

## For Hats That Are Right

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For Goods That Are Right

## For Furs That Are Right

In the commercial warfare of to-day, the "Purest and Best" is a weapon every house needs.

S. W. Hurlburt.

### PERSONAL JOTTINGS.

Of General Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., one of our state's and of Yale's distinguished men, who is one of Yale's guests this week, the Cleveland, O., Leader says: "One of the surviving generals of the Rebellion is in the city visiting with relatives. He is Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., retired. He was born at Wallingford, Conn., March 2, 1824, and graduated from Yale college in 1845. A course at the Yale Law school followed. In November, 1848, he settled at Columbus, O., where he practiced law until 1861. One of his partners, William Denison, became governor of Ohio. When Salmon P. Chase became governor of Ohio he entrusted to the general the organization of a uniformed state militia, first as judge advocate, then as inspector and adjutant general. State encampments were instituted and sudden calls made to test the discipline of the force. He mustered into service Presidents Garfield, Hayes, and McKinley, and signed the commissions of the first two after the war. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. By permission of the secretary of war, for the reorganization of several regiments, he was permitted to act as adjutant general of Ohio until July 1. He signed the commissions of McClellan, Rosecrans, and others who became prominent in the war. His promotion as brigadier general took place November 29, 1862. He commanded the district in Indiana and continued to conduct the recruiting service. In the autumn of 1865 he was ordered to the frontier, and during the fall and winter commanded the east district of Nebraska, and organized a battalion of Pawnee scouts. In the spring he built a wagon road around the Big Horn Mountains, to Montana. He received a severe wound during 1867, but served both at Fort McPherson and Fort Sedgewick. Upon increase of his disability he was retired from active service."

The absence of Captain James M. Townsend from his position as a captain in the Foot Guard in the parade last evening was owing to illness. He is improving as the public will be glad to learn, and Dr. Russell, his physician, hopes to have him out in a few days.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hoke's Sonaragus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sent free. Add 2c. for postage. C. C. Hoke, New Haven, Conn.

days. Captain Townsend had looked forward with bright anticipation toward attending the events of Yale's bi-centennial as one of the university's invited guests, he being the founder of the Yale Law School Townsend prize, and his uncle being the founder of the Townsend prize speaking, Yale academic. Captain Townsend is unable to leave his bed but is on his way to speedy recovery. Captain Townsend is one of the invited guests at the reception to Governor McLean, by Colonel Montgomery of the governor's staff, but is obliged of course to forego this pleasure, also.

### OF INTEREST TO YALE MEN.

On exhibition in Mr. Randall's window-Chapel street opposite the Art school-Yale visitors will be pleased to see a number of water color paintings by the well known artist, Robert R. Wiseman. The subjects are as follows:

No. 1. A part of the front of Vanderbilt hall showing the arch, with the vines which have given the building such a picturesque appearance. The careful drawing of this difficult subject and the truthful coloring will be thoroughly appreciated.

No. 2. The memorial statue of Abraham Peirson, Primus Collegio Yalen-si Praesedit MDCCII-MDCCVII. This beautiful bronze is shown with the light massed on it and the foreground, giving a bold relief against the side of the old library which is in shadow.

No. 3. The memorial window in Battell chapel, erected to memory of Professor Thomas Thacher. This is a subject that requires correct drawing and a fine sense of color to be able to present the brilliance of glass in opposition to the frescoed walls and oak wainscoting. The critics agree that Mr. Wiseman has succeeded in producing a replica of a beautiful window.

No. 4. Is a study of the first post-office on the Yale campus and inaugurated since the new order of things. It will be remembered that the office was located in Old North and as a study of the old building and the first postal station it possesses an historic interest as well as from its artistic quality.

No. 5. Is an entrance in Durfee hall. This is on a par with the others mentioned in artistic treatment. The collection should be seen to be approved, showing what can be done with color to represent the picturesque of Yale-in accomplished hands.

### HOWE & STETSON TO CLOSE

During the Procession in Honor of President Roosevelt To-morrow. The enterprising firm of Howe & Stetson, the Chapel street dry goods merchants, have notified their clerks and employees that on Wednesday morning they will close their stores at 9 o'clock. They will remain closed until after the procession passes. This will afford their many employees an excellent opportunity for witnessing the parade.

### How to Tell the Genuine.

The signature of R. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine remedy that cures a cold in one day.

### THOS. THACHER'S ADDRESS.

#### ON YALE IN ITS RELATION TO LAW.

Delivered at Battell Chapel Yesterday Forenoon-Yale Graduates Who Have Attained Prominence on the Bench, at the Bar and in Congress.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Battell chapel was filled to the doors to hear Thomas Thacher, M. A., of the New York bar, on "Yale in Its Relation to Law." The exercises opened with the singing of the hymn, "O God Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," which was composed by Leonard Bacon, a fellow of Yale college from 1839 to 1845 and from 1864 to 1881. The Honorable Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., professor of Constitutional Law, Corporations and Wills in the Yale Law school, introduced Mr. Thacher.

Professor Baldwin spoke of the loved and honored memory of the name which the speaker has inherited, a name which was among the dearest to Yale men and most revered when he was a college boy. Of Mr. Thacher's place in the world of justice and law he spoke in the highest terms, and of the fact that though the demands of his profession were strenuous, Mr. Thacher has always found time to come back to Yale to aid the students in their study of the particular department which he has made his specialty.

Of Mr. Thacher's work for Yale and as a true Yale man the speaker touched briefly, calling attention to the new University club in New York of which Mr. Thacher was one of the most energetic founders.

Mr. Thacher spoke in part as follows: We meet to read the tale of two centuries of Yale life, to rejoice over Yale achievements, to refresh our sense of Yale character and to strengthen our love and inspire our zeal for Yale and for all that Yale stands for to-day.

If to enjoy the pleasures of reminiscence and imagination were our only purpose, this gathering of the sons of Yale would find satisfaction enough in the tracing of the Yale life, the beginning of the nineteenth century, work to this end, however, can hardly be said to have been prosecuted satisfactorily until, in 1881, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps accepted the professorship, which he continued to hold until his death, although his absence in England. The services of Professor Phelps in this professorship, as well as in the Law school, are so well known and so lately ended as to need no comment.

The law school in Litchfield, started in 1823, and the first of its kind in this country, cannot be claimed as a Yale foundation, since Judge Phelps, its founder, was a graduate of Princeton. But in 1793, James Gould of the class of 1791, became associated with Judge Reeve in the conduct of the school, and after 1820, when Judge Reeve retired, had charge of it until its discontinuance in 1823. Meantime Seth P. Staples, of the class of 1797, started a private school in New Haven. After a time Samuel J. Hilditch, of the class of 1809, assisted him. And when Mr. Staples went to New York in 1824, he left the school to Mr. Hilditch and Judge Daggett. Judge Daggett being appointed Kent professor of law, the school was treated as a Yale institution, although degrees were not conferred upon its graduates until 1843.

In 1847 a new law faculty was organized, consisting of Governor Russell and Judge Dutton. After the death of Governor Dutton, in 1859, the faculty was reorganized. Under the management built upon the foundation then made, the school has attained the high position it now holds among the law schools of the country.

Speaking of the study and teaching of the law, and standing in this presence, we cannot fail to read from the windows of this chapel the names of two persons, who in other connections will receive tributes of love and veneration in this celebration-President Woolsey, because of his work in international law, and Professor James Hadley, because of his work in Roman law. The study of the law greatly attracted Professor Hadley during the latter part of his life, and his strong and luminous mind had been permitted longer to roam in this field, and to give to the world further fruits of his research.

The topic "Yale in Legislation" calls to mind a host of the sons of Yale who, as senators, representatives in congress, governors and state legislators, have wrought well and done honor to their Alma Mater.

In congress, the figure which rises above the rest, because of his national prominence, is that of John C. Calhoun of the class of 1804.

Gladly would we dwell upon the records of many others of the sons of Yale who have done honor to themselves and to Yale in the senate and the house of representatives. But this would require selection from about sixty senators and about one hundred and fifty representatives. And the hour is flying.

The record of Yale on the bench is embarrassing because of its fullness. The second chief justice of the United States supreme court was Oliver Ellsworth, a student at Yale for three years, although graduated at Princeton. Henry Baldwin of the class of 1797 was a justice of that court from 1830 to 1841. In 1870, William Strong, of the class of 1820, became justice of that court, and so continued until 1880.

Morrison R. Waite, of the class of 1837, was chief justice from 1874 to 1888. He was an Alumni Fellow of Yale from 1882 until his death in 1888. William B. Woods, of the class of 1845, was a justice of the supreme court from 1880 to 1887. David J. Brewer, of the class of 1866, was appointed justice in 1893. Henry B. Brown of the same class in 1890 and George Shiras, Jr., of the class of 1853, in 1892; these three still continuing in office. Judge David Davis, who was a justice of that court from 1862 to 1877, studied law at the Yale Law school, but bore the time when degrees were conferred upon its graduates.

In the constitutional convention of

1787, Yale was represented by William Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut. William Livingston, of New Jersey, Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Baldwin of Georgia. These were graduates. Yale may also claim an interest in another of the Connecticut delegates, Oliver Ellsworth. Though he graduated at Princeton, he was a student at Yale three years. Roger Sherman, too, in some degree belongs to Yale college, having been its treasurer for ten years and more. The constitution, as finally recommended by the convention, was put in final shape by a committee appointed to revise the style and arrange the articles, of which William Samuel Johnson was chairman. The other members being Hamilton, Morris, Madison and King.

Yale was influential in the conventions of the states by which the constitution was adopted; in Massachusetts through Theodore Sedgwick, in New York through Richard Morris, John S. Hobart and Philip Livingston, in Connecticut through Ellsworth and many others. And when the national government under the constitution was established, the influence of Yale was felt in the first congress, notably through William Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth, who drew the act of 1789 for the organization and regulation of the federal courts.

I refer to Chancellor Kent of the class of 1781, who perhaps outshines all other Americans as a contributor to the advance of law. He served in the legislature of New York. He was one of two commissioners appointed in 1800 to revise the laws. While engaged in practice, he was for several years from 1793, professor of law at Columbia and he resumed this work in his later years. For sixteen years he was a justice, and for ten years chief justice of the supreme court of New York, and for seven years chancellor of that state. And, after his retirement from the bench on account of age, he wrote, and revised through three editions, his commentaries.

On account of an endorsement received from friends and admirers of Chancellor Kent, the professorship in 1833 was named the Kent Professorship of Law. It has always belonged to the academic department of the same knowledge of the law should be acquired by all who claim to be educated men, has been recognized at Yale since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Work to this end, however, can hardly be said to have been prosecuted satisfactorily until, in 1881, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps accepted the professorship, which he continued to hold until his death, although his absence in England. The services of Professor Phelps in this professorship, as well as in the Law school, are so well known and so lately ended as to need no comment.

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In other courts, Yale's representation is so numerous as to baffle any effort at reasonable selection. The classes of 1774 to 1778 supplied five judges. Two of whom were chief justices, to the supreme court of Vermont. The list of judges in Connecticut reads like a Yale catalogue. From 1784 to 1874, except for about eighteen years, in the aggregate, the chief justice was always a Yale graduate, Huntington, Law, Dyer, Mitchell, Swift, Hosmer, Daggett and others making up the list. In New York the name of Chancellor Kent heads the list, which is a long one. The high reputation of the superior court of New York city was so largely due to Yale men as to demand special mention. It was established in 1828, and its first chief justice was Samuel Jones, of the class of 1799 (previously chancellor) who continued in office for thirteen years, and then became a judge of the supreme court, and "of whom," says Benjamin D. Stillman, "we all spoke, not irreverently, as the 'old chief' than whom, perhaps, no more learned judge or able lawyer, save Chancellor Kent, could be named at the bar." Another of the three original judges of the superior court was Thomas J. Oakley of the class of 1801, one of the leaders of the bar, who continued in that court until 1857, in 1848 becoming its chief justice. Other Yale men who became judges of that court were Lewis B. Woodruff, who later was United States circuit judge in New York, Edwards Pierrepont, who was attorney-general of the United States, and Charles F. Sanford. Mention might be made also of Alexander S. Johnson, judge of the supreme court and of the court of appeals, and of the United States circuit court, of Douglas Boardman, of the supreme court at its death dean of the Law school of Cornell, of Judges Hobart, Hogeboom and many others. In the Massachusetts supreme court, Yale was first represented by Simon Strong of the class of 1756, and later by Theodore Sedgwick, and later still by Dwight Foster. Through Chief Justices Meigs and Hitchcock, Yale has presided over the supreme court of Ohio, and through chancellor Runyon over the court of chancery in New Jersey. These are but a few names out of the long list of Yale judges.

The roll of successful advocates is not easy to make up. The work of the advocate is but little recorded. A few leave memories that endure for a time, but most of them are lost to fame soon after their voices cease to be heard in the courts. You will recall many of them among the graduates of Yale, with whatever locality you may be familiar. The list is long and selection would be difficult. There is, however, one graduate of Yale whose name must occur to all, one who enjoyed unique opportunities and in them won unusual distinction and rendered unusual service. I need hardly say that I refer to William M. Evans.

When England and the United States resolved to employ arbitration for the first time in a dispute of large import and of much difficulty, and the issues between these two nations were brought before the Geneva tribunal, one of the three who appeared as counsel for our government was Mr. Evans, with him being associated his classmate, Mr. Waite, afterwards chief justice. A large share of the duties of the three fell to Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans was the leading counsel on one side before the tribunal, and his efforts were directed against the interests of his classmate Samuel J. Tilden.

It seems to be the rule, as to such occasions as this that the word of praise shall be spoken only as to those whose work here is ended. This cannot prevent us however, from noting that many Yale men are busy in the law to-day if we avoid both praise and criticism.

Note, first, how many of them are judges. Chief Justice Peters of Maine has withdrawn from the bench which he has honored for so many years, but his judicial influence still continues. In the supreme court of Massachusetts is Judge Knowlton, and Judge Colt is United States circuit judge for the First circuit covering Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In Connecticut, if you go to the federal court you will find Judge Shipman or Judge Townsend, or if you go to the supreme court, Judge Baldwin and Judge Prentice. Judge Vann is in the court of appeals in New York, in the federal courts there are Judges Shipman and Thomas, and in the state supreme court are Judges Andrews, MacLean and Jenks. Go to New Jersey and you find Judge Adams in the court of errors and appeals. Judge Archibald is United States district judge in Pennsylvania. In Delaware there is Chancellor Nicholson. In the Illinois supreme court is Judge Magruder. Judge Shiras has long been United States district judge in Iowa and Judge Adams holds a like position in Missouri. In Montana, Yale is represented in the supreme court by Judge Milburn. And there are many others. This list is only suggestive. Let us end it with those we find in the United States supreme court. There are Justices Shiras, Brewer and Brown in the three corners of opinion on the insular cases, holding positions covering the whole field, ready whichever way the wedge comes to carry the ball behind the goal posts and score for Yale.

It would hardly do to mention names among the living advocates and counsellors. Enough has been said to suggest to how great an extent Yale men are busy in the varied work of the law all over the land.

Nor are they confined to this country. In the Hawaiian Islands, Chief Justice Peck has been succeeded by Chief Justice Judd. Judge Hunt is governor-general of Porto Rico. And look further yet. In the far Philippines, sprang up before the nation as the result of war a problem of peace, new to us and difficult to establish peace, order, liberty and justice in the midst of a peculiar people, made up of many elements, all united to the work of civil liberty, law and order. For the solution of this problem there was need of a leader of high intelligence, experience in the law, strength, courage and character. Judge William H. Taft of the class of 1878 was chosen as such a leader. He is working for the law in that distant outpost, which was his birthright within our sovereignty and for which, whether happily or not, we have become responsible. When he shall return, having finished his task, having laid well the foundations for the good of that people and of this nation, it will not be the least of his joys to lay his honors in the lap of old Mother Yale.

As I have named one and another of

the graduates of Yale distinguished in the law in the past or active in its service to-day, you, I trust, have thought of many more equally deserving of honorable mention, not forgetting the important because unknown to fame. Let your thoughts run off on many lines. Thus shall the purpose of the hour be accomplished. The past and present will bring to your minds enough to gratify your pride as Yale men and friends of Yale. But do not stop there! Look to the future! Think of the many, various and wide-reaching questions now pressing for solution-growing out of the results of the Spanish war, out of the practical union of distant places by steam and electricity, out of the tendency to consolidation, out of combinations of capital and of labor, out of the increase in the functions of large cities, and generally out of the rapid advances in industrial, commercial, municipal and political methods. That these questions may be rightly solved, is there not an emphatic call, with a view to service in congress and the state legislature, on the bench, at the bar, in the schools, in the lawyers' offices and in the council-rooms of municipal and business corporations and other associations, for many men of the kind which Yale training produces-men of broad minds who are familiar with and respect the precedents of the past in regard to government, business and finance, men of independence of thought, not to be moved by the demands of ignorance or prejudice, men of high character who understand and are in full sympathy with the purpose of the law to secure peace, order, liberty and justice. Yale claims no monopoly in such production. She rejoices that she is but one of many universities engaged in the same work. In generous rivalry, and inspired by the retrospect of these jubilee days, surely Yale will continue to do her full share of that work in the century now brightly opening, as she has done in the two centuries over whose records your thoughts now roam with pride and joy.

### BROOKS & CO.

A Splendid Display by This Well Known Firm.

Brooks & Co., the well known furriers and hatters on the corner of State and Chapel streets, are making an unusually fine display of all the latest styles in hats, caps, trunks, traveling bags, etc., which are just now most timely. Their offerings of furs for the fall and winter wear cover a variety which will satisfy the utmost desire of the most critical and exacting.

This firm has an established reputation for catering to a fine class of trade. In fact, all classes can find just what they want in this well equipped and up-to-date store. Many of the striking and most elegant furs noticed upon New Haven ladies bear the mark of Brooks & Co., and this is a guarantee of superior quality. They also carry a fine line of hats, both for ladies and gentlemen; also trunks, traveling bags, valises, suit cases and steamer trunks. No mistake will be made by intending purchasers visiting this store before making their final decision.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### RECEPTION TO ROOSEVELT.

Invitations Sent Out by William W. Farnham for a Reception for To-morrow Evening. An addition to the programme for the entertainment of President Roosevelt was made yesterday by William W. Farnham, formerly treasurer of Yale university, who will be the host of the Reception. He yesterday morning sent out invitations to distinguished guests of the bi-centennial and to leading New Haveners to meet President Roosevelt at a reception at his residence, Prospect street, to-morrow evening at 9:10 o'clock.

This will be the last function which President Roosevelt will attend here. He will leave for Washington on a special car just before midnight to-morrow night.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

## Scotch Whiskey

Last week we displayed in our window our own importation of Scotch Whiskey, called

## "Glenlivet"

More than fifty customers bought this brand and pronounced it excellent by none. We claim that the quality cannot be equalled for \$1.75 a bottle, strong words, but we've got the goods to back them up. \$1.25 a bottle.

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Manufacturing Pharmacists, 150 CHURCH STREET, NEW HAVEN.

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Young Fresh Killed Turkeys.

Large Golden Legged Plover.

Snipe and Rail Birds.

Ducklings, Broilers, Squabs.

Egg Plant.

Snowy Cauliflowers.

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We shall have a few baskets every day this week of Ripe

## Branford Peaches.

Rather late in the season for nice Peaches, isn't it? But we have 'em.

15c per quart.

Cape Cod Cranberries 10c quart.  
Fancy Delaware Sweets 25c peck.  
Good Cooking Potatoes 85c bushel.  
Tokay and Malaga Grapes.  
Jamaica Oranges.  
New Santa Clara Prunes.

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The Celebrated

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Tuesdays, Saturdays.

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Porterhouse Steak ..... 15c  
Loin Steak ..... 14c  
Round Steak ..... 12c  
Hamburg Steak ..... 8 lbs for 25c  
Lamb Chops ..... 10c

## Fish Department.

Fresh Cod Steak ..... 10c

## Butter Department.

Warranted Eggs ..... 20c

## Vegetable Dept.

Fine Cooking Potatoes ..... 80c bushel  
Large Michigan Squash ..... 6c each

Goods Delivered. Telephone 1279.

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## BI-CENTENNIAL SUNDAY.

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Fancy Fresh Country Chickens 15c lb.  
Fancy Fresh Country Fowls 14c lb.  
The above stock fine and full dressed.

DELAWARE SWEET POTATOES.  
Some extra fine, 25c peck.

CAPE COD CRANBERRIES.  
We have them - 3 quarts for 25c, 6c qt.

SPLENDID CELERY.  
Fancy Table Apples. Greening Apples.  
Imported Maine Grapes. 10c per lb.  
Large Sweet Oranges. Grape Fruit.

NEW LAYER FIGS.  
Fine quality, 15c lb.  
Large juicy Lemons, 12c per dozen.

BARGAIN IN BOTTLED OLIVES.  
Largest size Olive, packed in full 10 oz. bottles, (Cross & Blackwell style) cut price 25c. A large 10 oz. bottle Olives, 10c.

"STAR" brand Pure Potash or Lye, 7c can, 4 cans 25c. (Full sized cans).

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25 AND 30 CONGRESS AVENUE.

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DUCKLINGS,  
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And PHILA. SQUAB fill the bill for Game, as we cannot furnish you Native Game.

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EVERYTHING KNOWN IN THE MARKET.

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FOR BI-CENTENNIAL WEEK: Fine Fowl  
Legs of Mutton 10c, Prime Turkeys 12c,  
Lamb Chops 12c, Loin Steak (Special) 14c,  
Black Steak 3 lbs for 25c, 20 lbs Sugar for  
\$1.00, gallon cans Tomatoes 25c, Whitehead  
Flour \$4.40 bbl, Fresh Eggs 15c doz, Pillsbury  
best Flour 55c bag, Imported Sauer  
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