

Manchester Saturday Herald.

VOL. X. NO. 33.

MANCHESTER, CONN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

FIVE CENTS

THE GREAT SALE OF THE \$15,000 Bankrupt Stock

Of J. C. Fowler is now in Progress at the

The New England Shoe House.

People come from far and near to secure some of the Bargains—and SUCH BARGAINS in FINE SHOES have never before been offered in Hartford.

All grades of fine shoes without reference to their cost. Come early and avoid the rush and you will avoid being left on your size.

J. SAMUELS & COMPANY,

New England Shoe House.

354 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

PIANOS!

\$50, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE (FOR OR ON INSTALLMENTS), INCLUDING

Upright, Chickering, Miller, Decker,

Stock, Hallet & Davis, Etc., Etc.

ORGANS!

\$10, \$20, \$25, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75.

BURDETT, SHONINGER, ESTEY, WILCOX, WHITE, ETC.

Some used only a few months. All in good order.

All the above mentioned instruments must be sold at once to make room at

Gallup & Metzger's,

201 Asylum Street, Cor. Haynes, Hartford, Conn.

Sole agents for Knabe, Haines, Behr Pianos.

Have the largest store and stock of musical goods in New England. Will sell lower than any house. Call and examine goods or write for prices.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Boots and Shoes!

CONTINUES AT BISSELL'S.

Don't miss the opportunity of buying SHOES at less than Manufacturers' prices.

Durable and staple Goods offered.

R. P. BISSELL.

Possibly Chicago may not be ready for the World's Fair in 1892, but for Aug., 1891,

A. H. SKINNER

has some unparalleled bargains for the people of Manchester and vicinity.

Footwear for Ladies.

Serge Top Button Boots at \$1.25, former price \$1.50. Newport Ties at 85 cents, former price \$1.25.

GENTS' SHOES

75 cents, former price \$2.00, a good one. Rice & Hutchin's Rustler Calf Shoe in Congress and Balmorsals at \$2.00, cheap at \$2.50.

Do not go bareheaded when you can buy a

STRAW HAT

for 5 cents. All straw goods at half price. It may seem early to buy

COMFORTABLES

but \$1.98 buys one that would be cheap at \$3.00 Oct. 1. Another at \$1.50, cheap at \$3.25. Should you prefer to make them, can sell best Sateens at 8 cents per yard, well worth 15,—cheaper yet, a first quality print at 5 cents, perfect goods. Bargains in all departments at

A. H. SKINNER'S.

The Old Reliable

Carriage and Blacksmith

shop of John Sullivan is still on deck. We have a number of new and second-hand carriages and wagons that we will sell cheap as we want the room. We are agents for the

St. Julian and Amesbury Co.'s Makes

OF VEHICLES.

Horsesholing, Forging, Carriage Building and Jobbing of all kinds at short notice and at reasonable rates.

For sale a new two-seated extension top carriage.

JOHN SULLIVAN,

NEW LOT OF SILVER-

WARE. SUITABLE

FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS

TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
BERRY DISHES,

SUGAR BOWLS,

ETC

C. TIFFANY, Jeweler.

South Manchester, Conn.

CULLED IN CAMP.

A STRANGER'S VISIT WITHIN THE GUARDS.

Recreation Under Military Discipline—A View of the Parade Ground—Quarter of a Mile of White Gloves—Moonlight Pranks.

The military encampment at Niantic has been the jolliest place in Connecticut this week. Imagine 2,500 young men off for vacation and all sheltered in one huge camp which may be encompassed in fifteen minutes' walk; think of the pent-up energy and fun that will here find vent; then assume the conditions of comfortable quarters, plenty to eat, lots of fresh air and a good place to sleep and you'll not wonder that the boys make things lively. The very air is laden with good fellowship.

It would be impossible, however, for one to imagine the enthusiasm that prevails in camp without having witnessed it. The writer has heard and read stories about the Niantic camp life for the last fifteen years, but was not prepared for the attractions that a visit of three hours actually revealed. Of course camp life is not all play; but it is all recreation and much of it recreation of the most valuable kind. First to be noted by the stranger to the scene is the wholesome restraint that gently yet firmly holds the whole military fabric together. There are hours in the day when the men appear to have their own way and enjoy themselves just about as they please. But amid the most hilarious scenes there stalks the guard on duty, and, with studied precision, each subordinate submits his superior. It is almost impossible for men to pass beyond the limits of the ground, without a pass, and passes are hard to get. Every year the restrictions that keep men in camp are tightened. Officers who wear shoulder straps can pass the guard without being challenged, but a private finds it hard to get through. All the fun, therefore, is carried on under the eyes of the officers, who not infrequently take part in it themselves. The men who do get passes are those whom the officers think they can trust to behave themselves outside. Although bluecoats are seen in New London every day it is rarely that a soldier off from camp on leave conducts himself except as a gentleman.

Hundreds of the summer visitors at Niantic have visited the state camp ground while it was not occupied. Such persons, however, have no idea of the change that comes over the scene with camp week. The approach to the entrance is ground into dust by many hoofs and feet. It is lined with the tents and booths of fakirs who sell temperance drinks, fruits, pies and other provisions, regardless of the clouds of dust borne on every breeze. An armed guard paces across the entrance, day and night, during encampment. Civilians are allowed to pass without molestation at any hour up to ten at night. All day, men, women and children stream past the guard. Vehicles are halted at the gate unless they have a special permit to enter. When an officer comes along, the guard stops, brings his gun to a carry and stands in his place until his superior has passed. Within the enclosure one sees first a broad parade ground, bordered on the opposite side with a long line of A tents. It extends unbroken toward the river at the right of the spectator. At its farther edge, along the river front, are the mortars and heavy cannon of the siege battery. Opposite the soldiers' tents and at the right as one enters the ground, is the reviewing stand, an ornamental pagoda of wood. Close beside it is the camp flag staff, from which the national colors float. On the pagoda is another staff which bears the state flag. In a semicircle near the reviewing stand are the governor's and brigade officers' tents, larger than the others and comfortably furnished. Behind this group of tents is another; they are not open to the public view, like the others, but a white flag with a red cross on it waving above them tells that they are the headquarters of the hospital corps. Three large buildings, the headquarters of the commissary department, occupy the remaining side of the parade ground, that at the left of the entrance ground. The scene on the parade constantly changes. The day's routine brings out in turn the battery drill, the guard mount, and brigade and dress parade. When the area is not occupied for military maneuvers, it is sprinkled with spectators mingling with militiamen. But whether the ground is occupied by

AFFAIRS: ABOUT TOWN.

Additional locals on second and eighth pages.

Seven patrolmen have been appointed by the selectmen of East Hartford.

William Shaw's new house on North School street is fast nearing completion.

The new Hockanum bridge in East Hartford will, with its approaches, cost \$14,000.

Eugene Spencer, of West Pittston, Pa., with his family, is in town visiting friends.

Ticket Agent R. P. Bouchier starts today on his vacation. He will spend it at Block Island.

A bus load, made up of young people from Hartford and Manchester, picnicked at Bolton last Sunday.

Geo. Allen has Gounck Daly, one of Daly's runners at his stable. He is being put into trim for the fall meeting.

Rev. C. H. Weaver, better known here as doctor, who is now in the Episcopal ministry, is visiting here with his family.

The buildings occupied by Chadwick and Sperber, on North Main street are receiving a coat of light paint with dark trimmings.

Keeney Bros.' paper mill has been shut down the greater part of this week. New stock tubs have been put in, shaftings have been rehung and other repairs made.

W. W. Lyon, of the Tonic Springs company is the owner of a Hawkeye camera. He will find plenty of fine scenery to work upon in and around Highland Park.

Rockville bakers seem to be in trouble. Kellner & Shea made an assignment a few days ago and this week Max Vitt, another baker made an assignment to W. Frank Fay for the benefit of his creditors.

Miss Florence Parsons, operator at Rose's, at her home in Stafford Springs, owing to trouble with her eyes, has occupied the place on North Main street.

Two families have moved to the vacant tenements in Blinn street this week. One came from Canada and the other from Massachusetts. Both families together have three children. This means an increase in the school census.

The "rubber" game of base ball between the Manchesters and East Glastonburys will be played at the latter place today. The Manchesters will take a strong team down and are confident of winning the game.

Justain Hall, a colored man, was before Justice Brown Thursday charged with drunkenness, using abusive language and breach of the peace. The first two charges were nolle. He was fined \$1 and costs on the last and settled.

Rev. D. A. Haggerty is having plans prepared for a new parochial residence at South Manchester. It will be a cottage design and will be built on the vacant lot on the north side of the church. If plans, etc., can be obtained early, work may be commenced this fall but otherwise the work will be postponed until another season.

John Daley was over from Gilead Tuesday, enquiring about the coming events at the Park. When he found out that four moneys were offered in the running race, he said he would have four horses in, and try to take everything and surprise everybody as he did at Rockville with Kitty Long a few years ago. He also said that his son, William, would have two fast ones in the trotting classes. Mr. Daley claims to have 42 runners of all ages, at his farm in Gilead.

Geo. H. Allen went to White River Junction, Vt., last Monday to bring his thoroughbred gray mare home, where she has been to be bred to Freestone. He says it is a great country for fine horses and that he saw some good ones while there. His mare is looking thin, but his three-months-old light brown stallion, Whetstone, by Freestone, is in excellent condition. The little fellow is at pasture and has every appearance of making a valuable animal. His sire made a record of 2.33 last year and his owner O. H. Burnham expected to give him a record of '25 this year. Freestone was entered in the 2.30 class at Springfield this week and won first money. His best time was 2.25 1-3. This was close to the desired mark, with prospects of doing much better. The showing of Freestone makes his get more valuable, although he was always considered a horse that was speedy. George has another good colt in his fifteen-months-old dark bay filly by Alcantine. She is also at pasture and has every appearance of being the thorough-bred that she is. In these two colts he has handsome animals.

Mrs. James Scullion, of New York, with her children, is visiting friends here.

Policeman Tobin of the Rockville force has resigned to accept a clerkship at the Union hotel.

There is now 20 feet of water in the new reservoir. The reservoir is less than half full.

Mrs. W. S. Henry and Mrs. G. H. Allen are visiting at their former home in Oswego, N. Y.

W. P. Young, formerly of Manchester Green but now of New York, is visiting his mother.

Mrs. P. P. Little with her children is spending the month of August at her former home, Columbia.

A delegation of Manchester horsemen attended the races at Hampden Park, Springfield, Wednesday.

Mrs. Griggs and family, of Blinn street, are visiting at her old home in the eastern part of the state.

The Misses Julia and Kate Young, of Manchester Green, spent the week with friends in Mill River, Mass.

The Misses Nellie A. and Mamie Calhoun are visiting their cousins, the Misses Calhoun of Vernon.

The D. S. C., a club recently organized, will give a private sociable at Bissell's hall next Thursday night.

In spite of the large number out of town last Sunday, the streets were thronged with carriages and pedestrians.

Mr. Hugh C. Calhoun is spending a couple of weeks visiting friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.

F. O. Boynton has been laid up for two weeks with trouble with his eyes. His physical condition is also impaired.

F. L. Hale has a number of fine photographic views at his studio that he took while on his recent vacation in and around Franklin, N. H.

Charles Brunette's family returned yesterday evening, after a vacation of about two weeks at the watering places in and around New York.

W. A. Noonan, station agent at Buckland, is spending his vacation at Gosham, N. H. His place at the Buckland station is being filled by a Mr. Moran.

John Fitzgerald, of New York, has been visiting at the Green. Miss Mary Fieghery, of the same place, has also been stopping with relatives at Manchester Green.

Henry A. Griswold has this week bought a house and lot on Burnside avenue in East Hartford. Included in the purchase are a large tobacco shed and nine building lots. The price paid was \$2,200.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold, of Portland, will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding, Wednesday, Sept. 2. A number of their Manchester friends have received invitations to be present at the reception in the evening.

The recent epidemic of diphtheria in East Hartford has hastened action toward the introduction of a sewer system, as well as water works. The town, at a special meeting last Saturday, voted to lay sewers in Burnside at an estimated cost of \$3,000.

A methodical woman who died recently in South Manchester made all the provisions for her funeral beforehand. She told her attendant where to find the clothes to lay her out in and even directed what supplies should be provided for the funeral lunch.

The Newport excursion Wednesday took more Manchester people than any excursion this season. One hundred tickets, all that were obtainable at the Manchester station were sold, and about thirty passengers got on the train who were unable to purchase tickets here.

The scholars at the Manchester Green school will find a marked improvement when they assemble there at the commencement of the fall term. The school building and fence have been painted and new walks laid. Other improvements are made which improve the surroundings greatly.

What business is it that has not its reverses? A young fellow driving a vicious looking horse stopped at a local livery stable Sunday and requested that the animal be fed. The proprietor was about to comply with his request when the fellow said, "Stand in an adjoining stall when you take the harness off or put it on, as she is a kicker and a bit." He said these were the instructions he received before he left home. The vicious beast came from Rockville, but she could do Manchester liverymen no harm as they were to sharp for her. The horse was placed in a box stall and was tied facing the entrance so she could do no harm if she took a notion to.

Why not send for catalogues of Hunsinger's Business College, 90 Asylum street, Hartford?

Have you tried Hunsinger's Business College?

LET ME WHISPER TO YOU.

I want to Invite you to My Rooms to Have Pictures Taken of Yourself and Your Children and my aim will be to please you so well that You Will Talk Out Loud to your friends about the class of work you receive. If you don't get good pictures of your children elsewhere, bring them to me. G. M. BOLTON, PHOTOGRAPHER.

AFFAIRS; ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McKee left last Saturday for Block Island. Thomas F. Rady, foreman at the Herald office, is spending his vacation at Saratoga.

G. H. Southwick and family and T. P. Aitkin and family made short visits to New York last week. It was Mr. Southwick's first glimpse of the metropolis.

The Misses Kate and Julia McGann spent the early part of the week visiting friends in Waterbury. The young ladies are now sojourning at New London.

Buel Johnson, formerly an overseer in the Union mill, was in town this week. Mr. Johnson now has charge of the inspection service of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance company in the southern states.

Rockville's new high school building will be an imposing structure, 120 by 57 feet. The style of the architecture will be the Renaissance, and there will be a tower on the southeast corner. There will be two floors, well lighted and ventilated, with all the modern improvements and conveniences.

As Conductor Bacon's train was pulling out of Manchester station Monday afternoon, there was a sharp explosion and the train stopped instantly. In less time than it takes to tell it a crowd of curiosity seekers appeared on the scene all believing that a serious accident had happened. It was soon discovered that the air chest on the engine had blown out a stop cock. No one was hurt and no serious damage done. The train was delayed about three minutes. The disappointed crowd slowly melted away.

Another high school class will be started on a four-years course at the South school at the opening of the fall term. The class which was formed last fall numbered 20 at the close of the spring term. This class, or as many of its members as can pass the required examinations, will move up in the fall, and if they completed the course will graduate in three years. There will then be four classes in the school. The studies pursued are substantially the same as those of the same grade in the Hartford high school.

Prof. John P. Miller, the well known dancing teacher, died a week ago yesterday, after an illness of several months. Prof. Miller was well known here. For many seasons he has conducted a dancing class at South Manchester, and his orchestra has often furnished music for societies in town. For the last 20 years he has passed his summers at Watch Hill with his orchestra, furnishing music at the Watch Hill House. He has occupied rooms there this summer, during his illness, but his brother has led the orchestra. He was a Mason of high degree.

Mr. Isaac Sanderson, of Willimantic, stopped in Manchester last Friday night on his way to Hartford with his three-year-old filly Queen Esther by Viking. The mare is now at Charter Oak where she is being handled by F. H. Foster, owner of Viking, and she has already made a mile in 2:36 with prospects of doing away below that mark. Mr. Sanderson, who has many acquaintances among Manchester horsemen, is a very successful breeder and in his horse Aloyo as well as Queen Esther, and with several other fine blooded ones at his stable he has a list of which he may well feel proud.

Dog fights are so common in the vicinity of Depot square that people have almost ceased to notice them. Saturday a smooth haired black dog attacked another black dog considerably larger than himself, in front of Hartman's store. He took a firm grip of the big dog's cheek and would not let go. The by-standers took it coolly. Two men seized the tail of the larger dog and one man the tail of the smaller dog. Then they tugged with might and main but with no effect. Then the shoemaker came to their aid with a pail of dirty water. He poured it over the dogs' heads and instantly the fighter released his hold. The large dog sneaked away while the owner of the other dog, still grasping his tail, marched him off to his kennel.

Hannum's Business College.

This institution is the Connecticut member of an association of a dozen of the best business colleges of the United States and Canada known as the International Business Practice association, the object of which is to perfect and make use of a most natural and practical system of business practice by correspondence. On account of the correctness and neatness of its work, the Hartford college is freely acknowledged by other members to be one of the best in the association. Its proprietors, Messrs. Hannum and Stedman, are as careful to avoid loose and unreliable statements as they are in providing the very best facilities for their students in commerce and book-keeping courses. The college opens its doors on the first of September.

THEN AND NOW.

The New York & New England Railroad Ten Years Ago and Today—The Differences a Decade Has Brought About. (Boston Transcript.)

It is only ten years ago that the writer went over the New York & New England railroad from Boston to its western terminus at Fishkill on the Hudson, and he has just returned from a similar journey, but under very different conditions. On the former trip the passenger train ran no farther than Brewsters, the remaining 37 1-2 miles to Fishkill having to be covered by construction trains and trains run by another railway corporation. Now the Hudson is reached without delay or deviation from the regular mode of conveyance, and all along the line the evidence of growth and improvement are abundant and emphatic. Even at the outset one sees the dawn of better days in the offices of the company, which have been transferred from the old brick building at the foot of Essex street to the elegant New England building on the Summer street extension, where light and air have usurped the province of darkness and damp which were the ruling factors in the old location.

Since 1880 new fast trains have been added between New York and Boston, including the famous White train, leaving either city at three p. m., and running through in six hours, and the noon train which runs via Hartford, and covers the distance between the capital of Massachusetts and the metropolis in six hours and a half. Both these lines are newly equipped with parlor cars, elegant coaches and dining cars and the former with royal buffet smokers. There are also several new express trains between Boston and Providence which make the run in an hour and a quarter, and new trains for local traffic have been added on all parts of the road. The local business, by the way, has received special attention at the hands of the management and has increased to a very large extent, and the trains have been quickened so that the time is much shorter.

The transfer of the route, running through sleeping cars between Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the Norwich line steamboat express have increased in passenger traffic very considerably since 1880, and a new train has been put on between Boston and the Hudson river, making connection with the Erie road at Newburgh for the west. Aside from the regular traffic, the excursion business has developed into a very important source of income and during the present month of August there will be no less than ninety special excursions on the line of the road. In addition to the Norwich line steamers, the City of Worcester, City of Boston, City of New York, City of Lawrence and City of Norwich, controlled through lease of Norwich & Worcester railroad, the company owns the transfer steamer, William T. Hart, running between Fishkill and Newburgh, and among the latest acquisitions in land lines are roads making connections with Providence, Pascoag, Milford and Springfield. The appended statistics, culled from the railroad commissioners' reports, give at a glance a very graphic as well as a most flattering exhibit of the improvement in the physical condition of the road and its gross and net revenues.

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1880, 1890, 1891. Rows include Miles of Road, Number of passengers carried, Number tons freight, Passenger revenue, Freight revenue, Gross revenue, Net earnings, Number passengers to and from Boston, Average rate of fare per mile for all passengers, Passenger cars, Freight cars, Number of trains, Passenger train mileage, Freight train mileage, Number passenger trains to and from Boston daily.

The New York & New England report to the Massachusetts railroad commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1891, just out, shows gross earnings \$3,145,245, which is an increase over 1890 of \$299,554, and an increase over 1880 of \$3,824,305.

The suburban business has increased enormously, and the resultant revenue has also grown in most satisfactory proportion, notwithstanding the reduction of rates from 7, 8, and 9 cents to the different Dorchester stations to a uniform rate of 6 1-4 cents. The package rate to Hyde Park has also been reduced from 12 1-2 to 10 cents, and 80-ride tickets are sold for \$5, as well as season tickets for \$12 a quarter. One-hundred-ride tickets are issued for stations between Readville and Walpole, and five-trip ticket rates have been reduced as far as Franklin.

The latest enterprise of the New York & New England management is the establishment of a passenger and freight line between Oyster Bay on Long Island and Wilson's Point in Connecticut, whence connection is made with the main line at Hawleyville over the Housatonic railroad. By the first of October passenger trains, with Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars, will be running over this new line, which will prove a convenience to travelers between Brooklyn and all other parts of Long Island and Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the other New England States. It will be known as the "Long Island & Eastern States Line," which name will be lettered on the cars, all of which are new and built expressly for this service.

In passing over the New York & New England railroad, evidences of prosperity abound on every hand. The track is in prime condition; new iron bridges appear at frequent intervals, including

the long structure over the Connecticut at Hartford; additional sidings have been laid, and long freight trains are met with a frequency which soon becomes monotonous. Aside from these material considerations there is an ever unrolling panorama of as fine scenery as one could wish to see, and at the western end of the road there are views which will live in the memory of all who have had the good fortune to rest eye upon them.

The active management of the New York & New England railroad is in the hands of men in the prime of matured vigor, energetic and zealous, and with a firm and abiding faith in the future of the property; and through their united and harmonious efforts this road, which has had a checkered and uncertain history heretofore, shows abundant evidence of having entered upon a new career with promise of complete and abiding success.

Dear Park and Oakland. To those contemplating a trip to the mountains in search of health or pleasure, Deer Park, on the dome of the Alleghany Mountains, 3,000 feet above the sea level, offers such varied attractions as a delightful atmosphere during both day and night, pure water, smooth, winding roads through the mountains and valleys, and the most picturesque scenery in the Alleghany range. The hotel is equipped with such adjuncts conducive to the entertainment, pleasure and comfort of its guests as Turkish and Russian baths, swimming pools for both ladies and gentlemen, billiard rooms, superbly furnished parlors and rooms, single or en suite, all facilities for dancing, an unexcelled cuisine and a superior service.

The surrounding grounds as well as the hotel are lighted by electricity, have cozy and shady nooks, meandering walks, lawn tennis courts and grassy play grounds for children within full view of the inviting verandas. Six miles distant on the same mountain summit is Oakland, the twin resort of Deer Park, and equally as well equipped for the entertainment and accommodation of its guests. Both hotels are upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled limited express trains between the east and west, and are, therefore, readily accessible from all parts of the country. Tickets good for return passage until October 31st, are on sale at greatly reduced rates at all principal ticket offices throughout the country. Tickets read from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and any point on the B. & O. system are good to stop off at either Deer Park or Oakland, and can be extended by agent at either place if deposited with him for safe keeping. For full information as to rates, rooms, etc., address George D. Nichols, manager, Deer Park or Oakland, Garret county, Maryland.

Plush Workers and the Contract Law.

J. W. Pierson, manager of the Sir Titus Salt, Bart. Sons & Co., plush works in Bridgeport, which are being sued for an alleged violation of labor contract law, attributes the suits to the trade unions of England and the Knights of Labor of this country with the assistance of a man named Osborne, of New York. He denies that his company imported labor and said that none of the men employed ever worked for the firm in England. During the nineteen weeks' strike in the Monnenghan mills in England last winter many of the idle operatives went to the father of Manager Pierson, who is the manager of the Sir Titus Salt company in England, and asked him how they could reach America. The elder Pierson told them of a man in Bradford who would loan them the money. They were accommodated at the rate of 15 per cent interest with the understanding that a portion be retained from their weekly wages until the indebtedness was paid. Manager Pierson admitted that he had been to Castle Garden on arrival of steamers, but all the part he played was to ask them if they had situations engaged. When answered in the negative he told them if they would come to Bridgeport he would find employment for them. There were no contracts and no further promises made than these.

Attacked by Wildcats.

Dr. S. A. Collins, of Hamburg, had a fierce encounter with a wildcat a few days ago. He was driving through a locality known as "the devil's hop-yard," when two of the animals appeared, one jumping into the carriage, the other leaping on the horse. The horse freed himself from the carriage and ran away and was afterwards found badly scratched up. The other animal after doing some injury to the doctor tore open his medicine case, and in doing so broke a bottle of chloroform and became stupefied by the drug. A farmer found the team, rescued the doctor and killed a wildcat which weighed 52 pounds.

Railroad Fair.

The independent order of railway conductors, division No. 1, of New Haven, will have an exhibit and fair in the 2d regiment armory during the week beginning October 12. There will be a display of all the latest inventions for steam and electric railroads, prize contests and musical programs. Excursion rates will be given on the railroads.

Ready for Prison Life Again.

William Dwyer, the man who escaped from the Tolland county jail some time ago in company with another prisoner named McQuann, returned to the institution Monday and gave himself up to serve the remainder of his sentence. He said he had enjoyed a nice little vacation and was ready to return and rest for awhile. It will be remembered that McQuann was recaptured a short time ago.

LOUD TALK FROM THE ALLIANCE

Monopolists to be Banished from Congress—Sherman Defeated—Don't Care for McKinley—Harrison will not Oppose Blaine. (Correspondence of The Herald.) WASHINGTON, AUG. 17, 1891.

Everybody who is at all interested in the political situation is talking about the strong and confident language used by President Polk of the national Farmers Alliance in an interview here. He said: "Our campaign at present is not to elect a president or to secure the governorship of states. We are striking at the monopolists in the United States senate. So far we have landed three—Hampton, Ingalls and Moody, and John Sherman will be the next; Mat Ransom of North Carolina will also be retired. We made two mistakes that will not be repeated. We allowed Vance to be returned to the senate on his promises and we elected Gordon to the senate and he has already shown himself to be far more interested in his own personal success than in that of the Alliance. Hereafter we shall accept no promises from members of the old parties."

"We already have Sherman defeated. The voting strength of the Alliance in Ohio is 40,000 but our members are doing missionary work among the farmers generally, and thousands of voters not connected with the Alliance will be rallied against Sherman. We are making no fight against McKinley; governorships are not valuable to us at the present time, but it is probable that many Alliance votes will be cast for the People's ticket. What we are after is the balance of power in the legislatures which enact the laws and elect United States senators. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that we are making a great fight in Iowa. We are not figuring much on results from that state, as our organization there is weak, and the most we expect to get out of the contest in Iowa is to determine what strength the movement is developing there. No scalps are expected."

"As matters now stand in Pennsylvania I do not think the Alliance will attempt to dictate the successor of Senator Quay. The state is not sufficiently organized, but the work is progressing rapidly. You do not see much about it in the newspapers, but an average of about two local alliances a day are being organized in that state. By the time Senator Cameron's term expires we will probably be ready to supply his successor. In New York the situation is much the same. Nevertheless Senator Hiscock will be retired in 1893, though other causes will operate to that end besides the spread of the Alliance movement."

"The report that Senator Gorman had captured the Maryland Alliance was an invention. I was pressed throughout the recent convention. If the Maryland Alliance is true to its principles two Alliance senators will be elected in that state next winter, and Arthur P. Gorman will not be one of them. He is too much of a straddler on the silver question to suit our principles, and is unacceptable in other ways. The two Alabama senators must also be relieved from further service in the United States senate: Mr. Morgan will come first, then Mr. Pugh. Congressman Oates, who has openly declared against the Alliance will head the procession of those who go out of public life from that state. This fall we expect to secure complete control of Virginia, and next fall there will be an Alliance national ticket in the field."

It is stated here and very generally believed that Mr. Harrison has made up his mind that he will not stand in the way of Mr. Blaine's being nominated for the presidency next year if that gentleman's health be sufficiently restored and he is inclined to accept the nomination. This is in accordance with what a few of Mr. Blaine's friends here have all along maintained, that is, that a perfect understanding existed between Mr. Harrison and his secretary of state, and that either of them was prepared to cordially support the one to whom circumstances should point as the most available candidate. In other words that they had decided that one or the other of them should be the nominee. But it does not agree with some of the talk of Mr. Harrison's friends, including his son Russell, who have very foolishly been attempting to belittle Mr. Blaine, thus thinking to help Mr. Harrison.

More than a little surprise was created here by the announcement that but little more than a third of the four and a half per cent bonds outstanding had been sent to the treasury for extension at two per cent. There is but two weeks left in which applications for extension may be made, and it is now apparent that the private bidders of these bonds will prefer to get them redeemed at maturity, and that only those held by national banks will be extended. Secretary Foster is said to be worried about it, but it isn't probable that Mr. Harrison will fret any over it as he was never in favor of the extension and only gave his consent because Secretary Foster was so persistent in his advocacy of the idea. Mr. Foster says he will be prepared to redeem all the bonds that are not extended. There were \$51,000,000 of these bonds out when the proposition to extend was first made and up to the close of business Saturday less than \$20,000,000 had been extended.

J. Burdette Hubbard Ceiling Decorations, Wall Papers, LOW PRICES. PARK STREET.

SEIDLER & MAY, 306 to 318 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn. are selling Medium and Fine FURNITURE AT VERY LOW PRICES. Baby Carriages at reduced prices.

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A. Moreau's Harness Shop I Don't "Feel" but Know for a certainty that my ability and skill in Watch Repairing are equalled by anybody in Hartford will forfeit 500 DOLLARS if proof to the contrary can be shown. CHAS. TESKE Maker and Repairer of and Dealer in Watches, etc., 214 Asylum St. Also clocks and jewelry repaired. Repairing of iron safe hinges, of any kind, shape or form, in fact anything that you may desire in horse goods. All welcome, gentlemen come in. HARTFORD.

CULLED IN CAMP.

[Continued from page 1.]
The soldiers or the visitors the scene is at all times one of interest. The social life of camp, though subordinate to military discipline, is really, both to participants and visitors, its most attractive feature. It is that more than anything else that holds the state militia together. Men in camp must perforce be sociable. The privates sleep four in a tent. Tents enough to accommodate a company are arranged in a street about a hundred feet long and twenty feet wide. This plan brings the sixty or more men of a company into close relations with each other. The company streets are placed in parallel lines as close together as possible and the tents of one street adjoin those of the next one. The tents occupied by the captains and lieutenants of companies are arranged facing a street which crosses the north end of all the company streets. The officers therefore have a full view of their company's street from their own tents. The captain of a company has a tent to himself, and the lieutenants occupy one tent. All the tents have board floors. Those occupied by the privates are furnished with mattresses only, which are laid on the floor. The officers have in addition to mattresses, iron bedsteads, with woven wire springs. The line of company officers' tents is half a mile long.

Directly back of this line is a similar line occupied by the field officers, the colonels and their staffs. The colonels have larger tents than those occupied by the captains. Still farther back are the mess houses, high barn-like structures, where the men eat. Each company hires its own caterer. The caterers build temporary sheds behind the mess houses for use during camp week. Seen from the rear in the dusk of an evening, these cook houses look as much like a row of rear steamboats as anything, with their blazing fires and many smokestacks.

The First Regiment is the third from the entrance gate, and Company G's street is almost on a line with the big white tower on the Spiritualist camp-ground. When a Herald man visited the camp Wednesday, he was escorted past the guard by Lieutenant Porter, whom he chanced to meet at New London. He is indebted to Lieut. Porter for many of the pleasant incidents of the afternoon in camp.

The work of the company, on guard duty, is described in detail by our correspondent. The G boys enjoying the most. They were very anxious to see their street looked neat and their tents proved to be all right. Housekeepers, making up for their sleep and some were telling and playing auction pitch. All glad to see visitors and complained that there had not come down. Captain Bissell was enthusiastic over the good work and good behavior of his command. "The First Regiment leads the brigade," he said, and then with pardonable pride added "and Company G leads the First Regiment." The officers had good reason to be proud of the company, for Lieut. Cheney's strategic capture of Company K the preceding day was the talk of the camp. Capt. Bissell expressed regret that Manchester people do not visit the camp in larger numbers. The quality of the company has been greatly improved within the last two years. The men have worked hard, not only to improve the military standing of the company, but also to put it on a firm financial basis. They have succeeded in reducing a debt of over \$300 to less than \$100. They are confident that in another winter they can wipe it out entirely. Every man of the First Regiment, from the top down, is proud of Company G and their own neighbors at home ought to share that pride and encourage the company in every way possible. At camp the boys keep open house, and nothing seems to give them more pleasure than entertaining their Manchester friends.

The brigade parade Wednesday was one of the best, if not the best of the week. This ceremony is the closing military duty of the day and enlists the services of every man in camp. It begins at half past five and lasts half an hour. While the companies are forming in their respective streets, the guards clear the parade ground, and the spectators form a long narrow line in front of the reviewing stand. The four regimental bands and the company musicians mass together at one end of the long line of tents. At this moment, hardly a man is in sight on the parade ground. Suddenly a fanfare of trumpets floats down from the musicians, and, behold, down the long line of tents, the men pour out from between the rows of canvas. Each captain is on foot at the head of his artillerymen bestir themselves. The officers come galloping from their quarters, their bright plumes waving, and their polished swords glistening in the sunlight. The companies melt together in regiments, the batteries and signal men take their positions, the officers ride to their posts and in an incredibly short space of time the parade is formed. The men are standing at parade rest. Across the parade ground, they look like statues they stand so still. They are in full dress uniform and

their white gloves make a thin white line across the dark blue of their uniforms, a quarter of a mile long. It is a pretty sight. Then the consolidated band, with a majestic drum major at its head, starts down the long line playing a familiar martial air. The men remain motionless, while the musicians, themselves almost a regiment in number, march to the extreme end of the line and counter-march to their station. The music is inspiring. When it stops, the general gives a few commands, that can be heard at the farthest end of the line. The line of white gloves moves up and down the men's bodies as they execute his commands with the movements of the manual. The field officers then report to the general, who gives them orders for the succeeding day. Then the parade is dismissed and the men vanish from the parade ground almost as rapidly as they came on.

After dress parade comes supper. The writer, by invitation, "messed" with Company G. The company have every reason to be satisfied with Caterer Dunham. He gives them good "grab," lots of it and serves it well. The men sit at long tables in the mess house, and generally eat with their caps on, for fear some trickster might steal them. The bill of fare for supper Wednesday night included clam chowder, three kinds of cold meat, fresh bread, three kinds of cake and hot coffee.

The nights this week have been gorgeous, with a full moon, and a clear sky. Such nights would tempt the most sedate person to devilry and the jokes and pranks about camp were numerous. Most of the fun is good natured and in many cases the tricks are carried out with the connivance of the officers. Company G had its full share of the sport. Two recruits were on guard duty in front of the officers' tents the other night. The sentinels wear fatigue uniform but the older members of the company "put up a job" on the recruits, and sent them on duty in full dress uniform, with helmets, white gloves, white pants and overcoats! In this rig they paced up and down the street all night and couldn't imagine why half the brigade were laughing at them.

Another recruit was told by his comrades that the soldiers were paid daily and that it would be necessary for him to go to the officer-of-the-day every night to draw his pay. The officer-of-the-day sent him to Col. Erickson, who saw the joke, and went one better by sending the recruit to General Watson. The general told him that the state of Connecticut was temporarily without funds but promised to present the claim to the legislature and have it acted upon as soon as possible.

The camp is fascinating at night. The men are in the streets, or visiting each other until midnight or later. They sit in knots and sing, and the sound of voices and musical instruments makes a subdued babel. As the writer was enjoying the scene in G street a burlesque band swept by, headed by a drum major who twirled a stable broom. The fifers played on combs and a common snare drum, with its head loosened, was borne like a bass drum between two men one of whom pounded it vigorously. E. S. E.

THE WEEK'S ROUTINE.

Company G Victors in the Sham Battle—Lieut. Cheney's Gallant Sortie—Manchester's Part in the Guard Service.
(Correspondence of The Herald.)
CAMP WATSON, NIANTIC, CT., AUG. 21.
The company left the armory in a pouring rain last Saturday morning at nine o'clock, arriving at the station a few minutes later where a special car was in waiting. The company left on the regular 9.45 a. m. train, upon arrival of which in Hartford, it was sidetracked until 12.30 when it was attached to the special train for Niantic. The overcoats which in the morning had been worn, were folded and strapped on the knapsacks on the way down. The rain having ceased and the sun shining, the regiment made a creditable appearance as it entered camp, receiving well merited applause. The camp ground was in good condition from the rain, presenting a fresh and clean appearance. At four p. m. guard mount was performed and at 5.30 dress parade. Sunday was a day of rest. Guard mount at nine a. m. and dress parade at 5.30 p. m. were the only ceremonies performed. Religious services were held in all the regiments. Very Rev. Father Hughes celebrated mass at eight a. m. in a special tent provided for that purpose. Colt's band provided music. At ten a. m. Chaplain H. H. Kelsey held Protestant services in front of the colonel's tent. Singing by a male chorus, responsive readings, prayers and sermon and congregational singing accompanied by Colt's band made a very interesting service. Gospel Hymns, No. 5, is the hymn book used, officers and men joining heartily in the singing.

Monday the real work of the week began with company drill at eight o'clock, guard mount at nine, battalion drill from 10 to 11.30 a. m. and battalion drill from 2.15 to 3.30; dress parade at 5.30 p. m. which is the regular routine. Tuesday morning at 8.30 the First Regiment left camp for outpost duty. Companies F and K and the Machine Gun Platoon left camp a half hour earlier to act as an attacking party under the instance of Major Burdette. The balance of the battalion under command of Col. Erickson had orders to proceed

as far as the crossroads leading to Lyme, and then to divide into detachments to await the attacking party. Three companies under command of Major Hickey were attacked on the Crescent Beach road at the bridge, where they found the enemy with a Gatling gun, who were repulsed and put to rout, only escaping capture by running at their utmost speed. One prisoner of the Machine Gun Platoon was captured and put to work with a wheelbarrow wheeling ammunition and sawing wood for a farmer. The rest of the enemy, consisting of Company K endeavored to break through the lines of skirmishers on the right flank, consisting of Companies G and A under command of Lieuts. Cheney and Porter of G and Lieut. Bailey of A. Col. Erickson finding it difficult to hold the bridge, sent back to camp for a piece of field ordnance, which arrived in about twenty minutes from the time the message was written, having gone a distance of two miles each way.

The gun was placed upon the bridge and Company G, in command of Lieut. Cheney was thrown out as skirmishers this side of the stream, with orders if on possible to break through the enemies' lines and capture them. Co. C was thrown out as a support a short distance to the right and rear. The attacking party discovered this support and opened fire upon them, not noticing the first line, which was lying down in the long grass, when Lieut. Cheney gave the command "by the right flank as skirmishers double time." His company plunged through a ditch, a barbed wire fence and then a brook about two feet deep and surrounded Company K who were turned over as prisoners of war, Captain Slocum handing his sword to Lieut. Cheney. By this time the Machine Gun Platoon arrived and were surprised to find the field piece awaiting them. The engagement soon after came to a close. Another small detachment of Company K under Lieut. Saunders was captured by a corporal and a squad of Co. A while they were endeavoring to cross in a boat. Company G received the compliments of the colonel upon the excellent work it had done. They had been obliged to climb quite a number of stone, barbed wire and picket fences, from which the clothes of the men suffered considerably. The regiment arrived in camp tired and dusty at noon but was not excused from battalion drill in the afternoon. The weather has been all that could be desired, having been fresh and cool with a delightful breeze blowing across the camp ground all week.

The following have been the details for guard duty:
Saturday, Capt. C. H. Wickham, Co. F, officer of the day; Lieuts. Eblevns, of H, and Bailey of A, officers of the guard; Sergt. Jas. Doherty, Privates Beebe, Bentley, Curran and Jno. Doherty, of Co. G.

Sunday, Capt. Slocum, Co. K, officer of the day; Lieut. Chas. Cheney, G, in command of special brigade headquarters guard; Lieuts. Kingsley, B, and Loomis, C, officers of the guard; Corp. Wm. Maxwell, Privates Ferry, Fryer, Flint, Flavell and Gilligan, Co. G's detail.

Monday, Capt. Laubscher, Co. C, officer of the day; Lieuts. J. R. Andrews, I, and J. F. Lehr, H, officers of the guard; Privates Gustavson, Hobbs, Husbands and Hunniford, Co. G's detail.
Tuesday, Capt. Bissell, G, officer of the day; Lieuts. Humphrey, D, and Waterman, K, officers of the guard; Privates Joyce, F. Kaminski, Henry Keeney, Newton Keeney and Manierre, Co. G's detail.

Wednesday, Capt. W. E. Allen, D, officer of the day; Lieuts. J. J. Smith, E, and J. J. O'Neil, B, officers of the guard; Corp. P. Ryan, Privates W. J. McCann, McNeary and Nicholson, Co. G's details.
Thursday, Capt. Schulze, A, officer of the day; Lieuts. Saunders, K, and Porter, G, officers of the guard; Corp. Russell, Privates Gardam, S. E. and O. E. Peterson, Chas. Prentiss and Ratenburg, Co. G's detail. Lieut. Hubbard of Co. F, in command of special brigade headquarters' guard.

Stray Shots.
Corp. Fraher and Privates Johnson and Sheridan have been assigned to provost guard.
Privates Harry Keeney and B. O. Prentiss have been on special duty at Colonel Erickson's quarters.
Corp. Thos. Crockett has been detailed for duty on the big siege guns of the battery.
Private Sidney Elliott has been appointed orderly for the colonel.
Color Sergeant P. Madden carries the colors with the precision of the veteran that he is.
Paymaster Wm. C. Cheney, acting adjutant, makes a good officer. His voice, as he gives the command, can be heard from one end of the line to the other.
Major John Hickey has a commanding appearance as he rides about on the parade.
Sergeant J. Marley has been appointed 1st sergeant.
Inspection of quarters has resulted in 100 per cent for Co. G, with the exception of one morning.
Company G, has a sextette, made up of Corp. Bennison (soloist) and Privates Strange, C. O. Prentice, McNary, Tuohy and Manierre.

Capt. Bissell has now served in every rank of guard duty, from sentinel to officer-of-the-day.
Ernest Taylor, formerly of Company G, is in camp with Company D, of the Second.

Gilbert Hurd, now a member of the Governor's Horse Guard, rides with the governor's staff as orderly.

The Sons of Temperance in camp with the company stood firm in the face of temptation. The nearest one of them came to yielding was when he smelled of a glass of beer, but it went no farther.

Prayers were held every night after dress parade at the colonel's tent. Chaplain Kelsey officiated and Leader Redfield, of Colts' band led the singing with his cornet. A number of G boys were regular attendants.

Company G held it own in the illumination last night. A huge gilt letter G, decorated with Japanese lanterns was placed at the head of the street. Three hundred lanterns and a large quantity of Greek fire were used in the illumination. A provost guard was stationed at the Niantic depot and allowed no man in uniform to board a train without a pass "Want any ice?"
"No."
"G'long, cl-k! cl-k! cl-k!"

Among those who visited Company G were Ex-Capt. Keeney, A. J. Spencer, W. W. Cheney, Ex-Lieut. Thos. Montgomery, E. S. Ela, C. O. Treat, Bissell Tryon, T. S. Cadman, Chas. McLeary, Christopher Parker, R. Mommers, O. W. Prentice, Thomas Ryan, John O'Brien and Jos. Manion.

The Y. M. C. A. tent, supplied with paper and writing materials, newspapers and magazines, was a favorite resort during the week.

Even General Watson complimented Company G on its good work in the sham battle.

The wife, child and sister-in-law of Private B. O. Prentice spent the week at a house near the camp.

Albert Ryan makes the best water carrier the company has had in a long time.
Joseph D. Goulden, formerly a resident of South Manchester but now of Stamford, is in camp as inspector of rifle practice, with rank of captain, on the staff of Col. Skinner, of the Fourth Regiment. He makes a handsome officer and rides one of the most spirited horses in camp with which he has had several exciting tussles.

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- Ladies' Genuine Hand Sewed Oxford Ties, Opera Toe, \$1.70 former price \$2.00
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- Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, Opera Toe, \$1.30 former price \$1.50
- Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, Common Sense, \$1.30 former price \$1.50
- Ladies' Patent Leather Oxford Ties, \$1.50 former price \$1.75
- Ladies' Russet Leather Oxford Ties, Opera Toe, \$1.25 former price \$1.50
- Ladies' Russet Leather Oxford Ties, Common Sense, \$1.25 former price \$1.50
- Misses' Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, Spring Heel, \$1.00 former price \$1.25
- Misses' Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, Spring Heel, \$1.00 former price \$1.25
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- Children's Dongola Kid Oxford Spring Heel, \$0.75 former price \$0.90

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Henry J. Barrett died early Tuesday morning at Windsor Locks of consumption, with which he has long been a sufferer. He had been ill for about two years and visited Colorado for his health but did not improve under the climatic change. He was about 32 years old and leaves a widow and two children. He was formerly employed as bookkeeper for the Windsor Locks steel company and was thoroughly respected. He was a charter member of the order of Knight of Columbus in Windsor Locks. The Knights of Columbus had planned to give an excursion to Savin Rock Wednesday, but it was postponed for one week.

Glastonbury Advertisement.

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WOMEN AS POLITICIANS.

THEIR STATUS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Candidate for Parliament Wins by His Wife's Aid—The Scandalous Boulanger Episode Recalled—A Bright Lady Anxious to Be Mayor of Brooklyn.

Dr. James M. Buckley, the very lively and versatile editor of The Christian Advocate, was running the "question box"



MRS. ARTHUR BRAND.

at Chautauque the other day, when a very pointed question as to woman suffrage came out. Everybody knows that the doctor is extremely conservative on that point, but no one was prepared for the sharp little speech he made in reply. It was pointed, it was witty and it was expressed in beautiful language, but it was a severe condemnation of women in politics and a sweeping statement that they are unreliable as leaders of religious thought.

It is worth noting that the same opinion is held by many statesmen in France, and that in most republics they have not even considered the possibility of making women voters, while in monarchical England woman's influence in politics is greater than ever and apparently increasing. In the recent contest for a parliamentary seat for Wisbech, Mr. Arthur Brand, the Liberal candidate, was supported by his wife with such extraordinary vigor and ability that he came in with a majority of 323 in a total poll of 7,515, though the Conservatives (or Tories) had a majority of 1,087 in 1886.

Mrs. Brand sang at the open air meetings and spoke in several places, exhorted the editors' wives and did all sorts of canvassing. The favorite songs as she



MME. BONNEMAIN.

sang them were "Wearing of the Green," "Thaddy O'Flynn," and "Off to Philadelphia." When she went home victorious the whole population turned out to welcome her. In France the Boulanger episode has set many statesmen to talking against women in politics, and it is bluntly declared that "the influence of the few good women whose names appear in the history of the French court is far more than neutralized by that of the bad ones."

The Duchesse d'Uzes was immensely rich and so infatuated with General Boulanger that she put all her available means at his disposal. He was a miserable charlatan, of course, but with her money he employed agents enough to create a great disturbance. He failed and ran off with another woman—the woman who had been his companion long before the duchesse took him up. There was an explosion and a fearful scandal, several duels were fought, the duchesse became the object of derision, and Boulanger and Mme. Bonnemain went into retirement in Brussels, where she recently died.

In the United States there is a very wide divergence in the testimony as to women in politics. In Kansas they



MRS. EMMA BECKWITH.

have had a mayoress and feminine city government, and in Brooklyn Mrs. Emma Beckwith has made one dash for the mayoralty and is now in her second canvass for that office. She is the candidate of the Equal Rights party, and is running on a platform which calls for an equal division of the school board and other administrative offices between the sexes, women tenement house inspectors, matrons in the prisons and similar arrangements all around. She is handsome, vivacious and intelligent. Her husband is a prominent G. A. R. man and her daughters are noted for their winning ways. Still, it is not likely she will be mayoress.

A NEW TRADE TO LEARN.

THAT'S WHAT NEWLY ELECTED CONGRESSMEN HAVE TO DO.

Walter Wellman Offers Them a Few Words in the Nature of "Pointers," the Perusal of Which Cannot Fail to Be of Advantage to Them.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Three months hence about 400 men from every state and territory in the Union will come down to Washington to pass a winter and a summer making laws for the government of the realm. Nearly one-half of these statesmen were never here before in the capacity of legislators. They have a new trade to learn and a new lot of experiences to go through. Perhaps a little advice will not do them any harm. If I were a new congressman coming to Washington, with an ambition to make my mark, or at least to show those who had elected me that I was not unworthy the honor, I should be grateful to any one of experience or observation in this field who would give me a few useful hints. The new congressman should not come down here with any large notions concerning his own importance. In a country town a congressman is a very important personage, and so he is, intrinsically, everywhere.

But here there are so many congressmen, and so many men of even higher rank and greater importance, and the people have been so accustomed to rubbing shoulders with great men of all states and degrees, that a mere congressman, particularly an unknown congressman, can't travel very far on his title. The congressman is just like everybody else in this busy world, this world of struggling to get to the top and elbowing your neighbor out of your way. He must do something, say something, accomplish something, if he would gain recognition. The least that he can do is to be "a good fellow." Being "a good fellow" will bring him friends, but it will not enable him to save anything out of his salary, nor will it bring him any permanent honor. If I had a dear friend coming to congress I would advise him not to strive to be "a good fellow," for I have noticed that the congressional "good fellow" is as a rule a chap who has nothing else than his companionship, his story telling qualities and drinking capacities to recommend him.

The new congressman who wants to succeed will of necessity make up his mind that he has hard work to do—hard work as he has ever done in his life. Being a congressman—a good congressman—is not a soft snap. The good congressman will get up early in the morning, read the papers, look over his mail, answer the most urgent letters, run through the departments on business for his constituents, go to his committee room, write or dictate more letters, attend a committee meeting if there be one, study up questions pending before his committee or the house, look at the history of any legislation in which his state or people or party is interested, confer deferentially with the old members, give studious thought to the rules of the house, and in short seek in every possible way to add to his usefulness and to place himself as near as he can on an equal footing with the members who have had long experience.

All this he will do before 12 o'clock noon, or as much of it as he can. At noon, or at 11 o'clock in the morning a part of the session, for often the house meets at this hour, he should have his letter writing and department work out of the way, so that at the sound of the speaker's gavel he may take his seat in the hall of the house, prepared to give close and studious attention to what is going on there. The new congressman who is wise will determine at the outset that he will make an effort to understand everything going on in the Capitol. He will assume that nothing is trivial, nothing too small for his attention. He will remember that in the dullest and seemingly most unimportant legislation is where the jobs are slipped in.

A smart man, ambitious to make a name for himself, will not be anxious to speak. Few men make fame on speeches. A speech in the national house of representatives is, as a rule, a bore, a thing which is tolerated merely because it is a member's right. A "leave-to-print" speech, which is never delivered, but which is spread broadside in The Congressional Record, is an abomination, and a man of fine instincts and intellectual pride will not engage in this cheap and tawdry method of making an impression upon his constituents. The young congressman who wants to speak should take care that he is well prepared. He should make sure that he has something to say which the house and the country want to hear, and that he knows how to say it. Making a speech at a political meeting or in a courtroom is a different matter from making a speech in congress. Here a man is easily disconcerted. He is actually in the midst of a pack of wolves, ready and eager to jump upon him and tear him in pieces.

The man who makes a maiden speech or any other speech in congress should be so well informed on the matter under discussion that he may with confidence endure interruption and with intelligence and force reply to all inquiries. Rather than a long speech—which is sure to empty the benches and the galleries and make the speaker a dreaded man in future—the young congressman should seek to say in a few words the most striking and effective things he can think of. Beware long speeches and beware long sentences. Don't try to be stately and wise and declamatory. Spit out in short, pithy sentences what you have to say. If possible create a sensation, but not at the expense of decency or truth. The man who will watch and study, be alert and thoughtful, will have no difficulty in finding opportunities to get the ear of the house and the ear of the public. There are wrongs enough perpetrated under the dome of the Capitol, frauds enough, steals and sharp practices enough, there is demagoguery and partyanship enough to give any

bright and gleaming free lance a glorious field for operations. Perhaps there never was a better time than the present for a new man to make his mark in congress.

In the first place, nearly one-half of all the members are new. The inevitable result of the appearance of so many tyros in the hall will be an abandonment to some extent of the old tradition that new members must during their first terms sit silent. Not all the old men who remain in congress are forceful or eloquent. Some of them are such bitter partisans that the country has long since ceased to take much interest in their utterances. The times are ripe for the appearance and the rise of a young man who will at times forget his party and remember that he has a country. Extreme partisanship, that which leads to bigotry, demagoguery, suppression of truth, overriding of right, moral cowardice, is the bane of American legislation and American legislators. Of course parties are necessities, and, of course, a man elected by a party must adhere to it and help fight its battles, but his duty of loyalty does not demand that he shall deform himself—that he shall on occasion be deaf and blind and dumb.

The new congressman who is wise will be jealous of his reputation. He will not assume that some one is all the time trying to bribe him or corrupt him, but he will take good care that his conduct and associations are such that the finger of suspicion will not be pointed at him. There are men and women hanging about the Capitol whose friendship means ruin to a public man. Old congressmen know them and avoid them. New congressmen, when in doubt, should frankly ask advice of older members; or, if they want to be put on their guard against all such dangers and against certain destructive influences within the house itself, let them counsel with some of their newspaper friends. The newspaper correspondents at the capital know pretty much everybody and nearly everybody's business. It is their business to observe, to inquire, to ferret out, to smell out by instinct.

Let a crooked woman or corrupt man come into the Capitol, haunt the galleries and corridors, with a scheme or a purpose in view, and in forty-eight hours the chances are Newspaper Row will know what he or she is there for, and, more than likely, the stranger's antecedents and character. An old congressman, now a very conspicuous and successful one, told me that he had made it a rule throughout his congressional experience to trust and rely upon his newspaper friends, not only as to such things as these are now speaking of, but as to matters of policy and effects upon public opinion. So I say to the new congressman, by all means cultivate the friendship of newspaper men. Do not, however, make the mistake which a New England man did two or three years ago. He came down here to attend his first session of congress, filled with a consuming desire to be famous. He sought the easiest way to accomplish his desire was to make friends with the correspondents and get them to write him up as a great orator and statesman.

The first newspaper man he met after arriving here he asked to send out a false notice of himself, as a reward therefor tendered the editor, who chanced to be one of the old and more dignified men of the row. A five dollar note. Instead of taking umbrage at the insult and giving the green congressman a kick or a tongue lashing, the correspondent sat down with the offender and pointed out to him that he had made a fool of himself. But in some way or other the story got out, and as long as that congressman remained in public life, which wasn't long, the correspondents made his existence a miserable one. The statesman in this instance got more fame than he had aspired to. New congressmen who thoughtlessly attempt to cultivate the friendship of newspaper men at the capital by means of cigars and drinks and lunches will make a mistake too. They should remember that a majority of the newspaper correspondents here earn incomes almost as large as the salaries of senators and members in congress, and some of them very much larger. Income aside, newspaper correspondents are almost without exception averse to having their favor sought by such cheap means. They do not object to companionship and the amenities of social intercourse, such as an occasional cigar or drink, but they will be found ready to play the part of host quite as often as they play guest.

What newspaper men like is the genuine friendship of members of congress—a frank, confidential relationship, in which either side may be trusted to any extent; a willingness on the part of public men to help them to get the news, which is their business in life. The public man who makes this sort of connection with newspaper writers, and goes out of his way at times to serve them, will never have occasion to regret it. It is bread cast upon the waters to return a thousandfold, sometimes in a few days, sometimes in many.

For fear that some of our new lawmakers may not have read the statutes as vigilantly as they should have done, I want to call their attention to a few sections from that great volume. In the code it is provided that every person who promises, offers, gives or causes or procures to be promised, offered or given, anything of value, or makes or tenders any contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value to any member of either house of congress, either before or after such member has taken his seat, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be at any time pending in either house of congress, or before any committee thereof, shall be fined not more than three times the amount of money or the value of the thing so offered, promised, given, made, tendered or conveyed, and, moreover, shall be imprisoned not more than three years.

Any member of either house who asks, receives or accepts any such reward for

such a purpose is subject to the same fine and imprisonment.

No member of congress shall be interested in any contract of a public nature under a penalty of \$3,000 fine, and if any officer of the United States shall make such a contract with a member of congress he is subject to a like penalty.

No member of congress shall practice in the court of claims. Every member of congress or any officer or agent of the government who takes any consideration whatever from any person for aiding to procure any contract, office or place from the government or any department thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be imprisoned not more than two years and pay a fine not to exceed \$10,000. Any such contract may, at the option of the president, be declared null and void, and any member of congress or officer convicted of violating this section of the statute shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor or profit under the United States. No member of congress or officer, clerk or employe of the government shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever for any services rendered by himself or another in any proceeding or contract or claim in which the government is a party, and whoever violates this law may be fined \$10,000, imprisoned two years and be rendered forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the government.

Indeed, the way of the transgressor is hard, and I trust that none of the new congressmen who place themselves under my tutelage will come to such a sad ending. WALTER WELLMAN.

A GREAT WORK BEFORE THEM.

The Architects of the Protestant Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

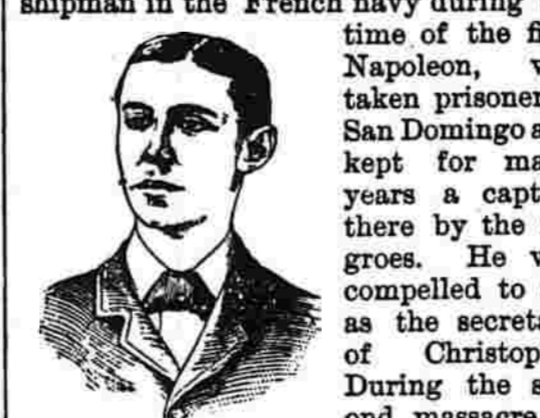
[Special Correspondence.] New York, Aug. 22.—The committee appointed to select a design for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, have chosen Messrs. Heins and La Farge as the architects.

This firm had a plan in the competition, and this plan doubtless led the committee to think that these young men could come pretty nearly doing what was desired. It is likely, however, that the competing plan in many of its features will be adopted. It will take at least twenty years to build this great cathedral, and it is therefore quite well that the architects selected should be young men. It has been very rarely the case that the architect who has designed any of the great ecclesiastical monuments of the world has lived long enough to see his work finished. Mr. Renwick, who built St. Patrick's cathedral in New York, was one of the fortunate few, and is still at a vigorous old age practicing his profession.

Mr. George Lewis Heins is a native of Philadelphia and thirty-two years old. He was at one time a student of the University of Pennsylvania, though most of his boyhood was spent in European travel. It was in Italy that he determined to become an architect. Returning to America he went to the Institute of Technology in Boston. There he met young La Farge, who was also a student and destined to be his partner. After finishing in Boston Mr. Heins practiced for some time in St. Paul and Minneapolis, but soon came to New York to work with Mr. John La Farge, the great artist and father of the young architect.

Mr. C. Grant La Farge, the son of the artist, as has just been said, was born in Newport, R. I., twenty-nine years ago. His mother is a granddaughter of the great Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and his mother's mother, a Miss Sergeant, of Philadelphia, was a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. This is a high lineage as we look upon things in America, and it is gratifying to see the descendant of great men showing himself worthy in this republic of labor where each individual is judged by his own capacity to produce.

No person with knowledge of contemporary art needs to be told of Mr. John La Farge. It is not generally known, however, that his father, when a midshipman in the French navy during the time of the first Napoleon,



MR. LA FARGE.

was taken prisoner in San Domingo and kept for many years a captive there by the negroes. He was compelled to act as the secretary of Christophe. During the second massacre he managed to escape and made his way to New York, where fifty years ago he was well known. This young firm has done what work has come to it, and has built several churches, notable among them being the Blessed Sacrament at Providence. They bear themselves at this time of triumph with modest dignity, and show no undue elation over the good fortune which has brought to them the best architectural commission ever given out in America.

Still a Political Factor. Ex-Secretary of the Senate George C. Gorham is but little heard of these days, but he is said to be still a potential factor in politics. He carries himself youthfully, dresses well, and his face is handsomer than ever in its frame of grizzled hair and beard. Before he entered politics he had been trained to write by a long newspaper course. He was always remarkable for his ready and thorough grasp of a political situation. These qualities rendered him conspicuous in Washington and by comparison has made the position of those following him difficult.

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THE WHITAKER COTTAGE. whose living expenses run as high as \$20,000 a season. The Howards, Barneys, Gerards, Shilletos and Morris are among those who live on this scale. There are magnificent cottages given which cost \$1,000 and \$2,000 a piece, and it is rumored that no other fashionable resort does wine flow more freely than there.

Wealthy young men who take their yachts there can make way with \$5,000 in a jiffy. It costs \$40 a week to take care of a four-in-hand. A coachman's wages are \$75 a month and a footman's \$50.

Cottages rent all the way from \$8,000 to \$15,000. Half of the valuation of Bar Harbor represents nonresident interests. Many of the wealthiest and most aristocratic people of Philadelphia, Boston, New



MORRIS K. JESUP'S SUMMER HOME. York, Chicago and Washington have made magnificent summer homes there. The cottages range in cost from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

Eden street, with its branches, is the aristocratic street of Bar Harbor. There are nearly one hundred beautiful homes in that vicinity. One of the most imposing is the Moorings, the cottage of Mrs. John Whitaker, of New York, which, with its situation, its superb view, its broad piazzas and cozy nooks, is an almost ideal summer home. It is estimated to have cost \$50,000.

The Corniche drive is dotted with superb homes fronting on the pellucid waters of Frenchman's bay. Two pretty houses are those of Edmund Pendleton, author of "A Conventional Bohemian," called the Barnacles and the Bagatelle. Mrs. Burton Harrison's place, Sea Urchins, is always pointed out.



THE WOODWARD RESIDENCE. The home of Reginald de Koven, the well known Chicago composer, is one of the prettiest and most retired at Bar Harbor. It is situated in a grove of noble trees, close by the shore. It is of gray stone, and the grounds are spacious and beautifully laid out. Beyond Sea Urchins is Beadesert, the mansion of W. S. Gurnee, the New York banker. Edenfield, a charming home, the property of the late Samuel E. Lyon, of New York, is near Duck brook, on the Corniche road. Opposite Edenfield is the home of M. C. Lea, the Philadelphia publisher.

Of course the Blaine cottage is eagerly looked for by all visitors. Stanwood is on Highbrook street, which opens up out of Eden. It is a winding, beautifully shaded street, and has many handsome residences. The house of the secretary



MRS. SCOTT'S ABIDING PLACE. of state is commodious and comfortable in appearance. It is surrounded by extensive grounds and grand trees, and the fantastically constructed piazza forms a delightful resting place for the famous invalid.

Near Mr. Blaine's cottage is Mossley Hall, the home of W. B. Howard, of Chicago, a wealthy railroad magnate. On this hill, also, in the quarter called Abby's Retreat, are Avamaya, the summer home of Captain George M. Wheeler, corps of engineers, U. S. A., and famous Ban-y-Bryn, the home of Mr. A. C. Barney, of Cincinnati. At this latter residence the most lavish entertaining goes on. Mrs. Barney is a beauty and a belle. She was a Miss Pike, of Cincinnati, and it is said, once the affianced of Henry Stanley. Mrs. Barney's beauty, accomplishments and movements are most fruitful themes of

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

The Fact Seems to Be Established That It Is Very Poor.

It is a painful fact that whenever a very great man is sick or injured the public cannot learn the truth about the matter. A great American's case has recently illustrated it; the late emperor of Germany was the subject of a still



EMPEROR WILLIAM.

more painful discussion, and now Emperor William, present kaiser, is in the same list. But it seems now that the doubt is past—the kaiser is very sick indeed.

He left England in an exhausted and irritable condition from the chronic malady in his ear and had a fall on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, by which his arm and shoulder were strained, his kneecap displaced and some of the muscles of the knee joint ruptured. His private physician, Dr. Leuthold, has officially declared that he considers it "incompatible with the oaths of responsibility" he has taken to conceal the true condition of the emperor. Dr. Esmarck has therefore been summoned from Berlin and put in charge of the case and the empress remains constantly with or near her husband.

One difficulty was in inducing the patient to keep still till the lesions could be healed. His natural restlessness is such that he insisted on going about till driven to his couch by agony. The disagreement between the doctors is quite as great as in his father's case, but all concur that the kneecap is in bad condition, and that the state of the patient's blood is very unfavorable. How far his chronic malady aggravates the case they decline to say.

The Armed Brothers of the Sahara. Five or six hundred years ago Europe and the east swarmed with warlike orders, the members of which were vowed to celibacy. It is a striking commentary on the change in views and the decline of a particular sort of enthusiasm among mankind that Cardinal Lavigerie has great difficulty in securing recruits to his band of military monks. The cardinal, desiring by aid of such a body to check the slave trade in the Sahara desert and to Christianize the Sudan. He wants young men of good health and energy. Such generally decline the task, and middle aged monks are of no use.

However, sixteen "Armed Brothers of the Sahara" are settled at Biskra, the first port, where they live in Arab fashion, hoping thus to obtain influence over the natives. Their homes are huts, their beds straw mats and they consume their bread, coffee and dates sitting crosslegged on the ground. In addition to their religious duties they are required to study Arabic, to practice military exercises and to raise the provisions for their daily needs on the scanty soil surrounding their home. Toil of different kinds occupies all their waking hours. They also have to keep always on the alert against the Touareg Arabs, who hate them for their efforts to abolish the slave trade.

The Low Birth Rate in France. The results of the recent census in France have moved one of that country's statisticians to declare that the republic must count more and more on naturalized foreigners to defend the republic. At present there are only twenty-five births for every 1,000 inhabitants, and an English journal commenting thereon says: "The balance of power in Europe has been shifted even more conclusively, perhaps, by the birth rate than on the battlefield. A hundred years ago there were three Frenchmen to every Prussian. Today there are only four Frenchmen to every three Prussians. For every Frenchman born into the world last year there were five Prussians. The population of France in Europe, by the new census, is 38,095,000. That of the German empire in Europe is 49,429,928. Whatever may be the case with their respective armies, Germany is beating France hollow in the cradle."

Where "Hyperion" Was Written. A quaint old house is that in Portland, Me., where the poet, Longfellow, spent his youth. The house in which he was born overlooks Portland harbor, and is now used as a tenement. The one shown in the cut is situated on the main business street of the town, and is occupied by the two widowed sisters of Longfellow. There is a delightful garden at the rear with rose bushes and old fashioned flowers. In the dining room is the table at which Longfellow sat when he wrote "Hyperion." There are various mementoes of the poet in different parts of the house. The furniture is old and handsome, and many family portraits hang upon the walls.



THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE.

Watchmaking in Switzerland. A complete transformation has taken place during the past few years in the Swiss watch trade. The work is now done in large manufactories instead of at the homes of the artisans. The results are better watches, less cost and larger sales. The exports last year aggregated \$20,000,000. The Swiss have evidently taken a lesson from their American competitors.

HE WROTE THE "BIGLOW PAPERS."

That May Prove Lowell's Greatest Claim to Posthumous Fame.

James Russell Lowell, whose recent death left so great a vacancy in American literary circles, was perhaps the most thoroughly American in blood of any writer of this age. Percival Lowell, merchant, left Bristol, England, in 1836, and located in Newbury, Mass., whence his descendants have slowly spread throughout the Union. Noted among are Judge John Lowell, of Newburyport, Mass., who died in 1803; Rev. John Lowell, his father; John Lowell, the eminent lawyer and Federalist writer of 1810-40, and many merchants and professional men of that branch. Of these John Lowell, who founded the Lowell institute, died in Bombay in 1836.

Of another branch was the Rev. Charles Lowell, who died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1861. His older son, Robert, was of some note as an author, and his younger son, the poet, was born at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1819. He first came into note by his "Class Poem" when he graduated from Harvard in 1838. This production was a keen but delicate satire on the prevailing "isms" of the day, Emerson and Carlyle, the transcendentalists, and the radical abolitionists getting the keenest thrusts. Eight years passed before the general public took note of him again, but this time it was as the champion of the anti-slavery men in the "Biglow Papers."

His thorough conversion was popularly attributed to his marriage with Miss Maria White, herself an authoress of no little merit, as well as an ardent abolitionist. She died in 1852, and Mr.



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Lowell's second wife, Frances Dunlap, died while he was minister to England. In that post and as minister to Spain he served nearly eight years, and was unusually popular in both countries, but his course in England was savagely criticised by a portion of the American press, which designated him as "the single 'Gaius.'" He was appointed minister to Spain by President Hayes in 1877, and transferred thence in 1880 to England, where he remained till 1888. The style and subject matter of his works are extremely varied, from the gravest and most solemn eulogy to the very lightest of satire, but the general public knows him more by the "Biglow Papers" than any other production.

PRESIDENT POLK'S WIDOW.

After a Long and Honored Life She Joins the Great Majority.

Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk was a lady of strong mind, rare self command and sweetness of disposition, but as Divine Providence has blessed America with millions of women of that class, it is probable her life would have attracted little attention had she not been mistress of the White House and widow of a president for nearly half a century. It is as the widow only that she is known

to this generation, and the public veneration seemed to increase with the years. It was the custom for each succeeding legislature of Tennessee to proceed in a body to the old Polk mansion and pay their respects in person, and few public men who had known President Polk failed to call on her if they visited Nashville.

She was born near Murfreesboro, Sept. 4, 1803, her father, Captain Joel Childress, being a planter and rich for those days. She was very thoroughly educated by tutors at home and by a long course in the Moravian institute at Salem, N. C., and at the age of nineteen was married to James Knox Polke, as the record has the name. It is worth noting that in Ireland the name was Pollock, and it was badly mutilated in the first generation in America, but the president himself spelled it with an e till a common error in the public prints had established the present spelling. She accompanied her husband to Washington during every one of his fourteen sessions in congress except one, and occupied a prominent place in the society of the capital. As mistress of the White House she was universally admired.

President Polk died June 15, 1849, leaving a large landed property; yet this was so injured during the war that the venerable lady was in financial straits till congress granted pensions to the widows of ex-presidents—\$5,000 per year to each. She had no children, but adopted a niece, and always regarded her as a daughter.

Watchmaking in Switzerland. A complete transformation has taken place during the past few years in the Swiss watch trade. The work is now done in large manufactories instead of at the homes of the artisans. The results are better watches, less cost and larger sales. The exports last year aggregated \$20,000,000. The Swiss have evidently taken a lesson from their American competitors.

London theater going is said to have declined to a remarkable extent.

AFFAIRS ABOUT TOWN.

Wild game will be more plentiful this fall than it has been for several seasons past.

Dr. and Mrs. Whiton expect to be home from Saratoga about the middle of next week.

Rev. Sanford S. Martyn, of Windsor, Vt., will preach at the Center church tomorrow.

M. S. Chapman's family, who have been spending the summer at Crescent Beach, will return home next week.

James Smith bought the Parkhurst place at the head of Union street yesterday.

An interesting description of the famous stud of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, at London, written for The Herald by Robert Cheney, will appear next week.

Two banking men were in town this week, talking up a national bank. They will come again.

C. W. Cowles had a gang of men work this week renovating the room in the studio block which is to be used as a school room.

Work on the new road through the land of Norman Loomis to the freight house has been stopped temporarily.

W. J. Ferguson has purchased a building lot on Woodbridge street from the tract formerly used as the ball field. He expects to build in the spring.

Whitmore Emmons, clerk and treasurer of the eighth district, and W. E. Hibbard, of Lamb & Hibbard start for Lake George and Saratoga next Monday morning at 7.30.

The East Central Pomona Grange held its August meeting at South Coventry Wednesday. It was voted that the next meeting be held at East Windsor the third Wednesday in September.

The Manchester Green mill will start up next Monday morning. Mill No. 1 of the Glastonbury Knitting company will start at the same time. Repairs in progress at the No. 9 mill may delay the start there until a few days later.

Mrs. Joseph Martin, of Manchester Green, died Wednesday morning after a long illness with cancer trouble. She leaves a husband and a family of eight children. Her funeral was held Friday afternoon and the burial was at the Center.

William Grover, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Norton, died at Block Island last Monday and was brought home Tuesday. The babe had been critically ill and was taken away in the hopes that the change would be beneficial.

The body of Samuel Arnold was brought here for interment, from West Lebanon, N. H., last Monday. Mr. Arnold was a brother of C. H. Arnold, of the Green and formerly lived in Manchester, but for the past 20 years he has been in New Hampshire in the stock raising business and made a specialty of raising horses.

George F. Day's fishing party, numbering about 85, had a splendid day for their outing on the Sound Thursday. They had fair luck fishing but left the Montauk fishing ground early in order to put into Niantic and visit the state camp. They went by the tug Mabel, which, by the way, was not as well equipped for the party as in former years. After spending a couple of hours at Niantic, they sailed back to New London and came home on the Block Island train.

Thomas Gray and his daughter, Miss Gray, were thrown from their carriage at the corner of Park and Main streets, Tuesday evening. The horse took fright at a passing bicycle just as he was turning the corner and, starting suddenly, overturned the carriage. Mr. Gray was dragged along until the carriage was stopped at the south end of the Park building. Miss Gray was unhurt but her father was seriously bruised.

Everything is working smoothly for a big time at Woodland Park. The managers are leaving nothing undone to have their second annual fair of Sept. 2 and 8 equal to anything of the kind to be held in this vicinity. There will be a number of different attractions for the entertainment of those who attend. Entries will be large in all classes and it is expected that the track record will be lowered and that the largest field of horse ever seen at the track will be present. The association has an advertisement in another column.

The only place in town you can buy crested cream soda is at Rose's.

Boston brown bread hot every day at five p. m. at Vienna bakery.

The largest furniture house in Hartford is that of Seidler & May. They are among the oldest firms in the city and have won their success by honest dealing. Their establishment on Pearl street occupies a large brick block which they recently built. Persons who trade with them will find an immense stock to select from and may be sure of getting just what they order.

Crested cream soda drawn from the fountain at Rose's; five cents.

Willie Turney, while bathing at Fair-Field beach Sunday, was attacked with heart failure, fell forward in the water and was drowned.

John J. Hampton was arrested at North Woodbury Sunday with bigamy. He was charged with being a second husband of a woman 16-hour walker of Connecticut.

THE PREACHER'S VACATION.

[From the "Methodist."] The old man went to meetin', for the day was bright and fair. Though his limbs were very tottering, and 'twas hard to travel there; But he hungered for the Gospel, so he trudged the weary way.

On the road so rough and dusty, 'neath the summer's burning ray. By-and-bye he reached the building, to his soul a holy place; Then he paused and wiped the sweat drops off his thin and wrinkled face; But he looked around bewildered, for the old bell did not toll.

All the doors were shut and bolted, and he did not see a soul. So he leaned upon his crutches, and he said, "What does this mean?" And he looked this way and that, till it seemed almost a dream.

He had a heavy sigh, and he breathed a heavy sigh. Just to go once more to meetin' ere the summons came to die.

But he saw a little notice tacked upon the meetin' door. So he limped along to read it, and he read it o'er and o'er. Then he wiped his dusty glasses, and he read it o'er again.

Till his limbs began to tremble and his eyes began to pain. As the old man read the notice, how it made his spirit burn.

"Pastor absent on vacation, church is closed till his return." Then he staggered slowly backward, and he sat him down to think. For his soul was stirred within him, till he thought his heart would sink.

So he mused aloud and wondered, to himself soliloquized: "I have lived to almost eighty, and was never so surprised. As I read that oddest notice, stickin' on the meetin' door."

"Pastor off on a vacation"—never heard the like before. "Why when I first joined the meetin', very many years ago, Preachers traveled on the circuit in the heat and through the snow; If they got their clothes and wittles 'twas but little cash they got.

They said nothing about vacation, but were happy in their lot. "Would the farmer leave his cattle, or the shepherd leave his sheep? Who would give them care and shelter, or provide them food to eat? So it strikes me very singular, when a man of holy hands thinks he needs to have vacation, and forsakes his tender lambs.

"Did St. Paul get such a notion? Did a Wesley or a Knox Did they in the heat of summer turn away their needy flocks? Did they shut their meetin' houses, just to go and lounge about? Why they knew that if they did, Satan certainly would shout.

"Do the taverns close their doors, just to take a little rest? Why 'twould be the height of nonsense, for their trade would be distressed; Did you ever know it happen, or hear anybody say: Satan takin' a vacation, shuttin' up the doors of hell?

"And shall preachers of the Gospel pack their trunks and go away Leavin' saints and dyin' sinners git along as best they may? Are the souls of saints and sinners valued less than selling beer? Or do preachers tire quicker than the rest of mortals here?

"Why it is I cannot answer, but my feelin's they are stirred; Here I've dragged my totterin' footsteps for to hear the Gospel word. But the preacher (sa travelin' and the meetin' house is closed. I confess to a very tryin', hard, indeed, to keep composed.

"Tell me, when I tread the valley and go up the shinin' height. Will I hear no angles singin'—will I see no shinin' light? Will the golden harps be silent? Will I meet no welcome there? Why the thought is most distractin', would be more than I could bear.

Tell me, when I reach the city over on the other shore. Will I find a little notice tacked upon the golden door. Tellin' me in dreadful silence, writ in words that cut and burn—'Jeems absent on vacation, heaven closed till his return!'"

CHARTER OAK RACES.

Big Purses, Large Fields and Fast Horses.—Horse Lovers Throughout the Country Looking Forward to the Grand Circuit Events to Take Place August 25, 26, 27, 28. The Charter Oak Driving association, with its usual liberality to horsemen and its yearly presentation to the public of a fine race program, has added this year to its exceptionally large fields of horses some special attractions of unusual worth.

The grand circuit meeting at Charter Oak is known as the carnival meeting of the east. Horsemen acknowledge Charter Oak track to be the best in the country, and when the flyers meet there, beginning August 25, it is safe to say that old records will be displaced by new and possibly sensational ones.

The list of entries being large, it is only necessary to note the unusually fine arrangement of the cards presented for each day's performance. This meeting, more than any other along the grand circuit line, is the one looked forward to for unusual results, in matters of speed, by breeders, drivers, horsemen and the public generally.

Tuesday, August 25, Belle Hamlin and Justina, Mr. C. J. Hamlin's fast double team, will give an exhibition mile to beat their double team record of 2:18.

The \$10,000 stake race for 250 trotters will be called Wednesday, August 26. No other trotting race in this country has gained such a national reputation, as entries have come from the near by shores of the Atlantic to the distant lands of the Pacific. The field presented this year is unrivaled by any heretofore, in point of speed and number. Among others, the Pleasanton Stock Farm, from California, sends the name of little Albert, while Marcus Daly, of the Montana copper king, names Prodral, 2:17 1-4, a full brother to Patron, who won the Charter Oak in 1887.

On Thursday, August 27, the insurance stake of \$4,000 for the side-wheelers, will bring together a fast and record-making field.

The last day will find no "let-up." On that day, Friday, August 28, the free-for-all trot, with such extremely speedy horses as Rosalind Wilkes, McDoel, Mambriño Maid and Ryland T will go for the purse. Johnstone, Yolo Maid and Hal Pointer will start in the free-for-all pace, and miles close to 3:10 may be looked for. Belle Hamlin, Globe and Justina hitched abreast will also attempt to break their present record of 2:14, hitched in that manner.

Altogether this promises to be the greatest meeting ever given by the Charter Oak Park association.

Educate yourself for business at Hannum's business college, 870 Asylum street, Hartford.

See C. H. Rose's new display ad. on page four.



BUY THE Waverly School Shoe

We have taken the agency for these goods because we thought there was none on the market which excelled them. The uppers are made of Oak Tanned Oil Grain Stock. All seams subject to wear are stitched with silk. Only the best material used. They are warranted in every respect.—Quality guaranteed. We will place them against any offered for the money. If you want a shoe for service we are confident if you them once you will use no other.

FITCH & DRAKE.

SUMMER GOODS

at Low Prices to close them out.

BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS Regular 25-cent. goods, 15 cts.

Boys' Jersey Shirts, 35 cts. each—regular wholesale price, \$4.50 per dozen.

Men's Socks, Four Pairs 25 cts. Light Hats and Outing Shirts at a bargain.

CHAS. E. HOUSE,

TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONers of Hartford County. I hereby apply for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors, ale, lager beer, Rhine wine and cider at the store of H. W. Stickney Pine street, town of Manchester. My place of business is not located within 200 feet in a direct line of a church edifice or public school house. Dated at Manchester this 11th day of August, A. D. 1891. Clarence Heidacker, applicant.

A Wonderful Cracker.
"BOSS"
 Lunch Milk Biscuit
 See that each biscuit is stamped **BOSS**
 Does your grocer keep the **Boss Cracker?**

ARE YOU SICK?

A word about prescriptions.—Everyone knows there are several grades of drugs and that cheap drugs are adulterated making them almost worthless. Again medicines made from cheap drugs are very inactive and the patient using them wonders why he doesn't get well. Prescriptions should be compounded from nothing but the purest drugs obtainable and from medicines that are up to the standard in strength. We make it a point to buy our drugs from reliable houses thus giving our customers the assurance that they can depend on medicines bought at

CHENEY'S DRUG STORE.

BARGAINS

AT

BURKE'S

in Crockery and Lamps. A good lamp complete, 20 cents; Decorated Lamps 75 cents each; 30 dozen tin top Jelly Tumblers 35 cents per dozen; 50 gross Dress Buttons 3 cts. per dozen; New Fall Prints, 5 cts. per yard. Bargains in Shoes of broken sizes. Try our Boston Java Coffee.

Three Good Work Horses for sale at once.

Two show cases six by ten feet, each for sale cheap.

J. M. BURKE.

GEORGE F. RICH,

General Insurance Agent, MANCHESTER.

Business solicited for first-class companies TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

HORSEMEN!

Get Your Horses' Feet Protected

Care of the Horse's Hoof.

By having them shod at J. P. Jones's. All the best horses in town are shod at Jones's shop because we pay strict attention to the

Carriage Building, Forging Etc.

One cheap work horse, one-man buggy, one light skeleton wagon, new 90 pounds, new Brewster carriage. All will be sold low. Call and see what we do. We would like to do business with you.

J. P. Jones,

Rear of N. W. Chadwick's.

Fruit. Fruit. Fruit.

Cheney's Store

Is the place to buy all kinds of Fruit. Delicious

PEACHES

by the Basket or Quart one quarter cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere. Very

FINE BARTLETT PEARS and GRAPES,

Chociest eating Apples obtainable, Fine Bananas and Watermelons and in fact every kind of fruit we can get. Look to us for your fruit and you will be satisfied.

CHENEY'S STORE.

SOMETHING NEW IN SPRING WOVEN WIRE AND SPIRAL SPRING COMBINED

Heavy Chenille Portieres with 22 in. dado and 8 in. Fringe for \$4.75 per pair.

WATKINS BROS

TEAS! TEAS!

I have just received a very choice lot of Tea. Try my 60 cent Oolong, equal to any in town for 75 cents.

Have also received a new supply of

FIVE AND TEN CENT GOODS.
 TINWARE, WOODEN WARE, HARDWARE, ETC. ALSO SOME NICE BERRY DISHES, GLASS SETS, PITCHERS, BOWLS, TEA POTS, ETC., ETC.

F. W. MILLS,

PARK BUILDING, MAIN STREET, SOUTH MANCHESTER