

Manchester Saturday Herald.

VOLUME II.—NO. 5.

NORTH MANCHESTER, CONN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

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CADDEN!

And Have Your Fare Paid

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By Investing \$10 or More.

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THE LARGEST STOCK

In the City.

At a Great Bargain.

OVERCOATS

FULL SUITS,

PANTS

At a Great Bargain.

100 Asylum Street,

A. CADDEN.

Ladies' Furs.

Just received the Largest

and most Complete Stock in

Hartford, comprising SEAL

and OTTER SKINS.

Seal and Otter Duplicates

made on perfect fitting pat-

terns of the finest skins, at

the very lowest prices in the

city.

Fur lined Circulars at \$25.

Fur lined Circulars at \$35.

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5 ASYLUM ST., HARTFORD.

United States Bank,

HARTFORD.

Chartered by the State of Connecticut.

Receives Deposits subject to Check.

Allows Interest on Time Deposits,

Lends money on Collateral and

Discounts Commercial Paper.

A High Class of Securities for Sale.

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DYE WORKS,

No. 11 Welles St. and No. 25 Trumbull St.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Sacques and Cloaks

dried or cleaned without rippling.

Also, Crapes, Laces, and Gauze Velvets dyed in all

colours, Silks and Woolen Shawls cleaned, dyed

and pressed.

SILK DRESSES

of all colors cleaned by a new process, and in the

best manner, without rippling. Carpets, Table

Spreads, Blankets and Laces cleaned, pressed or

dyed, and finished in most styles. Kid gloves or

Feathers cleaned or dyed.

GENTS' GARMENTS

cleaned or dyed in the best manner.

42 Packages may be forwarded by express and

will meet with prompt attention according to di-

rections.

Rood's Magic Scale.

A SYSTEM by which every lady can cut her

own dresses. It is easily learned and

comes within the reach of all. The ladies of

Manchester and vicinity are invited to call and

examine this wonderful system at

371 Main St., Hartford.

Up one flight. MISS M. E. BROWN, Agent.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

It is the only medicine known to humanity

which cures constipation, and no remedy has

yet been discovered which does so.

It is a perfect and reliable medicine,

and has been used for many years with the

most successful results.

It is sold in all the principal cities of

the United States, and is also exported to

all the principal ports of Europe and

Africa.

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Africa.

A MISPLACED KINDNESS.

On the death of Colonel Laking no one was more surprised at his not having left a will than Mr. Alfred Laking, his nephew and heir at law. That gentleman had the best reasons for knowing that his uncle was not well disposed towards him—in fact, the Colonel had refused to have anything to do with him for some years past. The truth was that Alfred Laking was once guilty of an act of meanness, which his uncle never forgave, and therefore the fortune he had not expected to benefit by his uncle's death. Even outsiders, who knew nothing of the cause of the estrangement between the Colonel and his nephew, were amazed at the old gentleman dying intestate. He had so frequently expressed his determination of preventing his nephew from succeeding to his property, and had made so many wills at different times with that object, that his intestacy caused universal astonishment. It was generally supposed that his somewhat sudden death had frustrated his testamentary intentions, or else that, at the last moment, he had realized the force of the old adage that blood is thicker than water, and had been content to permit his nephew to inherit the ordinary course of law.

But while Mr. Alfred Laking received the congratulations of his friends with equanimity, and apparently acquiesced in the general opinion that he was a very lucky individual, he did not by any means feel secure of his inheritance. His natural cunning and his mean, suspicious nature suggested the idea that his uncle had not failed to take due precautions to guard against the contingency which had happened. He did not believe for an instant that the old man's feelings had softened towards him in his last moments, any sentiment approaching magnanimity being beyond the narrow limits of his moral perceptions. In his heart of hearts he felt convinced that there was a will in existence and that he owed his inheritance to the accidental circumstance of the document having been mislaid or overlooked.

But though this foreboding possessed him so strongly that it amounted almost to a mortal certainty, he took no steps to verify his suspicions. On the contrary, he carefully refrained from doing anything of the kind. He did, indeed, stealthily and in secret scrutinize his uncle's papers, destroying all those which contained suspicious memoranda. But he omitted to take the obvious course of advertising in the newspapers, or applying to the various legal gentlemen whose services, to his knowledge, his uncle had from time to time employed. He thought it possible, probable, in fact that one of these might be in possession of a will; but he could never summon up courage to ask. He kept the fact of the old man's death as quiet as possible, not even announcing the event in the daily papers. He employed a strange solicitor to perform the legal work connected with the administration of the estate, and, in short, endeavored to avoid publicity in every way.

For the first few months after his uncle's death he was perpetually haunted by the dread that his elaborate precautions would be thrown away; but when a year had passed he began to breathe more freely. The chances were, he thought, that if a will existed, it would have turned up by this time, or else it would probably rot away in its hiding place. Thus by degrees the phantom conjured up by his pusillanimous imagination became less appalling, until one day his anxiety was relieved by a very ominous incident.

A shabbily dressed, middle-aged man called upon him, and said he had an important communication to make. He gave the name of Crumpler, and Alfred Laking then recollected that he was a clerk in the office of the solicitor whom he had employed to wind up his uncle's estate. This circumstance seemed reassuring, for Alfred Laking naturally supposed the man had been sent with some message from his master relating to business matters.

"I presume Mr. Baker asked you to call?" he said nervously.

"No, sir; the fact is, I left Mr. Baker's office some months ago. I am at present in another situation," replied the man.

"What is your business, then?" inquired Mr. Laking, with increased uneasiness.

"I suppose we are quite alone, sir, and cannot be overheard?" said the man, mysteriously.

"You can speak out, though I cannot imagine what you can have to say that is so important," returned Mr. Laking, glancing to see that the door was closed.

"When I left Mr. Baker's office I took a situation with another solicitor," said Crumpler, lowering his voice. "The gentleman I am now with is Mr. Mayne, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields. I don't know whether you ever heard of him or not."

Alfred Laking started, and turned deadly pale. He happened to know that his uncle had consulted this gentleman professionally at a comparatively recent date, and he therefore instinctively guessed the nature of the revelation in store for him.

"No! I never heard of Mr. Mayne, and I don't believe my uncle did," he replied, almost fiercely.

"Well, sir, you see your uncle did not always consult you about his affairs," returned Mr. Crumpler, rather disrespectfully. "At any rate, he knew Mr. Mayne, who prepared a will for him shortly before he died."

"How do you know?" demanded Alfred Laking, too startled to conceal his agitation.

"Because I've seen it. I've not only seen it, but I've read it. Your name isn't mentioned in that will, Mr. Laking," said the man, with a grin.

"A very fine story," said Alfred Laking with a forced laugh. "Pray, how is it that Mr. Mayne has never written to inform me of the alleged will?"

"Because, in the first place, I doubt if he is aware of the colonel's death; but if he is, he has probably forgotten that the colonel left his will with him, for his memory isn't what it was," said Mr. Crumpler, growing more familiar in his manner as he remarked Alfred Laking's white lips and agitated demeanor.

"By some omission the will is not indexed in the schedule of the contents of the strong room. I came across it quite accidentally while searching for something else. Knowing the name of the testator and all the heirs, the will attracted my attention. Otherwise, it would probably have remained undisturbed for years."

"Then do you mean to say that Mr. Mayne is unaware of the existence of the will?" said Alfred Laking, with involuntary eagerness.

"I believe every one in the office has forgotten it. I might purloin that will from the safe to-morrow and no one would be the wiser," returned Crumpler, impressively.

I was impossible to ignore the insidious purpose of the man's visit. Evidently he was an unscrupulous scoundrel, who desired to turn the discovery he had made to account. Alfred Laking looked at him with newly awakened curiosity, and was by no means favorably impressed by his appearance. The man had a forbidding expression, and it suddenly occurred to Mr. Laking that this was an inpatient attempt to extort money by false pretences.

"I don't believe a word of what you say," he cried, suddenly rising from his seat and confronting the rascal. "Your story is a tissue of falsehoods."

"I was afraid you might think so, sir, so I ventured to bring the will with me," said the man, slyly.

"What you have actually stolen it?" cried Alfred Laking.

"I have it here, anyway," returned Crumpler, coolly, as he produced a document from his pocket. "I can put it back where I took it from within an hour. Of course, it is no earthly use to me."

"Let me see it," said Alfred Laking in a hoarse voice, seating himself in his chair again.

Mr. Crumpler unfolded the document and glanced at it, apparently reflecting whether it would be wise to part with it. But after a pause he laid it on the desk, saying:

"I'm treating you like a gentleman, sir. You must promise to return it to me."

"Yes, yes," said Alfred Laking, stretching out his hand impatiently. Some moments elapsed before the agitated gentleman could compose himself sufficiently to take in the contents of the will. He first turned to the title page, which bore the signa-

ture of the testator and the attesting witnesses.

So far as he could judge the signatures were genuine, and the document had evidently been prepared several months ago, the edges of the paper being discolored and the ink faded. It was dated a few weeks before Colonel Laking's death, and was, therefore, in all probability, the last will he had made. When he came to read it carefully Alfred Laking's lingering hope that the document might be a forgery was quickly dispelled. From internal evidence it was undoubtedly genuine, the names of various persons and places being mentioned which no stranger could have fabricated. The Colonel appeared to have left his property to some distant relatives, subject to a few charitable bequests. His nephew's name was not mentioned and an old military friend was appointed executor.

Mr. Alfred Laking read the will over two or three times, keeping his face concealed from Mr. Crumpler, who manifested a good deal of impatience. At length he roused himself from his unpleasant reflections, folded up the fatal document and fixed a half-frightened, half-defiant gaze upon his visitor.

"What do you propose to do with this?" he inquired nervously.

"Well, sir, that depends upon you," replied Crumpler. "If you advise me to put it back and remind the governor of it, well and good."

But Alfred Laking did not hasten to advise this straightforward course. He kept silent for a long time, fidgetting nervously with the document he had in his hand, and at length Crumpler spoke:

"You see, sir, nobody knows of the existence of the will but you and me. Supposing we were to throw it on the fire yonder, who would be the wiser?"

"How dare you suggest such a thing?" cried Alfred Laking, with a show of virtuous indignation. "It would be a criminal offense."

"I suppose you wouldn't split on me, sir, if I was to do it," suggested Crumpler, speaking almost in a whisper. "The fact is, sir, I'm thinking of emigrating. I don't mind the risk. Give me a thousand pounds and the trick is done."

The indignant expression had died out of Alfred Laking's face, leaving it whiter than ever, and he gazed at his companion with a kind of terrified fascination. He was struck by the boldness and simplicity of the course suggested, which would effectively relieve him from being a party to a deliberate fraud for fear of the consequences, and he was rather staggered by the large amount which Mr. Crumpler demanded for his services. Yet, when he reflected that he would lose his whole fortune if the will should be discovered, and also that Crumpler might be tempted—if he refused to accept his terms—to sell his secret to other interested parties, he resolved to close with him at once. It was a sudden determination, taken half in desperation and half from sheer fright. The will was destroyed, and early the next morning Mr. Crumpler started for America from Liverpool with £1,000 in gold in his pocket.

Alfred Laking went and saw him off, having, in fact, declined to hand over the money until he was safely on board ship. Upon his return to London, feeling, in spite of sundry misgivings, more relieved and light-hearted than he had done since his uncle's death, his exuberant spirits received sudden check in consequence of the receipt of a letter from Mr. Mayne, which ran thus:

LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

Sir—I formerly acted professionally for your late uncle, Colonel Laking, and shall be glad if you will give me a call at your earliest convenience, on a matter of importance. Yours, faithfully,

JOHN D. MAYNE.

This communication gave him a great shock, as it naturally occurred to him at once that this "matter of importance" referred to his uncle's will. If the document had already been missed, immediate steps would, of course, be taken to recover it, which might lead to the arrest of Crumpler, and even result in his own apprehension on a criminal charge. The bare notion of such a calamity brought beads of perspiration to his brow, and his first impulse was to flee the country.

But upon second thoughts he abandoned the idea. Even supposing Crumpler should be suspected of

having destroyed the will there was no probability of any man would deny the charges on his own sake, besides which he had fled out of the country. Upon the whole Alfred Laking thought the wisest course would be to face Crumpler out; and much as he would have preferred to avoid an interview with the lawyer, he determined upon him without delay.

Accordingly he presented himself at Mr. Mayne's office the morning after Crumpler's departure, looking very nervous, though making every effort to appear at ease.

"I was sorry to hear, Mr. Laking," said the old lawyer, when they had exchanged greetings, "because I have reason to believe that you have received information from a man named Crumpler."

"No," answered Alfred Laking. "His name appeared to cause Mr. Mayne some surprise, for the old gentleman referred to him through his spectacles a second or two, and then said something sharply."

"Name Crumpler. The man was a d—n—d fellow until recently," Alfred Laking repeated Alfred Laking's words, but his reply to be so emphatic, but the attempt to be a miserable failure. There was a redness in his face, and his eyes intently sought the carpet.

"Ah!" sighed Mr. Mayne in an unperceptible manner. "The fact is, as I will shortly before he died, which he left in my charge, but a few days later he called and revoked it. He gave as his reason that he did not wish his animosity against you to continue after his death."

"You don't say that!" exclaimed Alfred Laking, with a start of genuine surprise.

"He will be tearing off the top of the page," continuing, still looking his surprise.

But when he saw the mutilated document, he said, "The wide board receives the droppings and facilitates their removal, while the fowls cannot impede themselves in getting on or off the roost. The floor is likewise clean, and crowding together prevented. The nest may be compared to a long box with the front taken off, the partitions being nailed to the front piece, and being separate and detachable, can be easily cleaned out. The nests should be roomy; one foot square answers. With this arrangement of nests and roosts, one can enter the house at any time without fear of filth, and every morning it is cleaned out, using a broom. A liberal quantity of dry earth, mixed with a little ground plaster, should always be scattered over the floor, and on the back under the roost after each sweeping. Only a few minutes are required for the work, and there is no disagreeable odor. Twice a month a good whitewashing, both inside and outside, is given, keeping away disease and vermin. A weather-boarded house is better than one stripped or battened perpendicularly, as the rain cannot enter, and it is somewhat open in summer from warping and lack of close fitting of the boards. This admits of more or less ventilation. In winter, paper the interior with two or three thicknesses of old newspapers, and the house will be warm and comfortable. On the approach of very warm weather, the paper is torn off. A coating of whitewash, to which a little glue and flour-paste is added, makes the paper lining hard and stiff.

THE YARDS.

The fences are made of lath, one hundred of which will make thirty feet of fence, when placed about the width of a lath apart. Three strips are used, the laths being nailed to the bottom and centre strip; and in order to complete the height to six feet, another row is nailed to the centre and top strip. This requires, however, more laths. A cheap fence, dispensing with strips altogether, can be made by placing posts three feet and nine inches apart, and nailing the laths directly to the posts, widening the distance towards the top. I believe it to be an error to suppose that fowls must have nice grass runs. Two yards are recommended for each house, which the fowls can occupy alternately; this allows the poultry to run in one yard while vegetation is growing in the other for their benefit.—*American Agriculturist.*

The number of domestic fowls issued in one week recently was 320, and yet it is patent to all that the domestic is no better than she ever was.—*Boston Transcript.*

EXPERIMENTS IN KEEPING POULTRY.

The keeping of poultry in large numbers seems to be a very difficult matter for poultry farmers are rare, and farmers seem to be ratheraverse to such enterprises. That poultry in large numbers are as profitable as when but few are kept, has been demonstrated to my own satisfaction by carefully conducted experiments, extending over a period of twenty years, and after many losses and disappointments. I have come to the conclusion that no matter how favorable the conditions, poultry cannot profitably be kept in large numbers, except by division into families not exceeding one dozen each. This proposition I am sure can be verified by thousands of our farmers, who are aware that a larger proportion of eggs is obtained from small flocks than from large. This article is intended for farmers rather than for fowl fanciers, and while I will endeavor to show how poultry may be made profitable when bred and sold for ordinary purposes, I admit the value of all that has been done by those who have been energetic in improving and perfecting the different breeds of fowls.

THE PROPER SIZE OF FLOCKS.

With the exception of the additional labor and quarters necessary, it is as easy to profitably keep a thousand hens as a dozen, but we must at the outset give up the idea of allowing large numbers to run together, or at will, as the past has demonstrated such a method to be erroneous. The general absence of large flocks indicates that farmers consider poultry as of minor importance, while in fact there is nothing produced on the farm that pays a greater percentage upon the capital invested than fowls.

To succeed, instead of ranging in crowds, over large areas, fowls should be divided into families of about twelve, never exceeding fifteen. Each flock must possess a poultry house and two yards. The object of two yards is to allow of high cultivation, cleanliness, and to secure freedom from disease.

POULTRY HOUSES AND YARDS

should be as little expensive as possible, and farmers need not be alarmed at what seems a great cost, as it is really insignificant in comparison with the advantages. There are many ways of erecting a cheap poultry house, and each individual may have his own method, which may be superior to that here given. For a cheap affair, I purchase cheap but serviceable material. For a dozen hens, a house 10 by 10 feet square is quite large, and if kept clean, 6 by 6 feet square is not too small. My houses are small, being 8 feet high in front and 5 at the back. Each house is made of weather-boarding all around, the roof being made in the same manner, as the high pitch carries off all rains. Each has a door, consisting of a solid twenty-inch board, and a glazed sash in front for light. The houses face the south. The top board in front is hinged, in order to open or close for ventilation. The window sash is taken out in summer, and a wire screen substituted. The yards, one of which is closed when the yard to which it belongs is not used by the fowls. The cost of such a building is about \$5 for material in this section, where lumber sells for \$20 per thousand. Each house has a board floor, and the nests are around the house; for a dozen fowls, a row at the back and on one side is sufficient. The nests are covered by a wide board, over which is a perch for roosting. This economizes space. The wide board receives the droppings and facilitates their removal, while the fowls cannot impede themselves in getting on or off the roost. The floor is likewise clean, and crowding together prevented. The nest may be compared to a long box with the front taken off, the partitions being nailed to the front piece, and being separate and detachable, can be easily cleaned out. The nests should be roomy; one foot square answers. With this arrangement of nests and roosts, one can enter the house at any time without fear of filth, and every morning it is cleaned out, using a broom. A liberal quantity of dry earth, mixed with a little ground plaster, should always be scattered over the floor, and on the back under the roost after each sweeping. Only a few minutes are required for the work, and there is no disagreeable odor. Twice a month a good whitewashing, both inside and outside, is given, keeping away disease and vermin. A weather-boarded house is better than one stripped or battened perpendicularly, as the rain cannot enter, and it is somewhat open in summer from warping and lack of close fitting of the boards. This admits of more or less ventilation. In winter, paper the interior with two or three thicknesses of old newspapers, and the house will be warm and comfortable. On the approach of very warm weather, the paper is torn off. A coating of whitewash, to which a little glue and flour-paste is added, makes the paper lining hard and stiff.

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New Year's Chimes.

An old piano may be a "Past Grand."—*Lowell Courier.*

No, Paul the window of the soul is not a pane in the stomach.—*Marathon Independent.*

The tradesman who skins his customers can afford to skunk his wife.—*Philadelphia Chronicle Herald.*

A little Augusta three-year-old girl rebuked her mother for alluding to a black cat. She said it was a "colored" cat.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

"Out of tune and harsh." First elder at the "Kirk"—"Did ye hear Douglass More snoring in the sermon?" Second elder—"Narcotically disagreeable!" He's wakened's a'!

Red-headed student to professor: "Professor, why is it that you never seem to recognize me on the street?" Professor: "Well, Mr. X., the truth is, I am slightly color-blind."—*Hartford Lampoon.*

"Yes," said the fair but false young vocalist to Bumbleton, "that is an old English song with a refrain." "Ah!" replied the crusty critic, "that just suits me. Refrain from singing it."—*Musical Herald.*

First swell: "By Jove, Fred, that is about the highest collar I've struck yet." Second swell—"Think so, old man! Well, I don't mind telling you; it's a little idea of my own. It's one of the gunner's cuffs."—*Columbia Spectator.*

"I wouldn't lose that roller pin for money," exclaimed an Oshkosh woman, brandishing a chunk of wood that looked as though it had been in a fight with a sausage chopper. "Every time I lose a husband I cut a notch in it."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Clara" writes: "I think it is real mean of the papers to intimate that lovers increase the expense of living on account of the extra consumption of coal and gas every night. It is not true."—*Philadelphia News.*

"No," said old Mrs. Fussandfeathers, "no, he is not a gentleman, I'm sure of it." "And why not?" somebody asked. "Why," continued the old lady, "because he was helped a second time to soup! I wouldn't have believed it if I had not seen it with my own eyes. So there!" What a warning to the greedy.—*Hotel Mail.*

THERE ARE NO FREE TRADES among either democrat or republican tobacco growers. They are all protectionists of the strongest kind. Political principles are nothing to the majority of men when personal interests are at stake.

The Manchester representatives have been given places by the speaker of the house where they will have little committee work to do. Mr. Cheney is appointed member of the committee on manufactures, and Mr. Hilliard is given a place on the "federal relations" committee.

A GOOD SHOWING.
The New England road boasts that in all its long series of accidents it has never killed a passenger. It has been sure of safety for its passenger trains by putting them singly away on a side track when there were any freight trains about. This course has resulted in some late trains. It is not an exaggerated statement to say that every passenger train on the New England road during the last year has been on an average six minutes late. It is also within reasonable bounds to say that ten trains a day on an average, stop daily at each of the two hundred stations on the road. It is furthermore fair to presume that an average of five persons wait at each station for every train. From these figures we compute that one man waiting at one station one hour would lose sixty minutes or one hour of time on account of late trains; if one man waited at each station for one day's trains, the loss of time in the aggregate would be two hundred hours. But according to our estimate there are five persons waiting for every train and upon that supposition the time lost in a day is five times two hundred or one thousand hours—equivalent to one hundred days of ten hours each. Multiply this by 300, the number of running days in the year, and we find that the patrons of the New England road have wasted during the last year thirty thousand working days, or over eighty-two years. Calculate this time as worth two dollars a day and a loss of \$60,000 results, simply from loss of time, to say nothing of heavier losses from failures to keep business appointments. This counts out the freight shippers who have been inconvenienced even more than passengers. But even this delay of eighty-two years, and inconvenience amounting to \$60,000 is better than loss of life from collision with freight trains.

DANGEROUS COASTING.
The innocent and exciting recreation of coasting, proper under proper restraints, becomes dangerous when indulged in on a public highway, that is continually used by foot travelers and by teams. The Legislature recognizing the greatness of this danger, passed a law a few years since, with a local option clause in it, providing that when any town saw fit it might prohibit coasting on its highways, by a penalty not exceeding \$20 for each offense. The town of Manchester, awake to the danger, passed a by-law in accordance with the statute referred to, prohibiting coasting on its highways, under a penalty not exceeding \$500. This has been the condition of things for a number of years, yet who can name one single prosecution under it?

A good law is one thing; the enforcement of that law quite another thing. Laws as a rule do not enforce themselves but are dependent upon human instrumentalities for their enforcement. The present winter has afforded favorable opportunities for coasting, and they have been improved openly on the public highways of Manchester. The hill at Manchester Center has been coasted until it has been as slippery as glass. The rights of foot travelers and teams have been ignored, and one person (Mrs. West) has been seriously injured by the thoughtless coasters on this hill. At North Manchester, on the first hill south of the Center street crossing, coasters have daily and nightly recklessly and regardless of consequences, coasted from its top almost to the railroad track.

At Manchester Green a few days ago, a boy sliding down the hill just west of the post office, met the team of Charles D. Parsons; the boy rolled off his sled just before the sled dragged under the horse's legs. Fortunately

the horse was not frightened nor the boy hurt, but who wants to take such chances?

At South Manchester, just north of St. James church, the coasters slide from the west side of the road directly across the main road. A team coming from the north or south would have very little, if any, warning of danger from coasters, before it was upon them. On the road just north of the residence of Mr. Richard O. Cheney, the coasters begin at the top of the hill, slide west, crossing one of the main roads to Cheneyville at right angles, continuing west until they cross the bridge over the South Manchester railroad track, and then south by the side of the railroad indefinitely. A driver coming from the south or west, can see but a short distance ahead before reaching the bridge. One shudders at the thought of a "double ripper" meeting a team on this road; yet if coasting on this road is permitted, who shall say that this precise meeting may not occur?

The avenue in front of the residences of John S. Cheney and M. S. Chapman, has been utilized by the coasters, and here they have not been satisfied to use the traveled path of the highway, but have in some instances, also appropriated the sidewalk, and compelled ladies and gentlemen to wade in the snow or be run into. And on this avenue, in the latter part of December, a boy coasting in the middle of the traveled path, so frightened the horse of M. S. Chapman, that he overturned the carriage and threw Mr. Chapman and his driver violently to the ground and seriously injured them. Mr. Chapman barely escaped with his life, in sight of his own house, on a public thoroughfare of Manchester, by reason of the neglect of the town authorities to enforce this law. It is high time that coasting on or across the highways in Manchester was stopped. What has happened is but the shadow of what will occur, if it is permitted to continue. There is plenty of room for coasting outside of highways, and this amusement can be there enjoyed with far less danger to those who participate in it, and to the traveling public.

NORTH MANCHESTER.

Chadwick has a full line of nickel and bronze shaft bells.

A telephone was put into Gen. Woodbridge's house last Tuesday. The next meeting of the "Ours" will be held next Monday evening at the new home of Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Griswold.

The reading circle will meet next Monday evening with Dr. S. H. Burgess. Subject: "The Causes of the American Revolution."

Peter Adams & Co. are now the proprietors of the handsome Waverly mills in Buckland. The firm is composed of Peter Adams, president; F. H. Thompson, vice president; F. B. Adams, secretary.

Mr. A. L. Clark, the well known manufacturer was married on Friday last to Miss Luella Talcott. The ceremony was performed at the Center Church parsonage by Rev. S. W. Robbins, and was private.

DANGEROUS COASTING.

The innocent and exciting recreation of coasting, proper under proper restraints, becomes dangerous when indulged in on a public highway, that is continually used by foot travelers and by teams. The Legislature recognizing the greatness of this danger, passed a law a few years since, with a local option clause in it, providing that when any town saw fit it might prohibit coasting on its highways, by a penalty not exceeding \$20 for each offense. The town of Manchester, awake to the danger, passed a by-law in accordance with the statute referred to, prohibiting coasting on its highways, under a penalty not exceeding \$500. This has been the condition of things for a number of years, yet who can name one single prosecution under it?

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Monday evening there was a social gathering at the house of Mr. A. H. Thayer, at which Mr. N. W. Chadwick was presented with a very fine accordion and cane, from several of his friends, as tokens of the high esteem in which he is held. After the presentation, the company was invited to the dining room, where a bountiful collation was served. Following this the evening passed very pleasantly, and at a late hour the company dispersed. Mr. Chadwick has the best wishes of his friends for success in his new enterprise.

THE RUNAWAY.—The weekly runaway accident in this village occurred on Thursday evening, when a horse drawing a sleigh in which were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lydall and Mr. and Mrs. William Williams became frightened near Bissell's crossing, and ran down Main street and across the depot square. Near Fitch and Drake's store Mr. and Mrs. Lydall jumped from the sleigh and escaped without injury. Mrs. Williams attempted to jump but became entangled in the sleigh and was dragged a short distance over the snow. Her injuries are however confined to bruises. Mr. Williams was thrown

from the sleigh as it struck the fence near the Clifton house, and his collar bone was broken by the fall. The sleigh was demolished.

BUCKLAND.—The beautiful lobster cactus belonging to Mrs. Roderick Griswold, of which mention was made last week as containing so many blossoms, was measured this week and found to be 7 1/2 feet in circumference. Mrs. McKennon who has been sick for some time, died Monday night, Jan. 8th, and was buried at New Britain on Wednesday. The family of C. H. Owen, Esq., who have been spending the holidays at Boston, have returned to their home.—Caleb H. Phillips, who has been spending quite a long vacation at his home in Canterbury, has returned.—Eggs are in good demand here at a high price.—The enumeration of children in this district to draw public money, amounted to 94.—Pure Brown Leghorn, and Plymouth Rock eggs, can be obtained at the Hancock poultry yard.—Miss Etta I. Risley who was very sick for some time last spring, and whose eye sight troubled her a long time, is now able to not only pursue her studies at school but to practice and play nicely.

PARKERVILLE.—Business is pushing in this village the only drawback being the tardy transmission of freight.—Jas. Gaskell has resumed business in the shop formerly owned by himself.—A breakdown occurred in Fould's paper mill Monday night which made it necessary to shut down part of the works for a few days.—Last Saturday morning Mr. Thomas Coleman and Miss Catharine Spillane were united in matrimony in St. Bridget's church by Rev. J. F. Campbell. The bride was dressed in a dress of sky blue silk trimmed with Spanish lace, and Miss Maggie Reese the bridesmaid was dressed in the same material of a darker shade. The young couple received the congratulations of their many friends at the close of the ceremony and in the evening a large number of invited friends and neighbors assembled at the residence of the brides parents where all enjoyed themselves until the "small wee hours" fully understanding the motto—"eat, drink and be merry."

TALCOTTVILLE.

A BENEVOLENT WORK.
Editor:—The benevolent work of painting "Autumn on the Wissahicton," recently placed in the room of the Athenaeum, was painted by Mrs. Thomas Lovett, and presented by herself and family to the Athenaeum. Mrs. Lovett, formerly Miss Jennie Smith, a daughter of John A. Smith, Esq. of Rockville, and is a young artist of much promise. There are also in the art room other fine pictures; and superb, life-like photographs of the brothers H. W. and C. D. Talcott. "They rest from their labors!" The church, the Athenaeum, the school-building, are their enduring monuments. The library and art rooms of the Talcott Athenaeum are beautiful and surprise all visitors. The library of one thousand well selected books and the art collection are made free to the parish of Talcottville. A noble gift, and one which places the Talcott family high in the estimation of cultivated and appreciative people.

HENRY M. BAILEY.

LIBRARIAN.

It is reported that the East Hartford Manufacturing company's paper mill owned and operated by Messrs. F. H. and W. W. Hamner and A. W. Eaton has been sold to Messrs. T. J. Montgomery of Boston and L. S. Forbes of East Hartford.

ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 30th, H. T.

Hart's store was entered and robbed of a quantity of cigars, tobacco and shoes. The burglars entered a cellar window and removed the door communicating with the room above. Mr. Moses Chandler, who has been in the general mercantile business in this village for the last forty years has sold his store to John F. Miner & Co. The new firm took possession Jan. 1st. Mr. Miner has been in the employ of Mr. Chandler for the past five years and thoroughly understands the business. He is an energetic and worthy young man and will no doubt receive encouragement from his many friends.

IN BREXIT.

It may not be too late to announce that the female employees of the rag room at the East Hartford Mfg. Co.'s mill made their foreman a Christmas present of an elegant easy chair. Elmer, the boss man also had a present of \$35 from each of their employees a cash present on New Year's day. The gifts ranged from \$2.50 to \$10.—Mr. Charles F. Hamner has nearly recovered from his recent illness.—Nelson Clark has died from the accident whereby his foot was crushed by the cars at East Hartford.—John H. Forbes is seriously ill with malaria.—J. H. Elmer's wife has returned from the West.

FERRIS BROS' NEW "Ivy" SQUARE PARLOR STOVE.

is giving universal satisfaction. Cheney's surprise flour is acknowledged the best in the market. 150 lbs., just received will be sold at the low price of \$8.50.

W. H. CHENEY & CO.
The Magee Furnace Co. has a reputation for honest goods. A fair sample of their work is the Ideal Parlor stove on exhibition at E. T. Carrier's.

The reliable Magee parlor stove has stood the test of one season and gives satisfaction in every case. E. T. Carrier, sole agent.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Flagman Cutter is to have a little house with a stove in the Center street crossing.

The new coal dump at Hartford was christened "New England" by the large New Englanders who have been so careful to have a coal car carelessly brought to the high end.

The Rockville patron of the New England road ask better passenger accommodations. They in appeal to the railroad commission and if no good results, then to the Legislature.

The New York & New England railroad moved 364 freight cars east from Hartford during the last week ending at midnight Saturday. This was the largest number in any one time ever moved by that company. This left the East Hartford yard usually free from freight.

One of the new orders of control trains must be under perfect control when approaching the depot. Passengers who have been in the habit of getting off at Morgan street or the tunnel at Church street, wonder when the engine approached the depot so fast as to be beyond control.

There is a good deal of work to do yet before the New England road will be ready for a double track to Vernon. The hardest part of the work of grading have been left for the last and the inclement weather will make future progress slow. The delay will now be caused principally by the cuts at Buckland and Talcottville.

Somebody left a main switch open at Vernon depot on Friday evening about seven o'clock. The switch is a quarter of a mile east of the depot and a special train had run entirely off the track. Fortunately the train kept in the ties, although the engine would have been wrecked in a little gain had it gone a few yards farther. The Boston express was due and the accident to the freight was the only thing that prevented this train from rushing off the open switch. It was one of the narrow escapes for which the road is becoming famous.

READ NEW HAVEN ASSAULT POSTMASTER HALE'S LETTER IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

WARRANTED BY THE LAW.

If you have chapped hands, rough or chafed skin, you can be cured by using Peppermint and Pine Oil. Do not get deceived by cheap imitations. Do just as good.

MORSE'S LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable, and strictly reliable, and are the only pills sold by C. H. Rose and H. R. Hale. Sold by C. H. Rose and H. R. Hale.

STATISTICS.

prove that ten per cent of the deaths throughout New England are caused by consumption, and when we reflect that this terrible disease in its earliest stages is quickly cured by using King's Juniper Tar Cough Balsam, (costing only 35c), shall we condemn the sufferers for their negligence, or pity them for their ignorance? Sold by C. H. Rose and H. R. Hale.

WAPPING.

The creamery meeting in the church basement last Monday night was well attended and much interest was manifested in the project of building a creamery in this place. Among those who were present and made remarks were Messrs. Owen, Ololett and Walter Cowles of Manchester. Stock at \$25 a share was subscribed for to the amount of \$1100. The sum of \$3000 will be necessary for beginning operations and it is believed that the amount can be raised without difficulty. Another meeting is to be held next Monday evening at which committees appointed to solicit subscriptions to stock will report. It is a significant fact that none of the creameries started in this state have failed.

MR. AND MRS. J. EDWARD COLLINS

celebrated the 5th anniversary of their marriage with a tin wedding. Not far from one hundred of their friends were present, among them Wells Wetherell and wife and Clarence Watkins and wife of Manchester. The evening was pleasantly passed with feasting, music and dancing.

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VERNON.

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VERNON DEPOT.

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A Genuine Slave Band.

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Solely on hand.
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For everything in the line of
Compare Prices.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Shades, Fixtures,
Feathers, Comfortables,
Clocks, Mirrors,
Brackets,
Pictures & Frames
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Spring Beds and Mattresses

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen FURNITURE

In all the latest designs and at prices lower than the lowest.

REPAIRING AND Upholstering specialties.

UNDERTAKING

AND FUNERAL SUPPLIES.

B. C. APEL.

MISS C. C. JOHNSON,
Artist and Glaciologist,
LESSONS PRIVATE AND IN CLASS.

LITERARY NOTES.

The next entertainment under the auspices of the Young Men's Association will be given at the North Coventry church on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10th, by Prof. Duane Aylman, subject, "The Dead and Daub. Good music will be a feature of the evening. Refreshments at the close of the lecture. Admission 15 cents. Supper 15 cents.

COVENTRY.

The vital statistics of the town for the year ending Jan. 1st are as follows: Births, 10; males 5, females 5; marriages, 4; of these 2 were where one or both parties were residents of Coventry. Deaths, 14, males 7, females 7; oldest person 79; youngest 1 year. Average age 41.

LITERARY NOTES.

In those numbers of *The Connecticut Current* for the second and third weeks of January there is an unusual array of fine engravings. The number bearing date of January 10th contains the first of two papers on the "Wis and Beauties of the Eighteenth Century," by Amelia E. Barr. The second paper follows up the engravings in the "The Rev. Dr. Spiegle and Others." At a time when a modern English "professional beauty" is being before the American public, these portraits of her famous predecessors are peculiarly appropriate. Another engraving in the number for January 17th is deserving of special mention, as the first that has been executed from Mr. Estlin's famous portrait of Dr. Gross of Jefferson College, representing the veteran surgeon superintending a critical operation at a clinic. This has been admirably engraved by Jaegerling.

LITERARY NOTES.

The February number of the "North American Review" is to contain an article on "The Experiment of Universal Suffrage," by Prof. Alexander Winchell; a discussion of "The Revision of Creeds," by J. J. K. Phelps; and a defense of the Standard Oil monopoly, by Senator Camden.

MARRIED.

In Rockville, Jan. 10, by Rev. S. H. Forbes, Frank Hutchinson and Ida M. Tuttle, both of Rockville.

DIED.

In Buckland, Jan. 8, Margaret, McKeaney, aged 69 years.

In South Manchester, Jan. 10th, Infant daughter of John and Nellie McCarthy.

In Rockville, Jan. 5, James Cunningham, aged 4 years, 4 months.

In Rockville, Jan. 11, Thos. Brady, 10 years.

BORN.

In South

