

# Manchester Saturday Herald.

VOL. I.—NO. 24.

NORTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## The Hartford One-Price Clothing Co. TO THE FRONT!

### Great Trade Sale

—OF—  
**Fine and Medium Clothing!**  
\$100,000 WORTH

### RELIABLE GARMENTS.

To be offered to the Public of Hartford and Surrounding Towns, at Unheard of Prices.

### A FEW OF THE BARGAINS.

Three hundred all wool, neat patterns, well made and trimmed, Men's Suits at \$6.00 per suit—every suit worth \$12.00, most of them retailed to-day at that price, not one Suit but hundreds.

**No. 1.** Five hundred Men's all wool Suits, light and dark colored, stripes, checks and mixtures, at  
**\$8.50! \$8.50! \$8.50!**

The Coat alone worth more—the whole Suit worth \$15.00.

**No. 2.** Five Hundred Men's Extra all wool suits at  
**\$10.00 \$10.00 \$10.00**

Worth \$18.00 and sold in Hartford to-day at that price. Don't credit this advertisement; come and see.

**No. 3.** Five Hundred Men's Extra all wool suits at  
**\$12.00 \$12.00 \$12.00**

Gentlemen, attention! Six different styles of American and Imported Chevoits, woollens only used by the tailors finest trade, lined with a silk serge, soft roll, made by journeymen, and equal to custom, worth from \$18.00 to \$25.00 a suit, we close at

**\$12.00 \$12.00 \$12.00**

Bargains equal in Boys' Clothing. Come to this the greatest sale ever organized. Come at once.

## Hartford One Price CLOTHING COMPANY,

114 and 116 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

## SPECIAL SALE

—25 DOZEN—  
**LADIES' HAND-SEWED KID BUTTON BOOTS**

—AT—  
**\$3.00 per Pair, worth \$4.50.**

These Boots are soft and pliable, sole upper, and very easy for tender feet. Also, the NEW STYLE

## FRONT LACE KID BOOT!

Glove Top and Patent Trimmings—at the

## ONE PRICE

**NEW ENGLAND BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,**  
354 Main St., cor. Kinsley, Hartford.

Full line of Travelling Bags and Satchels.

## FURNITURE

**The Hartford Furniture Co.,**  
No. 107 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

(Successors to J. E. CUSHMAN.)  
Having purchased of Mr. J. E. Cushman, his stock of Furniture and business, and having added a heavy stock of new goods bought for cash before the fire in prison, we are now prepared to exhibit the finest assortment of goods ever shown in this state. We have many goods marked to sell at prices below what it would cost us to replace them.

**NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, NOVELTIES, BARGAINS.**  
Out of town buyers will be liberally dealt with. It will cost you nothing to look over our stock, you will not be urged to buy. Don't forget the number.

**F. G. BUTLER, Manager.**  
107 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

## LAST CALL!

Opposite Cheney's Block,  
**HARTFORD, - - CONN.**

You will find a FIRST-CLASS

## Sewing Machine!

—FOR—  
**\$15.00,**

Actually Worth \$45.

You will also find at the same place, a large stock of

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

At the very lowest market prices.

**CHAS. J. FULLER,**  
No. 289 Main St., Hartford.

"Quick Sales & Small Profits" IS MY MOTTO.

## CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS,

Hats, Caps, Etc.,

—FROM—  
**100 Asylum Street, Hartford**

You will prove the same.

I have the Largest, the Nobbiest, and the Newest line of

## SUITS

To be found in the city of Hartford.

## A. CADDEN,

96 to 102 Asylum St., Hartford.

## HABENSTEIN'S,

THE STATE CATERER,

Is the place to go for an elegant Reception or Wedding Supper, furnished in the latest artistic style.

**His Restaurant is the most popular place in the city.**

Regular dinner served from 12 to 3 daily.

Do not fail to call.  
**Habenstein's,**  
289 MAIN STREET, - Hartford, Conn.

## THE NEGLECTED LETTER.

Early in the spring of 1776, a young Neapolitan officer named Michael Arizzo, who had entered the military service of the state with high hopes, finding himself far from satisfied with his position, had resolved to seek a better fortune in the service of Austria. He had not planned to apply to the emperor, but to the empress queen, Maria Theresa, to whom the armies of Hungary and Bohemia were directly subject, and to whose chief minister he had received several very warm and flattering letters of introduction from men in Naples high in rank and authority. Michael was in the bloom of early manhood; not more than two or three and twenty; strong and compact in frame, with a face handsome and intelligent, and habited in a garb befitting his rank and profession. And thus he set forth.

The youthful adventurer crossed the borders and entered the Austrian dominions without accident, and passed on hopefully. On the first day of May he reached the great forest of Judenburg, through the gloomy mazes of which he made his way in safety, finding, on its northern confines, a very good inn, presided over by a host who seemed to be the very soul of honesty and goodness—and so he really was.

It was close upon evening when Michael reached the inn, and while the host was making ready his supper, three other travelers made their appearance, also wanting supper and accommodation for the night. The publican asked the first-come if he would wait for his supper and eat with the others, at the same time assuring him that they were gentlemen and one of them, at least, he knew to be an officer in the imperial service. Our hero was pleased to wait. He was willing to accommodate the good-natured host, and he was fond of good company, and these men, unless their looks most strangely belied them, were all that.

The foremost man of the latter arrival, though clad in a hunting suit, was evidently a soldier and an officer. His speech and his bearing plainly showed it. He was a man approaching the middle age, perhaps five-and-thirty; with a kind, intelligent face, and a disposition to be rocking with his companions. Seated at the supper-table, this man opened conversation with the youthful stranger. He had recognized him as a Neapolitan, and felt no hesitation in asking what brought him so far from home. And Michael, in a communicative mood, told his story.

"Why don't you make application to the emperor?" asked the Austrian. "He wants good soldiers, though not in particular need just now of officers."

The young man explained that his sponsors in Naples were warm admirers of the empress queen; and as the letters were to her ministers, he preferred to go on as he had planned in the beginning. And then he added with a smile:

"After all I do not see that it can make much difference. I am given to understand that Maria Theresa and her imperial son are in harmonious accord; so that he who serves one may in a measure serve the other."

The Austrian nodded a quiet acquiescence, and then drew from the young man the story of his experience in Naples. The story which our youthful adventurer told was an orphan, without father or mother, who had endeavored thus far to live an honorable life, and who was resolved to maintain his honor while life endured. He acknowledged that he was ambitious, and that his highest aim was to merit preferment.

The remainder of the evening passed very pleasantly, Michael Arizzo being retained by the Austrian trio in their company. The wine-cup circulated, but the youth drank very sparingly, as he hoped he always should.

"Wine is a good thing in its place," he said; "but I will never allow it to become my master."

The others, however, did not drink over much, though they made more free with the old bottles than did he. On the following morning, while the host was preparing breakfast, the spokesmen of the Austrian party sat down with our hero and told him candidly that he should not be sanguine. Said he:

"At this present time there is not a loud call for officers in the Austrian

service, and, so many of our own nobility are unemployed that a foreigner could hardly hope for preferment."

But the youth was determined to persevere. "I can but try," he said; "and I must rely upon my own merits to help me. If I shall be promptly refused, why, I can possess my papers with my disappointment, and turn my face once more homeward."

"Well," responded the first-come with a smile, "you had better push since your courage is so good. You say your letters of introduction are to General Lazy?"

"Yes."

"Then I will give you another. I know him well, and he knows me. At all events it can do you no harm. I will have it ready for you before you set forth again."

Breakfast eaten, Michael Arizzo received the letter as had been promised. It was an ordinary-looking missive, roughly sealed, and directed to the general spoken of, who acted as the Austrian minister of war.

"Don't be afraid to use it," said the good-natured friend, as he gave it. "I once did the general a favor, and he promised me then that if he could ever benefit me he would do so. Certainly I have a right to ask him to benefit another in my place. However, if nothing comes of it no harm will result."

The youth thanked him kindly, though he had no great faith in the influence of the letter. Yet he was resolved that he would not lose it.

Two days later Michael Arizzo was in Vienna, and his first movement, after he had secured an abiding-place, might have told a close observer that there existed in that city an attraction far more powerful for him than ambition. Old Count Andrea Motallo had found a home in Vienna, and with him was a lovely granddaughter, whom Michael had known and loved in childhood. Our hero found the old nobleman well, and rejoiced to see him; and Katrina—well, she was lovely.

It was a beautiful girl, just opening into a grand womanhood. Her father had fallen in one of the bitter Sicilian feuds, and her grandfather, saving but a mere remnant of the old family wealth, taking his son's child with him, had fled to Austria where he had found ample protection and sincere friendship.

As soon as he could do so Michael gained his way to General Lazy and presented his letters—six of them—which he had brought with him from noblemen and prelates of Naples. The letter given to him by the wayfarer in the little inn on the borders of Judenburg forest he had mislaid, and for the time it had slipped his mind. The old general carefully read the letters and then greeted the young man very kindly.

"You ask for a sublieutenancy," he said, glancing a second time at one of the papers.

Yes, that was the most the youth had dared to seek.

The minister was sorry that he had nothing then to give, and still more sorry that he could not promise anything. As the huntsman at the inn had said before, there were so many noblemen of Austria idle that good officers wanting incumbents were scarce. However, the young man could call again. The general would not forget him.

Michael did call again and again—and yet again—and still the same answer.

"Katrina, what shall I do? This is hard. They told me I should be sure of a sublieutenancy when they gave me the letters in Naples. I cannot enlist as a common soldier. I have risen from that position honorably, and I could not sink back to the level in a strange land."

"Have you found that letter from your strange friend of the Judenburg inn?" asked the anxious girl. "No; I have hardly thought of it. If the letters of such men as—"

"But we know not who the man may be. Let us find the letter at once."

So they went at the search, and the missing letter was soon found in the pocket of a jacket which he had chanced to wear on that morning at the inn, and had not worn since.

On the very next day Michael Arizzo waited upon General Lazy

The old man shook his head when he saw him. But after, and a wondrous smile upon his deep-set eyes when he read the brief contents.

"Did you know the man who gave this letter?" he asked.

"I do not know him," said Michael.

"You are forgetting the way Joseph the huntsman gave his benefits. He must have conversed with you."

"Yes," answered Michael, "I know what to think or believe."

"I will get all your secrets, I'll tell you," said I, "I must say, he was inquisitive, and I was compelled to tell."

"Well, well, you have asked for a sublieutenancy. The emperor is pleased to appoint you captain of his light cavalry. It is a splendid post of the service, and you had better report for duty at once. I will be entitled to an advance for an outfit."

The youth could never quite remember how he bore himself on that occasion, nor how he got away. His recollection was of holding Katrina to his bosom while the old minister sat close by, telling the story of his good fortune.

He will only add that Joseph II. had occasion to regret his kindness to the young Neapolitan.

Michael Arizzo became one of the most trusted officers, and upon the emperor's personal orders there remained to the end of his life.

## JANE TELLS ABOUT THE SPICERS' COWS.

There had been lots of cows, the Spicers had passed most of their time in the garden. The reason they stayed in the pasture was because the fences were all broken down. The cows were because they were so fat.

One day, Grandpa said: "What those cows get into my corn, I'll drive 'em up to the pound."

"What's the pound?" asked Dot. "It's a pen," said Grandpa, "where you can drive any cattle you find on your land; and the owner can't get them out without paying a fine."

"Oh, I think that's elegant!" said I. "I know lots of people's cows I should like to get into the pound."

When Grandpa went out, I said I would go and tell Sarah Spicer just what he had said.

"Now, Mary Jane, you just stay where you are. You want your fingers in everybody's pies." It was Aunt Jane—you might know—who said that.

I might have answered that she was so sparing with hers (especially mine) that I never could touch them. But I didn't. I often think of real smart things, and it's mean that I can't say them.

But I declare, there is never any use at all in my arguing with Aunt Jane; for, when I get the best of her, she always stiffens up and says: "There, that will do, Mary Jane! Not another word!"

Besides, it isn't right to answer back. So I just said nothing, but took Dot and marched straight off to the Spicers'.

We found Sarah and Sam playing in front of their house.

"How d'ye do, Mary Jane?" said she.

"How d'ye do, Miss Spicer?" said I. "Mercy me, Mary Jane! what airs!" said she. "It's no use to put 'em on here in Tuckertown, I can tell you, for folks know all about you."

"There, that will do," said I, as like Aunt Jane as ever I could. "I only came over here to tell you that we are going to have your cows put in the pound, the very next time we find 'em in our garden."

"Pol!" cried out that Hop-o-my-thumb of a Sam. "Your grandfather has said so lots of times, but he never does."

"Doesn't dare to!" snipped Sarah. I was just boiling mad. The idea of my being treated so by those low Spicers!

"Dare to?" said I. "I wonder who you think would be afraid of such a poor, shiftless set?"

And then I took Dot's hand, and just ran for home, so as not to give

Sarah a chance to have the last word.

Oh, but don't I spise her! Well, that afternoon, Dot and I were in the barn playing with all our might, when Aunt Jane screamed out:

"Mary Jane! Mary Jane! The cows are in the garden. Run and drive them out."

"It's too bad!" cried Dot. "Those Spicers' cows spoil all our fun."

"I'll tell you what," said I, after I had sho'd them into the road, "I'm going to drive 'em right up to the pound. I'll show that Sarah Spicer!"

"Why, Mary Jane Hunt!" cried silly Dot. "What'll Grandpa say? I won't go."

"Say? Why, that he is much obliged to me."

Dot trotted after me, as meek as a lamb.

It wasn't far to the pound; but there was one cow and her calf, that wouldn't hurry, and, besides, we walked very slowly along the sunny parts of the road and rested every time we came to a shady place; so it was late in the afternoon when we left the pound, and turned to come home.

We came quite a distance by the road, and then through Mr. Hall's corn-field and the woods beyond, and right out in the Spicers' pasture. Dot and I noticed that there was only one cow left now in the pasture.

"I hope Sarah and Sam will have a good time hunting after the others; and good enough for 'em," said I. "Perhaps her father is just scolding her now for letting 'em stray away."

"Well, he isn't, for there he is now," Dot pointed, and I saw Sarah in the swing on the butternut tree in front of their house, and her father was swinging her up ever so high.

When she saw us she jumped out and ran to the fence.

"Hope you'll find your cows to-night, Sarah," said I.

"You had better go for 'em," chimed in Dot.

"Hope you'll find yours," retorted Sarah. "If you don't keep 'em out of our garden, we are going to drive 'em to the pound."

"Te, he, giggled Sam.

Although we hurried so, it was late when we got home. We were afraid that supper would be all over, and Aunt Jane would scold us for being late. But though the table was set, and Grandpa was home from work, no one had sat down to it.

"Been waiting for the milk," said Aunt Jane. "But, it's no use to wait any longer. I'll use morning's milk."

"Yes," said Grandpa, who was washing his hands at the sink. "Do let's have supper. Children, have you seen the cows?"

"Why, no," I answered, "not ours; but Dot and I drove the Spicers' cows up to the pound."

"Those that were in our garden?" demanded Aunt Jane, looking straight at me.

I nodded.

"Well, of all the little mischief-makers! Those were our cows."

"My gracious goodness me!" said I; "and Grandpa's got to pay a fine to get his own cows out of the pound! Oh dear! I do hope Sarah Spicer won't find out about it."

And so Dot and I had to go to bed an hour earlier than usual; but Sarah Spicer doesn't know anything about it.—A. G. Plympton, in *St. Nicholas* for June.

Mrs. Charles Turner, a widow lady of Liverpool, has given the magnificent sum of \$200,000 for the erection of a home for incurables in that city, and will make ample arrangements in the shape of endowment for the maintenance of the institution.

Worth, the man-milliner of Paris, is under the weather. He attends to business, however, moving about his show-rooms in a long drab cashmere dressing-gown lined with yellow satin, with a black skull-cap on his head, his favorite manner costume at his palatial mansion at Suresnes.

The plaster cast of a statue of Harrie Martineau has just been completed in Boston, and is to be sent to Florence, to be produced in marble. Miss Annie Whitney is the sculptor, and the \$15,000 that it cost has been subscribed entirely by women. It is somewhat larger than life-size, and represents the subject sitting with her hands crossed upon a manuscript which lies in her lap. The statue is to be erected in Boston, but just where is not stated.

## THE WORLD OVER.

Ralph Waldo Emerson left an estate of \$100,000, and as yet no will has been found.

The Queen has written an autograph letter of sympathy to Miss Burke, sister of the murdered Under Secretary.

Twenty-five new blocks are nearly completed in the city of Haverhill, Mass., which was recently devastated by fire.

W. H. Harris, the commissioner of agriculture, has started a cocoonery at New Orleans and thinks he can be profitably reared in that state.

St. Louis has kindergartens as a part of its public school system, with 5000 children in them, and a number of other western cities, especially Chicago and Cincinnati, are seeking to establish them in the same way.

W. L. McLean of Philadelphia, paid Mrs. Sergt. Mason, on Wednesday, \$3543, collected for the Mason fund by the Philadelphia Press, and Mrs. Mason agreed to set aside \$1000 for the exclusive benefit of the baby.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that the American News Company is liable for circulating copies of a paper called *Truth* which contained a libel and which worked the plaintiff \$2,500 damages.

A work train on the northern Pacific railroad, was wrecked near Spiritwood, Dak., on Tuesday, by the breaking of an axle of the caboose car, and W. S. Turner, brakeman, and two others were killed and others seriously injured.

The people of the burnt district in Michigan have not been idle since the fires. Thousands of new, comfortable houses are being built, and hundreds of acres which were covered with thick underbrush before the fire are now green with wheat and other crops.

Telegraphic dispatches announcing her own death were written by a dying woman, Mrs. Abbie Taylor, at Newport, Sunday. The dispatches, beginning with "Mrs. Taylor is dead," were written in a legible but trembling hand, and invited friends to the obsequies. In 20 minutes after the last one was finished the writer was a corpse.

Last week Mrs. M. M. Ricker was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and she passed, says a United States Senator, "the best examination among seventeen applicants, all men but herself. She was found to be particularly well versed in the law of real property, a branch supposed to be beyond the reach of the female intellect."

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has been forty-eight years writing the "History of the United States," and yet it is only brought down to the election of the first President, so careful and painstaking is his work. Like Gibbon, he is said frequently to re-write whole sections which do not exactly suit him. Though now eighty-two years of age, the venerable historian is still at work, and hopes to bring his history down to the time of the Mexican War.

The "Titans," a New York society to which only six feet two inches are eligible, now numbers about 100 members, largely representative of our oldest and best known American families. Seventy-three Titans sat down together at the recent annual dinner of the society. The tallest measured six feet six inches. There were a dozen generals and colonels among them, as many prominent physicians, and a long list of distinguished lawyers and business men.

Chief Justice Carter and Judges MacArthur, Hagner and James held a consultation on Saturday, summing up the arguments of counsel in the application of Guitreau for a rehearing of the case. The consultation lasted during four hours, and was marked by the most searching examination of authorities and the most rigorous analysis of every point made in the arguments. The judges were in thorough harmony all through the consultation, and in reaching a decision not for one minute differed in the general steps by which the decision was reached, although of course, each judge had individual opinions on various points of law and their application. This decision affirms the sentence of the court below, and, of course, overrules the exceptions. This disposes of Guitreau's last chance. He will be hanged June 30, 1882.

A Boston artist is credited with having painted an orange peel on the sidewalk so naturally that six fat men slipped down on it.

Too literal: A sign-board in Switzerland reads, "Repairs hung with stage-coach." It means repairs executed with diligence.

"Two was shoot enough, but three was too plenty," remarked Hans, when his best girl asked him to take her mother along with them to a dance.

Nine per cent. of Yale graduates become clergymen. But to see them in their Sophomore year, you'd find it mighty hard to find one that doesn't seem headed straight for running a gambling saloon or a training school for prize-fighters.

Scene at our printer's yesterday: Pat.—"At what price will you print me some bizness cards loike this?" Printer.—"Three dollars for the first hundred, one dollar for the second hundred."

Pat.—"Well, then' be jabsers, give me the second hundred."—*Collegian*.

We stood at the bars as the sun went down, Behind the hills on a summer day, Her eyes were tender and big and brown, Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint smouldering glanced sparkling off her golden hair, Those calm, deep eyes were turned towards mine, And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlight flood, I see her standing peacefully now; Peacefully standing and claving her coat, As I rambled her ears—that Jersey cow.

A tramp with some combs for sale was slinking up to the side door of a house, but the dog came round the corner and seized hold of the tail of his coat. The man was talking out, when the owner of the house, a German, came and asked, "Did dose dog bite you?" "He didn't bite me; but he tore my coat," was the reply. "My good friend, excuse dose dog if he didn't bite you." "He ish a young dog now, but by and by he shall take hold of some tramps and eat deir bones right out of dem. He bites a coat now, but he shall soon do better."

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.—There was, many years ago, a Laxy Man's society organized in Manchester. One of the articles required that no man belonging to the society should ever be in a hurry. Should he violate this article, he must stand treat to the other members. Now it happened on a time that a doctor who was a member was driving post-haste through the streets to visit a patient. Fellow-members of the society saw him and chuckled over the idea of a treat, and on his return reminded him of his fast driving and violation of the rules. "Not at all," said the doctor. "The truth is, my horse was determined to go, and I felt too lazy to stop him." They did not catch him that time.

A person of an odd turn of mind, riding on horseback, met another equal to himself in a lane so narrow that neither could pass without giving way, which neither would do. Both made a halt, and not a word was spoken till the first-mentioned took a newspaper out of his pocket, which he began to read to himself with great composure. The other, determined to exhibit an equal degree of patience, took his snuff-box from his pocket and very leisurely taking a pinch of snuff, gravely said, "Sir, when you have done with that paper I shall be glad to look at it."

This so pleased the humorist that he immediately took off his spectacles, seized him by the hand and insisted on his going home to dine with him.

A fashionable novelty in perfumery is a "book of soap." Each leaf is enough when torn out for one good wash. The books vary in size; the smaller are for hands only, they are no larger than pocket-books. The leaf is soaked in a basin of water for three seconds, then it floats, and is placed in the centre of the hand, where it soon, with gentle friction, froths. A page of soap sounds strange, and stranger yet, the soap is excellent; it is not unlike an ivory tablet. A fond saying tells that invention always reveals the particular want of a nation; in this case cleanliness is a want in Austria, for the soap pocket-book was invented there.

During the first week of this year six murders were committed in Ireland without a single conviction, and altogether 1417 outrages, for which 51 persons were apprehended, of whom 21 were convicted.

TERMS: \$1.50 a Year, Single Copies 5 Cents. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

Our Advertising Rates are Reasonable. Entered at the Post Office in North Manchester as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

The Malley trial approaches an end, and shrewd observers think they can foretell the outcome. It is extremely doubtful that a jury of twelve men will, upon the evidence that has thus far been presented, agree upon a verdict that will send two and perhaps three individuals to the gallows. There is no half-way ground that they can take; their verdict must either be for conviction or acquittal. Public sentiment has been molded by stories circulated to the effect that the prosecution had evidence of a startling and damaging character which had not been introduced at the preliminary examination. These rumors, united with a natural sympathy for the murdered girl led to a universal belief, if not a universal hope, that the Malleys and Blanche Douglas would be convicted. That the prosecution had no new facts of importance has been proven by the trial, and new evidence introduced by the defense has satisfied those who have watched the trial that the guilt of the Malleys is far from being established. The trial which began with such a splurge and has been conducted at enormous expense, is likely to come to a speedy and satisfactory close and will probably leave the mystery of Jennie Cramer's death as deep as on the morning when the old clam digger discovered her body.

GUITEAU TO HANG.

HIS APPEAL DENIED.

On Monday last, Justice James announced the opinion in the case of the United States against Chas. J. Guiteau, upon exceptions to the judgment of the criminal court. After reading the crime for which Guiteau was tried, he passed to the consideration of the question of jurisdiction. Justice James reviewed the authorities pertinent to the exception raised by the defense that the courts of this District could not take jurisdiction because the blow was struck in one country and death ensued in another. By earlier authorities there was no confusion, and it was held that the offense could be inquired into where the fatal blow was struck; that the murder committed in the fatal blow and consequently was committed where the fatal blow was struck. However, no such traditions or analogies as are found in the common law were adopted by the constitution of the United States when it adopted trial by jury. The functions of the jury are to hear witnesses, and to occupy all the ground covered by the jurisdiction of the court. In this case the application of the federal law was a much broader consideration, and under this act the crime of murder is defined and its punishment prescribed; and where the terms of our statute law are perfectly clear and well defined, every state, foreign or domestic, and the District of Columbia, were reserved from the jurisdiction of the states and placed under the jurisdiction of federal law, and the ordinary and regular meaning of this federal statute (§538) meant protection from the crime of murder. The simple question here was whether the crime was in this case committed within the true meaning and intent of this statute. Upon this point the court were of the opinion that if the act of the defendant achieved murder, then the crime was clearly established under the federal statute, by the courts of this District.

Summing up this question Judge James said: "We hold, therefore, that the criminal court had jurisdiction to try and convict and sentence the defendant, and we now come to the inquiry whether the crime was committed within the District of Columbia. After briefly discussing the alleged error in the questions put to expert witnesses, he said: 'We find no error in the admission of this testimony, or in the ruling of the court.' Upon the admission of Mrs. Dunmore's evidence Judge James said: 'The evidence of insanity is not a matter of voluntary or confidential relationship between husband and wife, and the witness's desire that she saw any evidence of it can in no way be considered as disclosing any confidences between them. We therefore find no error in the admission of Mrs. Dunmore's evidence.' The remaining exceptions discussed by Judge James were to the introduction by the prosecution of evidence tending to show acts of immorality on the part of the defendant. This he held was strictly rebuttal testimony and was clearly an error. Upon the point that the court held had failed to charge the jury that the test of insanity was the ability of the defendant had the power to resist as well as discriminate between right and wrong, Judge James said: 'We hold that the evidence did not call for any ruling upon this point, and consequently there could be no error on the part of the court.' The last exception was to the day fixed for execution, which in the opinion of the court did not constitute error. Judge James said: 'Although the court was unanimous in the views set forth, there were some questions which it was desirable to discuss more fully than could well be done in the opinion he had just read, and Justice Hagner had consented to discuss those questions in a separate opinion. Justice Hagner said: 'Although of the opinion that nothing is necessary to be added to the opinion of Justice James still, as so much stress had been placed by the distinguished counsel for the defense upon the law as it existed in Maryland, and when the federal statute was passed, and upon the claim that under the law as it then existed, this crime could not have been tried and punished here, I have deemed it of consequence to add just what that law was.' He then at some length reviewed the Maryland law, and held that under the Maryland act of 1785 the indictment would have been good in this District. 'It appears passing strange,' said Justice Hagner, 'that the law should appear to be at variance with common sense. Suppose that had happened that a boundary line should have run between the theater where Mr. Lincoln was shot and the house where he died, it would have been most regrettable to common sense to have raised the issue that the murderer could not have been tried, because the crime was not committed in either jurisdiction. The law undoubtedly contemplated the trial and punishment where the felony was committed, and the murder was as surely committed where the fatal blow was struck.'

Chief Justice Carter then made the following announcement: 'The opinions which have been rendered are the unanimous opinions of the court—that a new trial is denied, and the judgment below affirmed in this case.'

HOW THE DOOMED MAN RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Charles H. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, on going to inform him of the decision, found Guiteau just through his dinner. He was dressed with his usual care and was looking well. He received his visitor with a smiling salutation. Mr. Reed then said, 'I have just come from the court in which has affirmed your sentence of conviction.' 'On what ground?' asked Guiteau calmly and without the slightest appearance of nervousness. 'They sustained the right of jurisdiction on the common law and did not profess to find any statute which supplied the defects in that law,' replied Mr. Reed. 'Well, what do you think of it?' asked Guiteau, coolly. Mr. Reed then held a whispered conversation with the prisoner, in which he explained to him what steps he proposed to take next. Guiteau listened attentively and expressed satisfaction. Mr. Reed declines to disclose his plans at present. He says that during his entire interview this afternoon Guiteau did not betray the slightest fear or nervousness, but that he seems to have the most perfect faith that he is coming out all right. Mr. Reed will take Guiteau's affidavit for use in the next step in the case, and Guiteau will be kept in close confinement until June 30, unless Mr. Reed succeeds in securing some restraining order from the United States Supreme Court, or the President grants a respite.

NORTH MANCHESTER.

The next meeting of the Good Samaritan Society will be held in the Congregational Church to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. H. Martin and Rev. H. W. Pope.

To-morrow and thereafter, preaching service at the Methodist church will be at 11 o'clock, a. m., and the Sunday school will meet at 12:15 p. m. During the winter, preaching has been at 1:30 p. m., and Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.

The advance agents of the Madison Square Hazel Kirke company were in town last Thursday. They say that this company is, with the exception of one character, the same that played in the Madison Square, New York, theater.

PERSONAL.—Judge Campbell has gone to Lake Memphramagog Canada, on a trip combining business and pleasure.—Mrs. Dr. Burgess departed yesterday for a protracted visit in New York state.—Rev. H. W. Pope is to deliver the memorial address at East Hartford, Decoration day.

The sale of seats for Hazel Kirke will begin simultaneously at Cheney's hall and Rose's and West's stores, at precisely half past seven o'clock next Tuesday evening. No tickets will be sold until that hour. Tickets will remain on sale at the above places each evening until the date of the performance.

Quick sales and small profits at Bissell's One Price Store. For low prices and fine quality of groceries go to Bissell's One Price Store.

There are numerous narrow escapes from runaways in the depot square every day. Two men were driving a pair of spirited horses by the depot one day this week when the animals took fright from the cars, when the driver attempted to stop them, one of the reins broke and the horses sheered toward the fence. Both men had the courage to spring to the ground and catch the bits before any damage was done.

The members of the class taught by Mr. Wilbur F. Hill, in the Congregational Sabbath school, gave their teacher a surprise visit, Friday evening, May 19th. As a testimonial of their regard for him and their appreciation of his faithful work in the Sabbath school, they presented him with an elegant spring rocking chair. The presentation speech was made by E. C. Hilliard, a prominent member of the class, in his usual happy manner. Mr. Hill was so completely surprised that it was some time before he could collect his idea enough to reply; his remarks were very feeling and appropriate. This class is the most flourishing in the school and numbers over twenty members. Mr. Hill is a faithful and energetic teacher and very much beloved by his class.

For fruit, nuts and confectionery, go to Bissell's.

The "Happy Hours" gent's low shoe at Bissell's is the favorite. Price \$2.65.

Bissell's customers say that they are saving ten per cent. at the One Price Store.

Notice Bissell's advertisement in another column.

Try Post's Liquid soap—at Bissell's. No trouble to show goods at Bissell's.

MANCHESTER GREEN.—The wife of the Rev. Selah Merrill who, with her husband, left New York on an eastward bound steamer last week, is the daughter of Dr. O. B. Taylor of Manchester Green. Mr. Merrill goes as United States consul to Jerusalem.—The marriage is reported, of Mrs. Frank Blaw (from whom it will be remembered Mr. Blaw not long since obtained a divorce) to a man in Waterville, Conn.—Recently, Mr. George Sweetland discovered in a rocky ledge the nest of a "horned-owl" (or as it is commonly called a hoot-owl) containing two eggs nearly the size of small hen's eggs, he succeeded in killing the old bird, which he carried to Mr. Monroe the taxidermist. The eggs were placed under a setting hen. The result remains to be seen.—In connection with the "poultry question" which is being so much ventilated the following may not be unseasonable although the facts occurred two years ago. A gentleman of this place set a turkey on thirteen eggs, but a few days before the time for hatching she became sick, left the nest, and was unable to return; when discovered toward night she had been off so long that the eggs were cold; one of the eggs was broken and found to contain a bird that showed signs of life, so the eggs were taken into the house and placed in warm water. That night a setting hen was obtained and the eggs placed in the nest; but the hen utterly refused to assume the responsibility of taking of eggs that had been chilled, and as a natural consequence they were, in the morning, quite cold again. A second time the eggs were placed in warm water and left until evening, when they were carried to a neighbor a quarter of a mile distant, and given to a more accommodating hen. In four or five days this hen hatched out eight healthy birds.

EAGLEVILLE.—Base ball in Eagleville is flourishing and the boys expect soon to organize a club second to none in the country. The managers would like a few good players to fill vacancies; none but professionals need apply. Tickets for the season, including grand stand, five dollars. Ladies free.—Work in mill No 2, is progressing nicely. Mr. Spencer who is to have charge of the finishing department arrived Sunday morning by boat.—Miss Frances J. House has been spending a few days at her home in Haddam.—Some of our citizens went to Hartford Saturday evening to see the famous "Black Crook." All were well pleased with the entertainment.—Mr. Patrick Burke and family spent the Sabbath with friends in Rockville. We are glad to hear that Martin's health is improving and hope soon to see him back with us a well man.—There is a paper in circulation in this part of the town for the benefit of the St. James Church, and all who wish to subscribe can do so by seeing Mr. Austin Bidwell who has the paper. All subscriptions thankfully received.—Misses Alice and Eva Fryer, also Miss Carrie House, who have been boarding in Eagleville during the winter, are now boarding at their respective homes. They enjoy the ride and scenery very much.—Shooting is all the rage and glass bottles have to suffer. Henry takes the cake so far.—Why don't the Young People's Social Club, of South Manchester, get up an entertainment and come down to Eagleville opera house? A visit would be appreciated very much.

BUCKLAND.—Improvements are in fashion with the Hilliardville manufacturer, who of late has been building an addition to his mill, and has now a body of men and horses at work, building a new dam.—A large number of calves and sheep arrive by the New England road every week from the eastern part of the state, for our butchers here.—Over forty-five years ago, from a family here, consisting of a father, mother, and five children the mother was taken. One after another of that family have passed away. The last one, George M. Keeney, died at Andover and was buried Thursday with Masonic honors. The funeral was at the Congregational Church at North Manchester. The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Martin of the Methodist Church, and was full of words of consolation to the afflicted ones.

GLASTONBURY. Decoration Day is to be observed with a good deal of display in this place. The promise to our soldiers when they started for the field of struggle, "We will remember you," has been fulfilled every year since the close of the war, and it is proposed to revive these precious memories next Tuesday, in a way befitting. Dr. Scudder will deliver a memorial address on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. On Tuesday, addresses will be delivered at the various cemeteries. Music will be discoursed, and collations served at Buckingham at 1.30 p. m., and at the First Congregational chapel after the close of the services. The ladies are expected,—as they always want to do,—to furnish an abundant supply of flowers and provisions. Let all turn out and make one of the finest displays ever given in honor of our patriotic dead.

The new mail route which requires two mails a day after the 1st of July, goes begging for a sub-contractor. The New Yorker who bid it off, claims that he did not know that

there was a toll-bridge on the road that would consume over three hundred dollars a year before giving any sight. He says he must sell his horse, or else hood-wink somebody so they will do the work for less cost.

The prospect for apples, peaches and grapes is very fine. The trees are full of blossoms. Strawberries pulled through this long cold winter and are blowing out strong and healthy. Though they will be late, with seasonable weather for weeks to come, this delicious fruit bids fair to yield an abundance.

As was announced in the last issue of the Herald, the Guild of the 19th inst., the musical dramatic entertainment, given the week before. There was a very large and appreciative audience, many of whom were in attendance the previous evening.

Two entertainments were given at the musical part of the last being given by Messrs. Lampher and W. A. alone, instead of by a quartet. A few additional tableaux were presented. The one entitled, "My God, I am paralyzed," in which the actor's wife appeared, was well received. In many respects the production of the drama was a great improvement over its first production. After the close of the entertainment the gentlemen from out of town and a few friends, were invited to the residence of Mrs. Asa Welles, where refreshments were served. We were very glad to learn that both entertainments were unusually successful financially. In both of these entertainments the Guild is much indebted to the kindness of Mr. F. C. Covell, who generously allowed them the use of his convenient hall, free of all charge.

The case of the State of Connecticut against the boys accused of breach of the peace and disorderly conduct referred to in our last issue, came for adjudgment before Thomas J. Talcott, Esq., a magistrate, on last Tuesday morning. The accused were not present, and their guardian ad litem and bondsmen could not be readily found. The bonds were forfeited in each case. A new and more extended complaint was specially prepared and signed, and a warrant issued thereon. Constable D. L. Talcott then arrested the boys after some search, and had them before Justice Talcott for trial the same afternoon. Each of the boys made excuse for their absence on the morning that the person arrested by the Court as their guardian ad litem and bondsmen were not present, but his folly, he was reprimanded by the magistrate in terms both severe and just, which neither he, or his sympathizing friends will be likely soon to forget, for voluntarily accepting legal obligations, and then doing his best to obstruct the course of justice in this town. He was fortunate in escaping thus easily, and has only to thank the mercy of the Court that he is not now serving the county. The prisoners each pleaded guilty, and after hearing what could be said in favor of leniency, the Court imposed a small fine and the costs of prosecution, which were promptly paid. The good people of this town are fully determined to take all necessary measures to preserve order, and if any one stands in the way of that conclusion it will probably be no better for them. If there are any "old boys," whose "mouths are their own" to use in the utterance of impertinent, insulting, vulgar and profane language in public places, they must understand that such conduct must not be continued. Since these prosecutions were instituted, there is a very marked change for the better.

A few days ago, Mr. Herbert Rowley of Naubac, found in the bank north of the Williams Bros. Manufacturing Company's premises, nearly two quarts of Indian arrowheads. They were buried just beneath the surface. There were some beautiful specimens, and among them were some instruments that had evidently been used for scalping knives.

The first salmon of the season was caught in the Connecticut with a net this week, by Daniel Talcott and William Affleck. The fish weighed twenty pounds.

PURE COFFEES!

Ground while you wait. 20, 25, 30, and 35c. per pound. NO CHARGE FOR CHICORY. GOOD VALUE IN TEAS.

Men's, Boy's & Children's, SUMMER HATS, NOW READY.

F. C. COVELL, Glastonbury, Conn.

WM. S. GOSLEE, LAW OFFICE, Town Record Building, Glastonbury, Conn.

THE MALLEY TRIAL.

TUESDAY.

The bottom dropped out of the great Malley trial at New Haven Tuesday when Mr. Doolittle declared his evidence all in, and the spectators, who have for four weeks thronged the courtroom to catch the first boom of something startling, began to fly away in disgust. The Malley boys, on the other hand, showed unmistakably that they felt their feet on a firm and characteristic basis. The prosecution causes their little discomfort. Attorney Doolittle, before resting his case, called Justice Metcalf and Dr. Painter to tell what James Malley had testified before the coroner's jury about his father's remarks Saturday morning, August 6. According to the witnesses, a father had said to James, "It is not that you were at home last night."

The lawyers for the defense, after a private consultation, announced that they would make no opening statement, but would tell their story through their witnesses. Richard T. Walte then took the stand and said that he had known Jennie Cramer since she was 18 months old. The witness said that he saw Jennie Cramer with a female companion out of the Malley residence, that she was laughing and waved a handkerchief to two young men at the front door, one of whom he knew was Walter Malley, Emmanuel M. Gans, Rebecca Ullmann and T. C. McCormick testified to seeing Jennie alone on that Thursday, near Chapman street about 11 o'clock. Albert Murray was called to the witness stand, testified that at 12 o'clock Thursday a young woman whom he had been told was Jennie Cramer took his car and went to Savin Rock. This story was corroborated by the driver and by Mrs. Mary Flannagan and others who knew Jennie Cramer. They all said that Jennie wore a white muslin dress and Mrs. Charles Hawley, called, testified that she had delivered such a dress to Jennie the Wednesday before.

WEDNESDAY.

The defense in the Malley trial this morning continued to trace Jennie Cramer after she went to Savin Rock on the noon of Thursday, August 4. As to her movements between the time of her arrival there shortly before one o'clock and six o'clock of the same day, nothing was shown. Mrs. Mary J. Clark and Miss Ellen Carroll testified, however, that between 6 and 7 o'clock they saw a young woman whom, from the picture and the description of dress and appearance, they believed to be Jennie Cramer, coming from Railroad grove. They described her dress quite fully, not so minutely as some of the other witnesses who have testified but closely enough for the purposes of a satisfactory identification. Both noticed that the girl was very pale. Fred C. King, the next witness, was the clerk at the Brantford Point hotel in August last, and testified to seeing Walter Malley there with a young lady on the evening of Tuesday, August 5. They were there at least at 9:15 o'clock. If this is true Walter could not have been at the flying horses on the shore at the hours some of the state's witnesses have testified to seeing him there.

On the page of the hotel register the name of W. E. Malley, Charles Hawley, Douglas, New York, is a date of this visit, there appears in the lower right hand corner the name "J. Cramer." This is scratched out, and how it came there the witness does not know. The names of a party of four from Ansonia were also scratched out on the same page, because, as the witness explained, they had been entered under the wrong date, and were afterwards rewritten under the right one.

The state had shown by several witnesses that on Friday night Jennie Cramer was with the Malleys and probably Blanche Douglas, at Savin Rock, and that the party were on the flying horses and visited other places of recreation in the evening. It is claimed that Mrs. Maggie Kane was the girl mistaken for Jennie on that occasion, and that she used the expression at the flying horses: "My God, I am paralyzed." This has become memorable in the case.

The defense now called Mrs. Maggie Kane, who is a young woman of medium height and build, with strongly marked features, florid complexion and glittering black eyes. Her hair was pulled up, and she was wearing a long black fur hat, a wide-brimmed black fur hat, set well back on her head. She dropped into the witness seat with an air of easy composure. Her cheeks were rather flushed, and the resemblance of Jennie and the witness.

THURSDAY.

The companion of Maggie Kane, the girl who said that she "cried," "I am paralyzed," at Savin Rock, Friday evening, August 5, testified yesterday at New Haven in corroboration of her story. Thomas Deegan, the "man with the black moustache" who rode the flying horses, testified that he had seen Maggie Kane Wednesday—that he had been drinking and was boisterous—that he had seen Maggie Kane with a man who was dressed in a white feather, and that Maggie Kane was ordered Wednesday to sing the dress in question into court, but she failed to appear yesterday. Adam Schussler testified that he was Maggie's companion that evening, and corroborated her testimony in full, stating that the flying-horse episode took place at about 6 o'clock. John S. Haswell, another of the Kane party, told the same story, and Dennis K. Murphy and wife of Meriden both testified to seeing at Savin Rock, August 5, a girl who resembled the picture of Jennie Cramer. Charles N. Bryant testified that he was clerk of the Elliott house last summer and that the three prisoners were at the hotel August 4, 5 and 6. The next witness, M. P. Hatch, testified that at 6 o'clock Friday night, August 5, he passed Walter Malley and a woman who he knew as Jennie Cramer, at the Brantford Point hotel. They were riding in a buggy toward the city, witness said, and his testimony was corroborated by John Kelly, F. H. Stone and W. L. Nix.

The testimony of Maggie Kane excites much speculation. Under cross-examination Wednesday she was severely tried and made a bad impression. She does not resemble Jennie Cramer, and the least and her famous white dress she described as a "popo" trimmed with black." Jennie's dress, on the contrary, was pure white, fresh from the colored washerwoman, and her hat with its white feather had no red border, as did Maggie Kane's. Attorney Doolittle testified that Jennie's attorney, Walter Malley, was in the courtroom, and that he was present for the defense appears, apparently expecting to make a point for his side from each of them, and his cross-examination of King, Wednesday, certainly did not help the defense. The crossing out of name of Jennie Cramer in the hotel book, where it stood on the same page with

the names of Walter and Blanche, has left the impression that the book was doctored to suit the defense.

DEATH.

In South Manchester, May 23, a daughter to William H. and Mary J. Franklin.

In South Manchester, May 20, a daughter to John and Julia Sumner.

In South Manchester, May 21, by Rev. S. W. Hobbles, Charles S. Woodford and Edith G. Keeney.

In Middletown, May 16, by Rev. H. A. Morgan, Wm. H. Parmelee to Miss Etta Alexander, both of South Windsor.

In North Manchester, May 23, by Rev. H. H. Martin, James Ferguson and Maggie Metcalf, both of Manchester.

In South Manchester, May 24, by the Rev. Rev. Warren, Alfred C. Fisher and Lizzie Crawford.

DEATH.

In North Manchester, May 21, Daniel T. Andrews, aged 70 years.

In North Manchester, May 21, Mabel C., daughter of William Wyatt, aged 5 years and 6 months.

In Andover, May 22, George M. Keeney, aged 31 years.

In South Windsor, May 20, Ashland Green, aged 96 years, 1 month, 2 days.

In South Manchester, May 22, Mrs. Hattie Crane, aged 88 years, 2 months.

In South Manchester, May 23, Albert M., infant son of Walter M. and Edith D. Saunders, aged 2 weeks.

In North Manchester, May 21, Daniel T. Andrews, aged 70 years.

In New Haven, May 26, Edward E., son of A. A. and the late Mrs. S. Spencer, aged 20 years and 5 months.

WATKINS BROS., FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, So. Manchester.

B. C. APEL, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, (—) North Manchester.

S. H. BURGESS, Dentist, NORTH MANCHESTER, - - CONN.

S. C. BRADLEY, Has on hand a Fresh Stock of LIME and CEMENT.

BOWKER and STOCKBRIDGE FERTILIZERS For all crops. There is Nothing like Them.

PASSAGE TICKETS. LOWEST RATES! By the White Star, Anchor, Inman, National and Golden Lines, to England, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

W. EMMONS, With a C. S. PARKINSON, North Manchester.

BARGAIN COLUMN. Arrangements of forty words or less inserted in this column for twenty-five cents per week, payable invariably in advance.

FOR SALE—One two-horse press-wagon, one pair of light harness, and one good riding horse, before a large number of the Rochester Nurseries. N. D. KENYON, Bolton, N. H.

FOR SALE—A stray foxhound, which chowpaw can have by proving pedigree with charges at GEORGE E. PEPPER'S, Bolton, N. H.

FRUIT TREES—N. D. Kenyon is in full fruit, and ready to receive orders for fruit trees and flowers of all descriptions, from the Rochester Nurseries. N. D. KENYON, Bolton, N. H.

REMOVAL—The season is late and you should buy your fertilizer from the Bowker and Stockbridge fertilizer works as early as possible, before the fertilizer is used up.

FOR SALE—One pair of good work horses, cheap. Enquire on the premises of RALPH CUTLER.

FOR SALE—Any one desiring a single carriage, can buy a second hand one very cheaply, by applying to No. 109 Asylum Street, Hartford, before a large number of the Rochester Nurseries. N. D. KENYON, Bolton, N. H.

REMOVAL—James Lucy has removed his shop from Bissell's block to the old barber shop in the basement of the Taylor building near the Charter Oak Mill. All kinds of repairing in his line neatly and promptly done. JAMES THOMPSON, South Manchester, May 23, 1882.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred Kentucky mare, 9 years old, and one good work horse, and one horse hunter wagon, both in good order. M. J. MAGUIRE, Manchester Green.

REMOVAL—James Lucy has removed his shop from Bissell's block to the old barber shop in the basement of the Taylor building near the Charter Oak Mill. All kinds of repairing in his line neatly and promptly done. JAMES THOMPSON, South Manchester, May 23, 1882.

HOSEWORKING and wagon Repairing, and all kinds of Jobbing, done in a workmanlike manner. Prices moderate and all work warranted at the old stand, by J. HURLEY.

LADIES!

Why waste your strength and patience trying to shine a stove with dried up blacking and a worn out brush, when a gentle friction with a cloth saturated with

"PARLOR PRIDE," STOVE EVAMEL, —Will do the work.— No Hard Work, No Dust, No Rust.

L. S. EMMONS, Agent for the Daisy Lawn Mower, The easiest and lightest running machine in the Market.

North Manchester.

FURNITURE!

Before purchasing elsewhere, I desire you to give me a call, and

Examine Goods! Compare Prices! I HAVE ON HAND Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades, Fixtures, Feathers, Comfortables, Clocks, Mirrors and Bracketts.

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE —IN— Latest Designs at Bottom Prices.

Furniture Repairing and Upholstering a Specialty.

UNDERTAKING! I keep a complete assortment of Funeral Supplies. Hearse and Embalming FREE. Carriages furnished when desired.

B. C. APEL, North Manchester.

Attention All! Come and investigate, those who know what they are talking about. More and better than you can get elsewhere for the price than can be had in town.

S. STONE, Agent. North Manchester, April, 1882.

Special Attention is called to our

BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT. Ladies' Kid Button Boots, Ladies' Grain and Goat Button Boots. A great variety of Children's and Misses' wear, Gent's fine calf French Ties, Men's calf Oxford Ties, Men's fine sewed English Balmorals, Men's glove top button Shoes, Men's working shoes at \$1.65, Men's buckle and lace Balmorals.

NOW WE HAVE IT!! The finest low Shoe in the market is the

"HAPPY HOURS," Oxford Tie, at \$2.65. Different Styles of Boys' and Yonths' wear. We guarantee our prices for Durable and Honest Goods to be the Lowest.

Choice Groceries! Pure Maple Syrup \$1 per gallon. Pure Syrups at 60 and 75c. Fancy Porto Rico Molasses, 70c. Good Porto Rico Molasses, 60c. OUR PRICES ON SUGARS AT COST.

A NEW STOCK OF CANNED GOODS! Just Received. Canned Quinces, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, Squash, Peas, Beans, Succotash, Clam Chowder, Salmon, Lobster.

CANNED PRUNES. 2 lbs of selected prunes in each can, 30 cents.

TEAS, COFFEES, —AND— SPICES, A SPECIALTY.

MEATS. Pork per lb., 12 cts. Lard " " 14 " Fresh and Salted meats at wholesale prices.

Flour, Feed —AND— Baled Hay. The Celebrated brands of Flour, viz: CROCKER'S BEST, GOODRICH'S BEST, VICTOR, Only \$10.00 per barrel.

GARDEN SEEDS. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS. In great variety, at the

One Price Store! QUICK SALES —AND— SMALL PROFITS, WIN THE DAY.

R. P. BISSELL, NORTH MANCHESTER.

SPRING OF 1882.

FOR THE

NEW GOODS Spring Trade, —AT— BISSELL'S

A Fine Line of Dress Goods! ALPACAS, CASHMERE, PLAIDS, SERGES.

Also a new stock of GENT'S Furnishing Goods! Collars and Cuffs, Fancy Shirts, Fancy Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Ties, Laced front Woolen Shirts, Fancy Shirts.

Special Attention is called to our

BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT. Ladies' Kid Button Boots, Ladies' Grain and Goat Button Boots. A great variety of Children's and Misses' wear, Gent's fine calf French Ties, Men's calf Oxford Ties, Men's fine sewed English Balmorals, Men's glove top button Shoes, Men's working shoes at \$1.65, Men's buckle and lace Balmorals.

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CANNED PRUNES. 2 lbs of selected prunes in each can, 30 cents.

TEAS, COFFEES, —AND— SPICES, A SPECIALTY.

MEATS. Pork per lb., 12 cts. Lard " " 14 " Fresh and Salted meats at wholesale prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

SOUTH MANCHESTER.

Secure tickets for "Hazel Kirke." Preaching in Cheney's lower hall to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. F. Martin of Hartford.

The St. James Fair closed last Thursday evening. The total receipts for the ten days were \$855.33.

Cheney's hall will be crowded for "Hazel Kirke" next Saturday evening. The company is a fine one and brings its own scenery.

"Hazel Kirke," is a moral play those who are prejudiced against the theater should see this play and become convinced that not all is wicked that is shown on a stage.

At the evening service at the Episcopal Church to-morrow at 5 o'clock the rector will preach a sermon appropriate to the memorial services of Decoration day, which occurs next Tuesday.

The readers of our birth and marriage notices will observe that this has been an eventful week for many Manchester residents, and a good paying week for ministers and doctors.

The long talked of game of ball, between a nine from W. H. Cheney's block and a picked nine under the captaincy of Walter Cheney, will be played on the Mt. Nebo ground, Tuesday, May 30. The game will be called at 2 p. m.

A MAN FRIEND.—On Thursday evening the friends of Mr. Henry Cunliffe, working in the dye house, presented him with a handsome cane, on the occasion of his leaving the employ of Cheney Bros. to become sexton of Christ Church, New Brighton, Staten Island.

The last dance of the season, given at Cheney's hall last Wednesday evening was in all respects a most enjoyable party. A spirit of the most sociability prevailed, the evening was cool and pleasant, the music was inspiring and the prompting exhilarating. Costumes were about evenly divided between fancy and plain dress.

It would be hard to find a prettier place just at this season of the year than South Manchester. The village looks its best just before sunset when the trees, just turning green with fragrant foliage, cast long shadows over broad green lawns and smooth, inviting streets and sidewalks. The robins apparently happier than the happiest of mortals, fit gaily about and bodily hop close to the very feet of the pedestrian. If you have strangers coming to visit you tell them by all means, to come on the six o'clock train.

The regular monthly meeting of the South Manchester Temperance Union was held at the Center church last Sunday evening. Brief addresses were made by members of the Union. M. S. Chapman said that since the passage of the no license law in the town of Manchester, only a small quantity of liquor has been sold here compared with that sold last year. Mr. Chapman based his statement on the records at the internal revenue office in Hartford, where every sale of liquor in that city to dealers in Manchester must be entered, and upon the assertions of the bridge tender at East Hartford, and the agents of the New York and New England road, who are in positions to see the quantity of liquor passing between the two towns. A large choir furnished excellent music at short intervals during the meeting.

MEMORIAL DAY will occur next Tuesday, and will be appropriately celebrated. Schools, stores and mills will be closed. As usual, there will be decoration services under the direction of Drake Post, G. A. R. The exercises will begin at three o'clock, one hour earlier than last year, by the formation of the procession at Cheney's hall. The order of the procession will be as follows: 1. Marshal and Aids. 2. Cheney's Band. 3. Co. G, First Regt., C. N. G., Capt. A. B. Keeney. 4. Drake Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Commander M. S. Chapman. 5. Assistant Marshal and Aids. 6. Carriages with Orator of the day, and Clergymen of Manchester. 7. Selectmen and Town Officers in carriages.

The procession will move through Chestnut street to Monument park, where the following program will be carried out: 1. Music, Cheney's Band. 2. Decoration Service by Drake Post. 3. Prayer. 4. Address by Rev. J. J. McCook of First Virginia Regt. 5. Music, Cheney's Band. 6. Benediction.

The procession will then return to the place of formation. Decoration of graves at the different cemeteries will be performed by detachments of Drake Post during the day. If the afternoon should prove stormy, the address will be delivered in the town hall.

Watkins Bros. received yesterday a large invoice of carpets of new and elegant designs.

The Young Men's Catholic Association have arranged an attractive program for their Fourth of July picnic, which appears in their advertisement in another column. One of the most amusing features of the day will be the "slow race." The prize is to be 30 bushels of oats and instead of being given to the first horse over the line will be given to the last horse. No man can ride his own horse and whips or spurs will not be allowed. The horses entered are of course the slowest animals to be found and they will make an interesting menagerie.

A new time table goes into effect on the South Manchester railroad Monday. The new schedule is as follows: Leave South Manchester for Hartford: 6:30, 7:35, 9:10, 9:45, 11:45 a. m.; 1:25, 4:45, 6:10, 7:30 p. m. Leave Hartford for South Manchester: 6:45, 7:50, 9:25, 10:00 a. m.; 12:25, 2:00, 5:10, 6:34, 7:45 p. m.

The new arrangement is an improvement on the old in several respects. The through car to Hartford will leave at 9:15 instead of 9:15 as heretofore and will make a close connection at North Manchester, thus avoiding the twenty minutes' wait. To accomplish this result two trains take the place of the old 9:15 train. The first one leaves at 9:10 and connects with the east bound train on the main line. The 11:48 train, which has connected with the Hartford train and returned at 12 o'clock, will hereafter wait twenty minutes at North Manchester for connection with the short train which leaves Hartford for Manchester at 11:43.

The 1:25 train will connect, as now, with the short train for Hartford and will wait for the through express from the west which will arrive at North Manchester at two o'clock instead of three as before. The train which left South Manchester at five o'clock, will under the new arrangement leave fifteen minutes earlier and will return with the through car five minutes earlier than before. The evening trains are about the same as before.

Straw hats in great variety at bottom prices. W. H. Cheney & Co. Just received direct from Manufacturers, a lot of children's carriages, which will be sold at low prices. W. H. Cheney & Co.

Examine the stock of carpets just received by Watkins Bros. Shelf paper in all colors at lowest prices. W. H. Cheney & Co. Found—many households who welcome Cheney's Surprise flour, as their best friend.

The improved "Easy" Lawn mower is noiseless, lightest and best in the market. W. H. Cheney & Co., are agents for Manchester.

FIRST REGIMENT'S FIELD DAY.

HARTFORD, May 24, 1882. The First Regt., C. N. G., held their annual regimental field day on Wednesday, May 24, by having a sham fight and street parade.

At 7:30 a. m. the companies were assembled at the Armory on Elm street, and at 8 o'clock the city battalion of five companies started by way of Washington street for Newington, where they expected to meet Companies E and D of New Britain, and G of Manchester. Arriving at the end of Retreat avenue, the battalion halted and Company A were detailed and sent forward as the advance guard. The other four companies followed at about the distance of 300 yards.

About a mile south of the stone-pile the advance discovered the enemy, and halted for the main body to come up. Upon the arrival of the main force, Company A were sent forward as skirmishers, while the other companies moved off to the right and took position behind a wood. The enemy were stationed on a thickly-wooded hill, well protected by a swamp in front and by an open road and open fields on the right and heavy woods and a stream on the left.

Company A advanced, firing, and keeping themselves covered, and were soon followed by Company H. The enemy kept themselves covered so well that for quite a while nothing could be seen of them but the smoke of their guns. Meanwhile the city battery, consisting of two Gatlin guns, took position on a high bluff on the left and opened a heavy fire. After considerable firing the whole battalion advanced and drove the enemy back for some distance, when at a given signal the firing ceased, and enemy and friend marched into an open lot, where they were dismissed and did service to their ratings. At 2:30 p. m. the assembly sounded and the regiment started for Newington depot, which they reached at about 3 o'clock where they captured a train on the N. Y. & N. E. R. R. and started for New Britain, which place was reached about 3:30 p. m. Here the regiment had quite a lengthy march and dress parade, after which they were marched to the armory of Companies E and D and treated to a fine collation, which testified well to the hospitality of New Britain people.

At 5:30 p. m. the city battalion and Company G marched to the depot, where they boarded a train for Hartford, which place was reached at 6:15 p. m. After a short street parade the battalion marched to the armory, where they were dismissed. The regiment had a fine day and a fine time, and did themselves credit. The new drum corps under command

of Major Steele did themselves credit, it being their first appearance. One of the members of the battery, in attempting to mount one of the guns, fell off, and was run over by the gun. Fortunately his canteen came between him and the wheel and broke the weight of the gun, otherwise he might have been injured considerably more than he was.

Several heads (drum) were also smashed, but aside from that the casualties did not amount to much.

A new invoice of carpets just opened at Watkins Bros.

Marcus Ward's Irish linen note paper. W. H. Cheney & Co.

A new stock of crockery and glassware just received! containing many bargains at Cheney & Co's.

W. H. Cheney & Co. are agents for the Hartford Ginger Ale (made from pure Jamaica Ginger). For sale by the glass or dozen.

Struck! A job lot of Turkish towels at 25 cents each. W. H. Cheney & Co's.

Examine mens' calf boots for \$2.50 per pair, at W. H. Cheney & Co's.

THE STRIKE.

As the recent strike at the mills commenced with the Gingham, we give our readers the account of the state of the case at that mill, first. The employees were paid off on Saturday last, but as no weavers have seen fit to resume work the mill has shut down entirely, for the present. At the New England, matters are in about same state as they were last week. At the Rock, the operatives were told that an advance of 20 per cent. had been made in their wages, and that the advance was made to commence the first of April. This statement however, did not satisfy, as they wanted 10 per cent. additional. This demand was met by a refusal, and as we have stated the weavers went out. At the Hockanum is about the condition of things as previously reported. The weavers were told at this mill, if they preferred working on the old scale of prices they could do it, but none of them chose to do so, and thus matters rest. Mr. Sykes has, however, told them that they would be willing to pay as much as any other mill. At the American mill a notice was served on Saturday last, as follows:

"ROCKVILLE, Conn., May 20, 1882. We desire to start our looms at once or stop the mill altogether, and would request those of our weavers who wish to work to return to their places Monday morning, May 22nd.

"Those who do not wish to go to work will please call at the office on the above date, when we shall be prepared to settle their accounts in full, as we shall not require the usual forfeit of two weeks' wages. Very respectfully, C. N. McLEAN, Agent."

Accordingly on Monday morning last, somewhere about fifty weavers marched in line to the mill, when they were informed that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon they could receive their pay. This notice had the appearance of a decided stand, and it was so regarded by the weavers who had struck. Since that time a new scale of prices has been made, which more nearly hits the ideas of the weavers who struck, and they returned to work on Wednesday morning. The notice of the latter mill, that they should not require the usual forfeit of two weeks' wages, seemed to strike the operatives favorably, as it was a point in their agreement they didn't choose to take advantage of, although warranted in doing so by a recent decision in a case in New Britain, which was decided in Hartford. Whatever may be the causes which have led the operatives of the American to resume work, it is a cause of rejoicing that the back-bone of the strike is broken, and if one mill has made satisfactory terms with its help, it is fair to suppose all can. It is gratifying to perceive that the agents of the mills, notwithstanding their agreement to have one scale of prices, yet see the importance of keeping their operatives at work and graduate the prices paid according to the work which is done, which though not a departure from their agreement, yet is an adaptation of price to the work, which is more satisfactory to the operatives. It is next to impossible to have one scale of prices for all our mills to work under, and if any one agent perceives this, and makes his prices correspond to the work he requires done, and it is satisfactory to the operatives, he is the most to be congratulated. The operatives say, "if the mill-owners have combinations to protect themselves, they should have the same privileges." But we trust in future there will be no necessity for any such combination. The strikers have been orderly and well behaved during this struggle, showing they had an object in view, and apart from that object, knew little of what was transpiring around them, and cared less. It was a good sound on Wednesday morning to hear the hum of machinery once more at the American mill, and we are informed the men went to work with a good relish, all returning with the exception of one who went away at the time of the strike, promising to return when wanted. We hear that some forty men have left town to seek more remunerative employment elsewhere.

"Parlor Pride," liquid stove blacking. No dust! No hard work! No rust! L. S. Emmons.

"Daisy" Lawn mowers; best in the market, \$9.50. L. S. Emmons.

Lawn Tennis Shirts for 85 cents and upwards at W. H. Cheney & Co's.

Buy the Charter Oak city shirts, quality and fit guaranteed. W. H. Cheney & Co.

Don't miss the great remnant sale of dress floods at less than cost. W. H. Cheney & Co's.

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to W. H. CHENEY are hereby requested to make immediate payment. All accounts outstanding after June 1, 1882, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

W. H. CHENEY. South Manchester, May 18, 1882.

FERRIS BROS., Are on the look-out for the best. OIL STOVES. We take great pleasure in stating to the people of this town and vicinity that we have secured the agency of this town for the celebrated FLORENCE OIL STOVE, they are on exhibition at our store and we invite the public to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured you will say that it is the best. We have the GOLDEN STAR, THE BRILLIANT and others. Also STOVES, RANGES, And everything found in a first-class Tin and Stove Store. Opposite St. James Church, South Manchester.

DRUGS! PAINTS! WALL PAPER!! Largest Stock, LOWEST PRICES! H. R. HALE. CHENEY'S HALL! South Manchester, Saturday, June 3, 1882. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, Will present the Great Drama, HAZEL KIRKE. Already presented by the same management more than 1500 TIMES. The greatest play of modern times. NEW SCENERY FOR EVERY ACT. From the Madison Square Theatre. A METROPOLITAN CASE. Selected by the Madison Square Theatre. A Wonderful Success. A Great Play, Dazzling Triumphs, Tears and Laughter. HAZEL KIRKE GOES HOME TO EVERY HEART. FOURTH OF JULY, 1882. GRAND CELEBRATION CHENEY'S GROVE SOUTH MANCHESTER. Embracing the following Program: PART I. Two Grand Horse Races to Saddle. 1st—Mile dash.—Prize, 30 bushels of Oats divided, 10 bushels to the last horse, 5 to the second from the last, 3 to the third and 2 to the fourth. No owner to drive his own horse. Whips and spurs barred. Entrance Fee 50c. 2d—Grand mile dash, open to all horses. Grand prize. ENTRANCE FEE \$1.00. PART II. Race for greased pig weighing 75 lbs. The pig to become the property of the one catching it. Entrance Fee 25 cts. Climbing Greased Pole, Prize: A watch to the boy or man who can climb the pole. PART III. Indiana Egg Jump. ENTRANCE FEE 10 CENTS. PART IV. One Hundred Yard Dash. PART V. Running Jump. Under 15 feet Barred. There will be a rifle range, with prize of a marksmen's badge. Grand prizes will be given for the above games. Entrance for each game 25 cents. Books close June 20, 1882. For particulars address Secretary Young Men's Catholic Association, South Manchester.

Don't Forget THAT THE PLACE TO BUY TEA, COFFEE & SPICES! Sugar, Molasses, OIL, FISH, LARD, SOAP, Or anything in the line of GROCERIES! IS AT THE NEW STORE, Opposite St. James Church. Don't Forget THAT THE PLACE TO BUY BOOTS and SHOES, Children's School Shoes, Ladies' Shoes, MEN'S SHOES, AT LOW PRICES. Don't Forget THAT THE PLACE TO BUY DRY GOODS, IS AT THE NEW STORE.

WANTED! Potatoes, Butter & Eggs, At the New Store, Opposite St. James Church. HENRY J. LADD. JUST RECEIVED AT FARROW & SKINNER'S, Direct from Importers, large invoices of Stone China, C. C. Ware, Rockingham Fancy Decorated Tea sets of 56 Pieces, Fancy Teapots, Fancy Cuspadores, (Just the thing for a present) Fancy Lamps, Fancy Glass Sets, 3 pieces for 50c. We shall offer for a few days, big drive in CROCKERY!

Big Drive in Teas, Fancy Groceries, Lace Goods, Prints. We have received a second large stock of these. Fine Cigars, Which gain so rapid a reputation as the largest and choicest in town. THE STATE SEAL Takes the Cake. Smoke "OLD MILL," AND "Farrow & Skinner's Best."

The Patent Open Faced Cases, MANUFACTURED BY THE WALTHAM WATCH CO. Absolutely Dust Proof! Just the thing for Railroad Men. C. TIFFIN & CO. South Manchester, Conn.

W. H. CHENEY & CO. THE above new firm would respectfully announce to the people of Manchester and vicinity their readiness for business, and by close attention to the selection of the latest and most desirable styles of the season will endeavor to merit continued patronage of old customers and new ones.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ALREADY LARGE SPRING STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, Millinery, Clothing, Drugs, BOOTS & SHOES, We are daily receiving Novelties in Dress Goods, Trimmings, Gingham, Cambrics, Prints, Etc. A large stock of MILLINERY, comprising all the LATEST SHAPES IN HATS & BONNETS. Trimmed and untrimmed. An elegant and varied assortment of Feathers, Flowers and Wreaths. New additions are made to this Department weekly.

GENTS' Felt and Straw Hats, New Styles Neck Wear, White and Fancy Shirts, Pants and Vests, Children's Polka Suits, In great variety. Just received, a large stock of Crockery, Glassware, etc., To which we call special attention. We are acknowledged to be HEAD-QUARTERS for RELIABLE Boots and Shoes. Are Sole Agents for South Manchester for the GENUINE HARTFORD BOOT! The reputation of which is thoroughly established. We have also added several new lines direct from manufacturers, which are guaranteed first-class.

Our Drug Department Having been enlarged, we are prepared with an increased stock of fine PAINTS, COLORS, OILS, LEAD, ETC., To furnish large or small quantities at the lowest. We are agents for the celebrated RUBBER PAINT, which for durability and brilliancy is unsurpassed by any in the market. PRESCRIPTIONS are carefully compounded by competent druggists at all hours of the day or night. Remnants of Cheney Bros. Black and Colored Gros Grain Silks, sold only by us. Drafts on all the principal cities of Europe, also passage tickets by all the popular steamship lines.

W. H. CHENEY & CO., South Manchester. W. H. CHENEY, J. JULIUS FINNEY.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF CARPETS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS. In this Lot are some Special Bargains, Which we will offer for a few days.

WATKINS BROS. BALED HAY! A few tons of very choice quality for sale. Inquire at CHENEY BROS.' Coal Office, South Manchester.

WATKINS BROS., DEALERS IN SEWING MACHINES.

Simple Strong Sewing Machine. WE keep on hand, and may be seen at our office, the NEW FINEST, HARTFORD, WILSON, WHEELER & WHEELER, NEEDLES and attachments for the best machines. The best Sewing Oil. We can furnish parts for any machine made at about 200000. Residing in New York. WATKINS BROS.

HALE, DAY & CO. HEADQUARTERS FOR TEA and COFFEE, FLOUR AND PRODUCE. We take this opportunity today, With no wish or desire for display, And if our rhythm be not full and round Our deal is sixteen ounces to the pound. And any errors friends please forgive As you would be forgiven. Seven years have rolled their rounds Since we cast our lot within your bounds: Faithful we have tried to be indeed, Let charity supply what more we need. We have sold you Tea, Fish and soap, Crockery, Pork, Sugar and Bopps; We have had hand Cotton Baiting and Cheese, Ribbons and nails, anything you please. We buy Butter and Potatoes when they are high, But we don't take much to good old rye. Thirty cents for butter does not buy brown, Isn't the cheapest there is in town? Do come, my friends, to Hale, Day & Co's store Before you go out or suffer more. Now goods are coming every day; Wait not, there is danger in delay. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Remember Prices and Quality are Guaranteed. New Invoice Crockery. BOOTS & SHOES. GRASS SEED. Dry Goods. Hatford Express Line!

The undersigned will run a daily express team between Manchester and Hartford. Packages of all sizes transported at reasonable rates. Bank deposits, carefully attended to. Errands of all kinds faithfully and promptly done. Laundry work and articles to be dyed or cleaned, transported free. Orders may be left at the following places—W. H. Cheney's, Hale, Day & Co's, Barrows & Skinner's, and S. U. Brown's livery stable. Customers living in Manchester, Green and vicinity, may leave orders at Wm. Hunsford's Store. J. M. RUSSELL, Expressman.

NEW CHAMPION MOWER. The lightest draft mower made. New Champion Mower, will not clog in thick grass. New Champion Mower, has the least gearing. New Champion Mower, the simplest, the best on rough ground, the most durable, the stillest running, requiring the least repairs, has the largest sales, because it is the best mower in the world. THE THAMES HAY RAKE. Is the strongest and easiest working Rake ever made. THE MUGGETT HAY TEDDER. Will do the best work, and the Forks will never break. The best Tedder yet invented. Call and see. OLDS & WHIPPLE, 104, 106, 108 State Street, - - Hartford.

Quinnipiac Fish and Potash. For Corn.—The Original and Best. H. J. Baker & Bros.' complete manures for each crop. TRADE MARK. Beware of imitation. See that the above trade mark is on each Bag. Dry Ground Fish. Fine Island Guano. The Best Fertilizer made for general use. Shown by the analysis, and by the results among the farmers, and by the immense increase in sales. Dollar for dollar they equal any special measure made, and prices much less per ton. Quinnipiac Phosphate—The Great Tobacco Fertilizer. General Agency at OLDS & WHIPPLE'S, 104, 106, 108 State Street, HARTFORD. Sold by OLYN WHEELER, Bushland, Conn. Also, Castor Pomace & Peruvian Guano.

BALED HAY! A few tons of very choice quality for sale. Inquire at CHENEY BROS.' Coal Office, South Manchester.

**A LESSON IN A GARDEN.**

In the bright splendor of the spring,  
When the first butterflies are flying,  
And the south wind with scumpling  
Shakes all the rosebuds with its sighing,  
Then the green caterpillars dare  
To feed on all the things so fair.

One of them—some to my surprise—  
Of all but his own self is thinking,  
His sixteen legs, two jaws, twelve eyes,  
Upon a cabbage leaf was feeding.  
"A cabbage leaf is feeding!"  
"As if the world was made for him!"

A shrubbed, shrubbed form he spies,  
Had once a caterpillar been,  
Had sixteen legs, two jaws, twelve eyes,  
And worn like him the brightest green—  
"Feast!" he said, and made a noise,  
"This thing's a chrysalis, I suppose!"

"I've heard that it will live again,  
Will breathe, and eat, and have wings and fly.  
The thing's not likely, I maintain,  
And what's so likely, I deny,  
I hope at least without pretense,  
I am a worm of common sense."

Even as he spoke, the case was rent,  
And lo! two wondrous wings unfolded,  
Of bronze and crimson and blue,  
And powdered o'er with dust of gold,  
That spread themselves for happy flight,  
Bathed in the sunshine and the light.

The caterpillar crawling away,  
Eating his food, just as he used to,  
Though he had nothing more to say,  
He'd lost his self-sufficiency.  
Purchase, though to his leaf he clings,  
He dreams of gold and crimson wings.

**THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.**  
**NOTES ON CURRENT RELIGIOUS TOPICS.**  
The following is a specimen of a great deal of the wit that circulates in the daily and weekly newspapers:

"In a couple of hundred years from this, if the Bible is again revised to suit the times, the passage in the parable of the ten virgins, which reads thus, 'Give us of your oil, for our lamps have gone out,' will be changed to 'Give us of your electric lights, for our circuit is temporarily broken.'"

Now this is funny to be sure, and we cannot blame the secular editor for writing and circulating such things, when they are copied into religious periodicals as was this. We believe in fun and laughter and have no patience with those who think men can "enjoy religion" only in the depths of woe and misery. Still we believe in limits. When sacred things are handled too freely, they lose somewhat of their sanctity. The Bible bears testimony to matters too serious to permit joking about.

When the words of Jesus himself, dealing with the highest questions of humanity—to say nothing of God's purpose—are paraphrased into a very common witticism, it seems time to call a halt; not in the fun of the newspapers but in the objects of it. Especially the religious press should refrain from quoting jokes, ancient or modern, that tend to make the word of God ridiculous or laughable. We can't afford it.

The *Woman's Journal*, is proud enough of the "advancement" of the sex to thus record the doings of one of its progressive ornaments—  
"Rev. Clara M. Bibee, having established in Dorchester the 'Free society' for religious growth, gave, on Easter Sunday, a specimen of her ideal 'christening.' After a short explanatory address she called to the platform, which was beautifully ornamented with flowers, 15 children of her flock, and received assent from their friends to the following formula: 'Will you do your best to instruct this child in the truth, the goodness, and the beauty which pertain to God? and will you do your best to strengthen his will toward the realization of these divine attributes in his life?'"

The Reverend Clara is here only following (very far off to be sure) the example of the One, from whom she gets her name of "Christ-ening." People who believe in the historic Church reaching back to the times of Jesus of Nazareth, would like to inquire of this apostle of the "Free society" for religious growth, where-in she has bettered the symbolical washing away of sin in baptism, instituted by the Founder of the Church, and of modern civilization? It looks as though the Reverend Clara felt called upon to better the method of the Saviour of men. If this is the *Woman's Journal* idea of "progress," we congratulate it upon the possession of such a shining example of a very new theology.

Few men even get to be tolerable to their fellows, who dive into the mysteries of the classics at the early age when most Christian children are moulding mud pies. Stuart Mill was one exception, and the English Bishop, Cannon Thirlwall was another. To this latter we referred in these columns a few weeks ago, and from the three recent volumes of Letters and Remains we extract the following notes of a remarkable man:

"Bishop Thirlwall was born on the 11th of February, 1797, and died on the 27th of July, 1875. He was so precocious that he had learned Latin at three years of age, and could read Greek at four with ease and fluency, and the promise of his childhood was sustained, without failure, down to the very end of his life.  
"His opinions on the many subjects, as expressed in his literary and theological letters, are worth remembering. They are the mature *dicta* of a strong and mature mind. In a letter to the Spectator, which had in 1801 somewhat censured his earlier opinions, he said: 'I am not aware of having refused to others the license which I ever claimed to myself. And, if I please God, I shall never consent to the narrowing by an heir's breadth that latitude of opinion which the Church has hitherto conceded to her ministers.' He found

Etce Homo' very original, suggestive, and in the best sense, edifying. Concerning the health of the Church of England he says: 'Our Church has the advantage—such I deem it—of more than one type of orthodoxy—that of the High Church, grounded on one aspect of its formularies; that of the Low Church, grounded on another aspect, and that of the Broad Church, striving to take in both, but in its own way.' When he was introduced to Frederick Robertson by Archbishop Haile he fancied that he was a dissenting minister, but when Robertson's career was nearly over, and his 'Sermons' and 'Life and Letters' appeared, he wrote: 'The Letters' are among the most interesting I have ever read, and the insight which they open into so fine and powerful a mind and so noble a character is what no sermon could give.'"

These extracts give an idea of the man who gave Episcopal authority and approval to a school of thought, sneered at by some as "latitudinarian," but that has produced such royal men as Charles Kingsley, F. D. Maurice, Robertson, Dean Stanley, Phillips Brooks and a host of others within and without the English Church.

Many Americans have read with reverent wonder the biography of "Sister Dora." There is a plan on foot to build a Convalescent Home as a memorial to her name and noble life work. No person is requested to give more than twenty-five cents or one (English) shilling. Friends may forward aggregated sums of their contributions to E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, 718 Broadway, New York, who have kindly consented to receive American moneys for this fund. Mrs. C. S. Longstreet, of 122 West Forty-Second Street, New York, will answer any inquiries in regard to the "Sister Dora Memorial."

Occasionally, that venerable landmark of one-time Connecticut churchmanship, the *Churchman*, awakes from its rapt contemplation of the baptism of an Indian baby in Arizona, and says something worth reading, as follows:

"A New England newspaper said, the other day, of the late Mr. Emerson, that up to the time of his settlement as colleague to Dr. Henry Ware, in Boston, no career could have been more logical and orthodox in its humdrum respectability. But in a year or two the confinements of creed and church routine became unendurably irksome to him." So it seems that to be "logical" and "orthodox" and "respectable" is humdrum. Are we, then, to understand that one is to escape being humdrum by becoming illogical, unorthodox, and not respectable? To avoid the unendurable irksomeness of creed and church routine, must there be no creed and no order? Is this the American gospel of the nineteenth century?"

The following is significant that Mormon parents wish to save their children from the ancestral evil.  
"In the schools of Bishop Tuttle at Salt Lake City there are some 700 pupils, mostly from Mormon families. Two hundred have been confirmed from these schools, and there was a clergyman not long since ordained who was rescued from Mormonism."

A word in behalf of the poorer clergy, villages and manufacturing towns generally are able to give but a small salary to those who minister to them in spiritual things. It is pretty hard work we should imagine to go in and out among a congregation of people daily, consoling the friends of the dead, soothing the pillows of the dying, trying by every means to be helpful to weary and burdened souls—it must be hard enough together with the preparation of Sunday's sermons for a clergyman with a large salary, and so beyond the anxieties and vexations of how to make both ends meet, but infinitely harder to the poor clergy. Their people may help them in one way at least. Strangers ought always to do it, we mean, by seeing that your minister incurs no extra expense in looking after you. When he has to use a horse, or the cars, or is put to any extra cost, it ought in honor to be borne by the one for whom it is incurred. We know of instances where total strangers of a clergyman have put him to serious loss of time and money without ever thinking of suggesting compensation. He won't ask it; don't wait for that. A minister, ordinarily, charges nothing for extra services even to strangers, but he ought not to be allowed to be out of pocket for his work.

There is a man in Meriden, Conn., who thinks that using tobacco is a sin and he sends interesting documents about it all over the country. Among others he sends a little essay, evidently a pet battling, from which we take the following piece of erroneous logic and false reasoning:

"Every one must admit that a traffic as immense, and a use as great as that of tobacco, and which does involve moral character, and hence that it is either a good or an evil, a virtue or a vice. If a virtue, it should be advocated. The children should be taught to use it. Ministers of the gospel, day and Sabbath school teachers should instruct all, both old and young, to smoke, chew and sniff tobacco. If a vice, it should be shunned and condemned by all, everywhere."

Without discussing the merits of the tobacco question, we deny the conclusions of the above extract, because based on a false premise. Has the writer never heard that there are three classes of action in this world, things good, things evil, and things indifferent, which according to proper use or abuse may be right or wrong to different people? The reasoning employed by the writer is just as applicable in our own little parable.

"A traffic as extensive as that of the peanut traffic must involve moral character. It is therefore a virtue or a vice. If a virtue it should be advocated. The children should be taught to munch peanuts. Ministers of the gospel, etc., should instruct all to indulge in the succulent tuber. If a vice it should be shunned, and the young be taught that the path strewn with peanut shells leads to the bottomless pit."

We submit that neither peanuts nor tobacco are evils as such. It is from the abuse of them that evil results.

**RESULTS OF REVIVAL WORK.**  
The following from the *London Christian*, will interest many of our readers, who will be pleased to see how the work of evangelists is regarded in Great Britain:

"The question is asked, from time to time, on both sides of the Atlantic, 'What are the results of the great gatherings called together by the American evangelists? Where are the converts?' There is a misapprehension on the part of good men growing out of an acquaintance with the facts, and in part, it may be, out of unconscious prejudice. Upon a careful and somewhat extended examination, re-inforced by the expressed judgment of those most prominently connected with Mr. Moody's operations, and therefore in best condition to pass judgment, we do not hesitate to affirm that the converts remain equally steadfast with those under other auspices, and that in many respects the healthful consequences far exceed those of ordinary great awakenings. Those that did not enter heartily into the Moody meetings, and had not the advantage or the knowledge gathered from the subsequent training of the converts, are the churches, ministers, and members that raise the question of the permanency and healthfulness of the results.

"We have the authority of those most intimately associated with the work in New York, and who interested themselves in the welfare of those who made profession of faith in Christ, that a larger proportion were saved to the Church than is usual in great revivals, and that the number of converts who have become Christian workers is extraordinary, and furnishes pre-eminent cause for thankfulness. There are those, then, and there rescued from the lowest haunts of vice and infamy, who have for all these years been leading other sin-stained souls by the hundreds to the same loving and forgiving Saviour.

"The published reports of the Moody meetings in San Francisco render substantially the same verdict. Several churches received large additions to their membership—75, 100, 150, 200. Those which received but little benefit were the churches that did not cordially cooperate, and therefore naturally, but criminally, depreciated the movement. In Boston there has been the same outcry in regard to the Moody meetings of 1876-77. We have the testimony of a highly honored clergyman who was actively engaged in the enterprise from the beginning to the end, and who traced the subsequent lives of the converts, and he affirms as follows: 'The converts gathered in during this revival are, as a whole, maintaining a most excellent standing in their several churches, and the percentage of apostasies is no greater than from ordinary ingatherings. In my own church, of an addition of between two and three hundred, the great majority are standing fast, many of them being the most zealous and consecrated workers among us.'

"Other pastors who shared in the effort make the same report. A marked impulse has been given to Christian work. Christian workers, who received their first real training in the inquiry-room of the Tabernacle, have been earnestly engaged in revival work ever since. The number of Tabernacle converts who are every week holding Gospel temperance meetings, maintaining city mission work, laboring in the slums and alleys of our city, and going out into the surrounding country to preach the Gospel, is in itself alone a standing demonstration of the widespread and permanent blessing which comes to us from the labors of these servants of the Lord. I do not see how an evangelistic effort of three months' duration could have been more effective or satisfactory."

Miss Alice Fletcher spoke to a distinguished and very much interested audience in the parlors of the Foundry church, Washington, last Sunday, on her life among the Indians, and the measures which a regard for their welfare and the general public interests require in their treatment. The meeting was held under the auspices of an association of ladies interested in the Indian question, of which Mrs. General Hawley is president.

Harvard has been regarded, among our colleges, as one of the most decided in opposition to any kind of co-education and her president as the forefront of her opposition. Medical co-education has been regarded as the most doubtful and the most open to objection of any kind. And yet medical co-education is defeated by only a single vote, and the pugnacious president votes with the minority. When such a vote is possible, the cause is won.—*The American.*

A New York fashion correspondent writes: Boarding school misses are already sending in orders for supplies of black stockings, slippers and gloves to be worn with their white graduating dresses. There is that flavor in this last eccentricity of fashion which captivates the average boarding school heart, but it is not confined to these young creatures. In truth they do but imitate their elders since by fashionists of all degrees, a rush is made not only for black, but dark colored stockings, with kid or satin slippers and gloves to match. Furthermore, the quite short, summer costumes will afford ample opportunity for a display of these singularly clothed feet, and such circumstance while rejoicing the heart of many a coquetish young beauty, strikes with dismay the portly dowagers who have lost their symmetry, while retaining a full share of by-gone coquetry. They must needs be somewhat unfashionable for the picture otherwise, would prove too ludicrous. Fashion has for the time forgotten them, and they in return must forget or ignore the claims of fashion, for it grows more apparent that short costumes are in an overwhelming ascendancy. Those who dare not must do the best they can. Quite important will be the summer sash, for the present is essentially a season of ribbons. Don't however tie your sash around your waist, but drape it below in any way you choose, for all ways are right.

The New York *Star* says that the fashion of wearing jeweled garters has spread rapidly, and that now all the prominent society women, and many that are not in society, wear them. The reporter acquired his information on the subject from a visit to the jewelry stores and says: 'Each pair mounted in a velvet box. The pattern was the same in all as far as the band was concerned. The band was a full inch wide, made of fine elastic and covered with beautifully woven silk of every conceivable shade, pale blues and warm reds predominating. They are designed to match the tint of the dress worn with them. In one case, two heart-shaped clasps of colored gold, inlaid with cross bars of turquoise and pearls joined at the ends of a scarlet band with little frills of silk along the edges. The price was \$100. A pair with two oval clasps of hammered gold, perhaps an inch in length, could be bought for \$48, while the cheapest pair, with plain gold clasps, was \$46. 'It's a curious fact,' said the jeweler, 'that the cheap ones won't sell. When a customer wants an elegant garter, he—I mean she—is willing to pay for it.'

A pair that cost \$225 had two shields, with three big pearls in each and little diamonds at the edges. Another was expensive through its delicate lace, which was arranged in a fluffy bow-knot, with two little gold disks clasping in the center. At another establishment the jeweler said:

"The majority of them are made to order. Your visit is opportune, as I have just finished the most expensive pair that ever left my factory. The price is \$1,200." If this the lace and pearl-colored silk band was joined by an elaborate clasp. On the one side was the lady's monogram in pearls; on the other the coat-of-arms, with frosted corals' heads, a crest of delicately carved gold and a motto set in chip diamonds. It was a present from a mother to her daughter, who is to be married soon.

"Has the demand for such garters increased?"  
"It is 100 per cent. greater than last year, and grows constantly."  
It is probable that any permanent alteration in the attire of women must be, like other organic changes, a process of evolution resulting from altered circumstances. As woman becomes more a working and less a purely ornamental being, her costume will become more suitable for active life than it has been in the past.—*Pall Mall Gazette.* Perhaps the present style of short dresses is a step in the evolution.

Trains are out of style this summer, and short dresses only will be worn.

**CONCERNING WOMEN.**

It is expected that the doors of the Kentucky School of Medicine will be opened to women very soon.

Adeline Wildes, M. D., a graduate of Boston University, has opened a free dispensary for women and children, at Meeting House Hill, Rochester.

A daughter of the late president Johnson manages a farm near Albany, Texas, with such economy and success that a prosperous future is already insured to the president's two grandsons.

Miss Nettie H. McKelvey, Miss M. J. Hewes and Miss A. W. Cowles, have been chosen essayists by the Oberlin students for the oratorical contest next winter.

Mrs. Cynthia Hicks, aged twenty-eight years, is the president of the Humboldt (Iowa) Woman Suffrage Society. May she have increasing happiness with revolving years, and live to vote.

Miss Belle Braden has recently been elected for the second time, treasurer of the Waynesburg and Washington railroad in Pennsylvania. She is also paymaster, making regular trips over the road in the pay-car. She is probably the only lady in the country who is a railroad officer.

Miss Lizzie Howard has been appointed librarian of the Peabody Library by the trustees of the Peabody Institute, in place of her father, A. S. Howard. Miss Howard has been in the library for the past ten years, and is quite familiar with the duties of the position.

The Senate committee on woman suffrage have voted to recommend a joint resolution prepared by Senator Lapham, proposing a sixteenth constitutional amendment which declares that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Sarah F. Nourse of Moline, Ill., was one of the pioneer workers of the West for the advancement of women. She was accidentally killed by the falling of a windmill last August, and the Woman Suffrage Association of Moline, of which she was an active member, held a memorial meeting to do honor to her memory.

Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, where women have all the rights of citizenship, says: "Women don't want to hold office; they do not care for public life. During all my experience in Wyoming Territory, where women are citizens and hold the same civil rights as men, I have not heard of one woman who desired active public life."

Dr. William W. Draper of New York, said at a meeting of people interested in the higher education of women, on Saturday night, that so far not the slightest difference had been discovered in the nervous anatomy of man and woman, and it was absurd to hold to the doctrine that woman was by nature inferior in mental capacity.

The officers of the Women's Silk Culture Association, 1328 Chestnut street, stated yesterday that they had more orders for white mulberry trees, upon which the silk worm feeds, than could be filled for some time to come. The orders for trees for spring planting, they say, should not be given later than the latter part of March, and for fall planting not later than the 1st of October.

The *Washington (Ind.) Democrat* advocates the election of a woman as school trustee in that city, and says: "Professional and business men do not, as a rule, have the time to make frequent visits to the school-room. The influence of an intelligent, refined, and educated woman would make itself felt and prove a powerful auxiliary in advancing the educational interests of our city."

For the advancement of the cause of woman suffrage in Indiana, and for the purpose of submitting and discussing plans and methods for securing the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment by the next legislature, and its ultimate approval by the voters at the polls, it is proposed to call a mass meeting in the city of Indianapolis, May 19, 1882, of the women of the State who want to vote.

Another lady lawyer, Miss Hall, of Connecticut, has passed an examination before a committee of the bar association, who have made a favorable report in her case to a full meeting of the bar. The only difficulty in the way now seems to be a legal question as to the admissibility of women. This question, the *Hartford Journal* reports, is to be argued before the Supreme Court next month.

A lady, Miss E. U. Keely, is the proprietor of a large establishment for the manufacture of steam boilers, fixtures and machinery in Williamsport, Pa. The receipts of her business exceed \$2000 per month, and she sells her goods in all parts of the country, east and west. She was once book-keeper for the firm which carried on the works, but it failed; the business was sold, and she became the purchaser.

Treasures in the Mails.  
The articles that are thrown out of the mail bags have a value, but it is inconsequential in comparison with that of the broken letters and packages that frequently come to light when a registered pouch is dumped out on the sorting table. That much of the money shipped in registered letters reaches its destination is due rather to the care exercised by the employees of the Post Office than to that shown by shippers. Gold and silver coin, often in large quantities, is carelessly inclosed in no safer wrapper than a common business envelope. Unless these envelopes are handled with the utmost care they are liable to be torn or broken open by the weight of the coin striking against the thin, creased edges of the envelopes, even before they are ready to be started toward their destination. Sometimes a dozen or more envelopes containing coin are placed together in one of the special envelopes provided by the department for this purpose, and by the time these have made the trip, say from San Francisco to this city, the coin has worked its way through both the original envelope and that furnished by the Government, and is found on arrival here loose in the bottom of the pouch. Hardly a day passes but there is dumped upon the sorting-table of the Post Office here from a registered pouch a shower of gold and silver coin which has in this way cut through the packages in which it was inclosed and lodged in the bottom of the pouch. It is not coin alone that finds its way out of insecure packages into the mass of matter contained in the pouch. On a recent morning, when the contents of one of these pouches was dumped there fell out, without inclosure, and with no protection but a small rubber band, a package of coupons destined for one of the large banking houses in the city whose aggregate value was \$30,000. In the poorly made envelope that had originally contained the coupons, and which had been broken open while in process of transmission, was also found \$10,000 in greenbacks. As the coupons were negotiable, it speaks well for the honesty of the registry department clerks that when the count of the coupons was completed they tallied exactly with the forwarded invoice to the firm. A singular thing about this carelessly shipped package was that when the person to whom it had been forwarded was notified of the arrival and breakage of the package, they only asked the Post Office authorities to account for the \$30,000 in coupons, and knew nothing whatever of the \$10,000 in greenbacks which came with them. It was but a short time ago that a pouch when emptied on the sorting table, brought to light several million dollars' worth of bonds that had been shipped from the other side of the water in such an insecure package that it was broken open. One pouch that was emptied in the office in this city a short time ago let fall on the sorting table \$3,000,000 of the bonds of the New York Central Railroad Company which were in process of shipment, and had been placed in an insecure wrapper. Almost innumerable instances might be cited where the coin and greenbacks of negotiable bills, checks and drafts that are dumped without wrappers upon the tables aggregated thousands of dollars. The average number of broken packages received in this city daily in the registry department of the Post Office is 60, and the values in money contained in them is from \$2 upward. A singular fact in relation to these broken envelopes is that many of them contain remittances of daily balances from Postmasters to the Assistant United States Treasurer—the last persons, one would naturally think, who would be careless in the manner of inclosing money for transmission through the mails.—*New York Times.*

A new society of women has lately been formed in Germantown, Penn., called "The Political Education Society." Its object is "the education of its members with a view to increasing their usefulness as citizens of the United States, and the extending of the means of such education as much as possible to others." They meet once in two weeks, read aloud some work upon government or politics, and discuss what they read.

Mr. Darwin was one of the very first to sign petitions in favor of woman suffrage in England.

"I can't get up early," said a poor victim to his doctor. "Oh, yes you can," was the reply, "if you will only follow my advice. What is your hour of rising?" "Nine o'clock." "Well, get up half an hour later every day, and in the course of a month you will find yourself up at 4 in the morning."

A FULL LINE OF  
**KITCHEN FURNITURE,**  
Always on hand. All job work done under my personal supervision with the best material and in a workmanlike manner.

**THOMAS P. AITKIN,**  
North Manchester.

**GLORIOUS NEWS!**

**FOR THE PUBLIC.**  
For the next thirty days, before INVEN-TORY, we shall sell at

**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,**  
The balance of our

**Woolen Goods!**  
At Bargains to suit our customers.

To make this immense sale more attractive, we shall add the following

**BARGAINS.**  
Six lbs. boxes Starch, 45 cts  
Three " " 23 cts  
Three " Corn Starch, 25 cts  
Three 1 lb. papers " 25 cts

**50 Barrels Hale, Day & Co's Superlative Flour**  
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.  
This flour has been sold by us for six years, and has given perfect satisfaction every time. It is made from old wheat and will suit all.

—A LOT OF—  
Ladies' Rubbers, 15c. per pair  
**50 Pairs MEN'S LIGHT KIP BOOTS, \$2.75.**  
OLD PRICE \$3.50.  
These are just the boots for Spring wear.

**HALE, DAY & CO.,**  
South Manchester.

**FOR SALE**  
—AT A—  
**BARGAIN.**  
The subscriber, having decided to return to Germany, offers his well known and long established

**Boot and Shoe**  
Business for sale, located in the thriving village of North Manchester, in the center of a good paying trade of upwards of 3500 inhabitants, with factories, mills, work shops, churches, schools and everything desirable in abundance. The subscriber has been located at this stand for over twenty years and has been favored with a good paying business, has now decided to leave the country and offers his stock of goods, and his good will, at a

**CASH VALUE.**  
WM. BRINK,  
No. Manchester, Ct., April 20.

**Pianos and Organs**  
Made by all the leading manufacturers  
**AT BOTTOM PRICES.**  
**S. C. Bradley,**  
North Manchester.

**1822. - - 1882.**  
**The Old Stone Store,**  
**G. S. PARKHURST,**  
DEALER IN  
**General Merchandise!**  
**FLOUR, GRAIN and FEED.**  
**BALED HAY.**  
High grades of Minneapolis and St. Louis Flour, a specialty.

**AGENT FOR THE**  
**Plunket Gingham Remnants.**  
**G. S. PARKHURST,**  
North Manchester.

**UNION FOREVER!**  
**The Union Range**  
Is a plain substantial stove, which never fails to give satisfaction and is warranted in every particular. For sale only by  
**T. P. AITKIN,**  
I have also in stock the  
**WELLINGTON BASE BURNER.**  
The most beautiful and serviceable parlor stove in the market.

**The "Superb" Range,**  
Noted for its durability and perfect baking.  
**ALSO THE**  
**Eclipse Parlor Stove,**  
Both plain and highly ornamented. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICE.

**A FULL LINE OF**  
**KITCHEN FURNITURE,**  
Always on hand. All job work done under my personal supervision with the best material and in a workmanlike manner.

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**A FULL LINE OF**  
**KITCHEN FURNITURE,**  
Always on hand. All job work done under my personal supervision with the best material and in a workmanlike manner.

**Lime and Cement!**  
Having purchased a large stock of

**Lime and Cement,**  
Before the recent rise, I am prepared to sell at

**Prices as Low as the Lowest.**  
**CHAS. O. TREAT,**  
Brown's Old Stand, North Manchester.

**SPRING**  
**SUITINGS**

Just received, a large lot of  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
Both Foreign and Domestic,  
which I will make up in  
Latest Styles  
AT  
**Lowest Prices**

**E. M. HOUSE,**  
SO. MANCHESTER.

**FINE CIGARS!**  
I have on hand a large assortment of  
**FINE CIGARS!**  
Of my own manufacture, which I offer for sale at the  
**Lowest Prices Possible.**  
Dealers in Cigars will find it to their advantage to call and examine my goods before buying elsewhere.

**JOSEPH POHLMAN,**  
North Manchester. - - - Conn.

**REMOVAL!**  
I have removed my shop from the Spencer Building, to my house,  
Corner Main and Eldridge Sts.  
Where I shall be pleased to meet my old customers.

I shall keep my usual full line of  
**Spring & Summer Suitings,**  
Which I will make up at  
**BOTTOM PRICES.**  
I shall maintain my old reputation for  
**Good Work. Perfect Fits.**

**O. MAGNELL,**  
So. Manchester.

**FOR**  
**FRESH FISH,**  
—AND—  
**Oysters,**  
Call on  
**DAVIS & BRADLEY,**  
Market in Taylor's Block.

**FARM FOR SALE,**  
**IN MARLBORO.**  
Consisting of 1 Dwelling House, 1 1/2 story, 45 acres of land, divided into fifteen acres planting and mowing land, the balance pasture and wood land, well stocked with Apple and Peach trees. Water in house and at barn. House in good repair. Address  
**GEO. MILLARD,**  
South Manchester.

**C. B. WATKINSON,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW**<