emmet Guards in Massachusetts of whom the Sarsfields have "contempt." The Massachusetts Sarsfields Guards are a semi-military body of Roman Catholics who paraded with arms on St. Patrick's day last year at Boston in opposition to the statute limiting the right to carry arms to certain classes of men duly organized and specified. Their case was brought before a lower court and decided against them, and the Supreme court has affirmed the judgment. The main contention of the guards rested on the constitutional provision that "the people have a right to keep and bear arms for the common defense." Judge Allen, who delivers the opinion of the court, says on this point: "The right to keep and bear arms for the common defense does not include the right to associate together as a military organization, or to drill and parade with arms in cities and towns, unless authorized so to do by law. This is a matter affecting the public security, quiet and good order, and it is within the police powers of the legislature to regulate the bearing of arms so as to forbid such unauthorized drills and parades. The protection of a similar constitutional provision has often been sought by persons charged with carrying concealed weapons, and it has been almost universally held that the legislature may regulate and limit the mode of carrying arms."

It was further contended for the guards that the muskets they carried had been bored out and were ineffective as firearms, and hence were not firearms in the meaning of the statute. But the court says this makes no difference. "With the exception of the danger of being actually shot down, all the evils which the statute was intended to remedy still existed in the parade in which the defendants took part."

## YEN BRECKENRIDGE, ETC.

Our minister to Russia, Mr. Breckinridge, is a citizen of Arkansas, and as good an American as there is, but he has had to conform to court usages, so far as attire is concerned, during the ceremonies attending the coronation of the Czar. Still, the costume is very modest, and Mr. Breckinridge is far from presenting a gaudy appearance. A black dress coat, with metal buttons, white vest, knee breeches and silk stockings constitute his "make-up," while, on the other hand, the ministers of other countries are able to present a most dazzling picture in the uniforms of their diplomatic corps. But modest as Minister Breckinridge's rig is in comparison with the rigs of most of the others who are officially attending the great show, it has brought out criticism from some who are such sticklers for "republican simplicity" that they would be glad to see our minister give the effete representatives of effete monarchies a lesson by appearing in a ready-made "business suit," and if warm enough, in his shirt-sleeves. The Bridgeport Farmer, which knows that true Americanism is and is also well posted in the customs of European courts, hopes that Captain Boutelle will call the attention of congress to Minister Breckinridge's knee breeches and silk stockings. It says: Ambassador Breckinridge had been a "true American" would have insisted upon dressing like one, or else staying away from the ceremonies. There was a real cut-and-out American once who used to brag of having compelled Queen Victoria to receive him at one of her drawing rooms in a costume that would have excluded him from a reception at one of New York's Four Hundred. Boutelle should not miss his opportunity to let Ambassador Breckinridge learn what is thought of such conduct as he has been guilty of. It is no excuse for him to allege, as he does, that he had to appear in breeches or stay outside of the show. A spirited intimation from him to the master of ceremonies, that if the American ambassador were not received in that article of male attire which Teddy Roosevelt will not allow to be called "pants," our White Squadron would bombard St. Petersburg would have opened the most sacred door of the Kremlin to the representative of the American Eagle.

It is perhaps too late to do much about Minister Breckinridge, but it is not too late to consider the effect that

the prevalence of bicycle and "gawf" breeches in this country will have on true Americanism.

## FASHION NOTES.

## Two Sorts of Jackets.

Elaborate jacket bodices patterned after the styles that prevailed during the reigns of the Louis are now so abundant that they are not as striking as they were a few months ago, but they are still very handsome. It is a good design of this sort, a Louis XVI. model, that is pictured here, its material being made colored cheviot. The revers are of dresden figured silk and are finished with a yellow ribbon ruffle. White cloth covered with a jabot of spangled chiffon appears in the vest, and ruffles of Brussels lace finish the dresden silk sleeves at the wrists. White cloth stiffened with wire but turned down furnishes the collar, and



mode cloth gives the plain skirt, which is lined with changeable silk.

A new kind of negligee jacket that is made very boxy on a front and back yoke is appearing. They are of all sorts of materials and of all degrees of elaborateness. The prettiest are those of wash silk in a solid color set on a yoke of dresden wash silk. The yoke fastens, but the rest of the jacket hangs free, and a high collar or a soft fluffy ruche is at the neck. These jackets are put to all sorts of use. Although perfectly loose, they do not make the wearer seem baggy, because the yoke has a ship-shape effect. Hard pushed society women find them invaluable for slipping on for the three or four minutes rest that sometimes comes between dinner and the early evening engagement. Of course women are obliged to save their strength and put themselves into a gown for dinner that will serve for the theater, and over such a gown this jacket will slip, covering the bare neck and arms and saving the dainty elaboration of the waist from injury while Miladi lays her tired self down on the couch for a bit of a nap till Marie calls that Monsieur is waiting. Doesn't that sound nice! For the rest of us who have few evening gowns, no Marie and no Monsieur these jackets are quite as convenient. They are made of dainty prints, with bows of fresh ribbon that come off when the jacket goes to the wash. For breakfast they are a welcome change from the wrapper, and in one and a dark skirt, the housewife is ready for an interview with the marketman or seamstress, or even for an encounter with the ubiquitous gas man.

## FLORETTE.

## LUCKY.

"Which do you think is the luckiest day of the week on which to be born?" "I don't know. I've only tried one."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—I see Debs, the western labor agitator, says that he's wedded to his work. Egbert—That settles it. Marriage is a failure!—Yonkers Statesman.

"I went to two receptions last night and lost my umbrella at the last." "It's a wonder you didn't lose it at the first one." "That's where I got it!"—Truth.

"So you feel you cannot marry him?" "Yes, I am fully decided." "Why, don't you like him?" "Oh, I like him well enough, but I cannot get him to propose."—Harlem Life.

Coddling His Job.—Bloomer—What do you think of the story that a Spanish officer has been engaged for three months in examining the defenses of New York? Spatts—He must be working by the day.—Truth.

There was an unfortunate break at the Frankfurt wedding the other night. Instead of playing the wedding march after the ceremony the organist struck up: "She May Have Seen Better Days."—Philadelphia Record.

A little four-year-old boy was bad the other day and his mother said: "Sammy, why don't you be good?" "Cause I'm afraid," was the prompt reply. "What are you afraid of?" "Good little boys get to be angels, and I don't want to be an angel and wear feeders like a hen."—Philadelphia Times.

Told in Chicago.—"You just ought to see the hogs we raise out in Iowa." "So big you have to kill half of one at a time?" "Well, no; let me tell you some particular things about those hogs."

"All right. So large, I suppose, that you can find them on the maps in the geographies." "Well, I don't know as to that, but I have known one of those hogs to start north where the meridians come closer together, and in ten hours get wedged in so tightly between a couple of those lines that it took a week to dig it loose."—Truth.

The Commercial View of the Crustacean in His Period of Utter Defencelessness. (From the Washington Post.)

"The soft-shell crab season has opened in earnest," said Mr. A. T. La Valette of Maryland, one of the largest shippers of the toothsome crustacean.

Pacific coast and even Europe—must be selected of medium size and absolutely perfect in form, and placed in single layers of the soft bed of grass about two inches deep, in trays built like those of a trunk, and put inside the refrigerator, the top tray containing a slab of ice of thickness proportionate to the distance.

"Upward of one thousand boats are used in the business at Crisfield, the crew consisting usually of a man and a boy, and as many of them go ten or twelve miles from home, they generally start out a little after midnight for the grassy plot selected for the day's work in order to reach the crabbing ground by daybreak. From this time until sunrise the crabs are moving about lively, and more can be gathered then than during all the rest of the day. The crabs are caught in scrapes, two and three of which are dragged by each boat, depending on the force of the wind. The scrapes are similar to the oyster dredge, with the difference that the iron bar next to the bottom is without teeth, and the bag is all twine netting.

"The men are paid from one to four cents each for crabs, according to the catch, and the week's pay per man runs from five to forty dollars, the most expert and industrious averaging twenty-five dollars weekly. Those that have not left the hard shell, known as 'sheddies,' are put in shallow floats drawing six inches of water. The crabs while in this dormant condition do not breed, and while lying in the warm surface water they 'shed,' that is, free themselves from their hard shells, growing to nearly twice their former size in a few hours after the transformation. The entire change from a 'shedder' to a soft-shell takes but a few minutes, and can be readily observed in the shallow floats."

## FOR A MUNICIPAL STATE.

Greater New York Partisans Dream of One to Come—The Multitude of People in the Greater City Have the Same Representation at Washington as a Handful of Westerners, and a Separate State is Proposed. (From the New York Sun.)

Extreme partisans of the Greater New York now propose the inauguration of a movement to make this great municipality a free and independent state. The proposition, heard from time to time in the conversation of the agitators or put forward in the newspapers when the rural legislators become unusually oppressive in their mandates relating to this city, awakens high appreciation or shocks the state pride—the conservative New Yorker, according to the habit of mind, the calling and the personal equation of the auditor.

That the proposal is audacious none has denied; that it arouses the perception of the vast geographical and political hypothesis with the resplendent sequence of glorious achievement all acknowledge. The political effect, widely considered, of the enterprise involves a problem of statesmanship that so far has been only gingerly approached in the matter of detail. Aside from the desire to be rid of government by rural lawmakers which has been expressed over and over again by fretful citizens, another purpose about which not much has been heard has actuated the projectors of the separate state, the desire to procure "home-rule" representation at Washington, in accordance with the enormous population of the territory here affected. Three million persons are entitled to have their peculiar wants considered when they unite to ask a hearing of their desires. When by reason of confining residence and interpretation or dependence of pursuits they form a homogeneous community the justice of their demand for proportionate representation in the councils of the state will not in the abstract be denied. But three millions of people in something like one hundred square miles comprised in the Greater New York have only five seats in the national legislature, and the territory capital as 45,761 persons in Nevada. That was the population of that state in 1890. At the time of Nevada's greatest population, according to the federal census reports, in 1880, she had only 62,265 inhabitants.

Three millions of people here have only half as much to say in the same branch of the congress as less than half a million people in Colorado. Colorado's population in 1890 was 412,108. In other words, Colorado has in the senate six times the representation of the metropolitan community in the state of New York. The assessed valuation of property in the state of Colorado in 1890 was \$192,254,127.35. In the following year the assessed valuation in the city of New York was \$1,785,338, or nearly six times as great as that of the whole Centennial state. Colorado put out, according to her own estimate, seventeen and one-third million dollars' worth of gold from her mines last year, and one of her leading papers expressed just pride in it. New York city, without her new acquisitions, spends nearly ten million dollars a year in charities alone, including public and private contributions to private charitable institutions; her representation in the legislature represents a valuation of more than double the gold output of Colorado, or thirty-six million dollars. Nearly double the amount of Colorado's output of gold for last year is lying in one vault in New York—that of the Clearing House. The value of the enormous bulk of the foreign commerce of this city would probably make all the known contents of Colorado's mines look insignificant; yet a fifty-cent-on-the-dollar Colorado senator has as much to say in modifying the appropriation for harbor improvements as the senator representing New York.

The greater New York has seven times the population of Rhode Island in one-tenth of the territory. In an area nearly three thousand times that of the greater city of Texas has less than seventy-five per cent. of the population of the new municipality. The Greater New York has three-quarters of a million people more than the state of Massachusetts. California has only a little more than a third as many people as make up the population of the Greater New York, and all the mineral wealth taken from her mines since 1848 falls short of the assessed valuation of New York city by more than seven hundred million dollars.

Half a dozen years ago the cities of New York state had only about fifty per cent. of the state's population. It was stated before the senate cities committee last winter that the cities now have seventy-one per cent. On an estimate that the state's population has increased as much proportionately with-

in the last five years as has that of New York city proper, the Greater New York has forty-six per cent. of the state's people.

If the population of the Union were divided equally among the states, the new state of Manhattan would be entitled to one-forty-sixth of the whole. She would have within her narrow limits one-twenty-third of the whole. Her people now have one-ninetyth of the voice of the Federal senate, when they should have, according to numbers, one-twenty-third. The Nevada or the Colorado silverite, with nothing to lose, speaks for twenty-five thousand or a quarter of a million people, and the sound-money man, standing for the wealth and business stability of this port and the country as a whole and speaking for three millions of people, is obliged to weigh up in the balance with him.

These are indications of some of the phases of the question of an independent state. The vast aggregation that makes up the population of this great municipality is a number to be reckoned with. Three millions of people clamoring for self-government have stirred up considerable of a fuss before now. That's all there were in the colonies that followed up the Boston Tea party with a series of lively entertainments for the British. Xerxes would have to squeeze more tears than he shed for the army going on to Thermopylae—allowing a moderate discount on Herodotus—if he dropped one for each of us in the Greater New York. The whole population of England conquered by the bastard William, as he cheerfully called himself, would be swallowed up in the Greater New York, for it numbered only about two million.

They were conquered indeed, a community of wood-builders by stone-building people, but the conditions would be reversed for the Conqueror who should come down on the Greater New York; the most advanced methods would be in operation against, not in behalf of him. The good countrymen sometimes say that it would not do for them to let the wicked city run away in its wickedness, forgetting that in their virtuous people fall. They say the same thing in the Presbyterian church about the Theological seminary located here. But the seminary in the New York way goes on its course and wins success, and the rustics, religious and otherwise, hear the echo of Tweed, "What are you going to do about it? The big city goes on irresistibly, as its institutions go on, in the way of triumph, increasing and multiplying, and the obstruction of the countrymen is vain.

"How many children have you got?"

A Catholic asked of a Protestant who had been arguing with him about the future of the country in regard to church influence.

"None," was the answer.

"Well, I have ten," his opponent said; "our children will settle this."

The Greater New York is in population within perhaps about six hundred thousand of the rest of the state. Brooklyn gained that number of people in a generation prior to 1890.

The new state, if it were formed, would hold among the states about the same position as England does among the nations, in some respects. It would be a financial and manufacturing state, unable to feed itself from its own earth and a purchaser of food supplies always; a great commercial and monetary center, governing itself and devoting its talents to the furtherance of the trade relations of the world.

And the old state of New York would retain her greatness. Without the Greater New York she would have three times the population of Maryland, nearly half as many people again as Massachusetts, and as many as Ohio, which just now is seeking to improve her greatness upon an unwilling east. She would have the waterways that have been one of the chief means of her greatness, and she would not cease to be a maritime state. Eastern Long Island would give her ocean frontage, and she would develop Austin Corbin's great port scheme for Montauk Point, and the Hudson river, under the supreme jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, as a navigable waterway, would give her live-water ports close to her capital. The natural attractions that have brought to her throngs of tourists greater than those moving by caravan in the east would still bring into her coffers the dollars of innumerable

able visitors to her mountains, woods and waterfalls.

"Wanter flip pennies, you four-eyed kid?" asked the rude little boy.

"With pleasure," answered the Bostonian infant. "Will you choose the obverse or reverse?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Doesn't it annoy you, Mr. Proof-text, to have people sleep under your teaching?"

"Yes," was the reply, "it is rather humiliating, but then, there is this advantage—I can preach the same sermon several Sundays in succession without the fact being recognized by the congregation."—Tid-Bits.

A Campaign Lie.—"I have often wanted to ask you," said William Tell, "if it is a fact that you played on a violin while Rome was burning?"

"That was a campaign lie," said Nero.

"The truth is, I played on the flames, along with other members of No. 1 Volunteer company, with a hose."—Indianapolis Journal.

## NEW IMPORTATIONS IN

Sevres Vases, Delft, Rockwood Pottery, Haviland China, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, and other articles suitable and appropriate for

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THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY.

## FIRST FLOOR.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, China and Clocks.

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Colonial and Foreign Furniture, Modern, Antique.

## HUMBER CYCLES.

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Manufactory, Society Pins, Medals, Prizes, Trophies, College Emblems, Staple Articles in Gold and Silver. A thoroughly equipped FACTORY, Electric Power, Modern Machinery, Personal Supervision. Designs and Estimates Furnished.

## SHIRTS.

For Business, Receptions, and all Dress occasions, in stock and to order, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.

See our New Collar, the "HICKOK." It's as good and stiff as the man it was named after.

Bath and Blanket Wraps, \$3.50 to \$16. Lounging and Bath Slippers, \$1.

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CHASE & CO., New Haven House Building.

63 CENTER STREET, NEW HAVEN.

Somers. IMPORTING TAILOR.

It's in the Woman!

15 Years is Our Record. Money only helps to create elegance. There are some women who have furnished homes from our stock for \$50 and \$150, which make as fine an appearance as one that cost \$500.

It's in the woman! Her taste and a chance to select good furniture and her arrangement creates the beauty.

Our ten floors of good housekeeping at the lowest prices.

Cash or Easy Payments

gives every woman the opportunity.

P. J. KELLY & CO.,

Grand Ave., Church street.

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GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.

F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.

F. M. BROWN &amp; CO.

Ladies, we check your bicycles while you shop here.

No Trick

of words can give quality to an article. Clever advertising may lead you to buy, but the weakness comes out after your money is in the other man's hands.

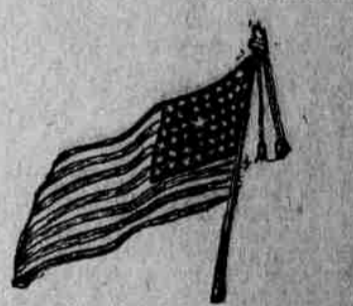
This is as true of Flags as of a doctored horse.

Now, we are selling

American Flags

with this guarantee: If not satisfactory bring them back and we cheerfully refund the money. We guarantee them to be the best flags in the market.

We sell them for just what they are.



Stars that stick and stripes that stay for "Flag Day," Fourth and Memorial Day.

All sizes in Muslin, Bunting and Silk.

Badge Flags,

Silk stripes, lettered G. A. R., with sword or other pin device, 25c each

See it and wear it on Memorial Day.

West Store, Main Floor

"Mrs. Dick"

asked in the Morning News the other day why some humane merchant didn't offer for sale

Tough on Flies

just to save horses from torment. We sell it in cans; and flies, greenheads, gnats, fleas and insects simply leave alone any animal that is given one application.

West Store, Basement

The \$5 Argument

used by us to sell \$10 Capes and Jackets seem to be more forceable than finely worded advertising promises.

We insist that the beautiful wraps we are selling for \$5 are just as necessary in this climate after the sun goes down, as breakfast is when the sun rises.

It isn't vanity to own one. It's business!

Here are some more prices in this connection which make purchasing pleasant.

White Duck Skirts, 5 yards wide, at \$1.89

White Pique Skirts, 5 yards wide, \$1.48

Linen Crash Skirts, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$3.00

Linen Crash Suits, \$3.98, \$5, \$7.50, \$10

Separate Skirts at prices we will not quote because they are so much better than the price.

F. M. Brown & Co.

New Haven Cremation Society

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS ERNEST FASCH, Sec'y,

124 Chestnut Street,

—OR— FRANK A. HERMAN, and the

83 Howard Avenue.