Hartford Daily Courant.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1886.

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THE CONNECTICUT COURANT, issued every Thursday evening, with a SUPPLEMENT every other week, $1.50 per year, in bundles; single wrappers, $2.00—payable in advance.

Action on the case of Missionary Hume's return to India has not yet been taken by the American board. The delay is attributed to the illness of Foreign Secretary Clarke, who is still at the Saints' Rest in Clifton Springs, N. Y. Dr. Clarke is supposed to favor Mr. Hume's return and wrote a letter a while ago setting out the mischief of keeping him away from his important work.

Boston rumors continue that the New York & New England books when they are closed for the election will show that the road has been captured by outsiders who will change the whole management. Other reports, however, from very good sources have it that the thousands of shares sold in New York have been the same handled over and over, and that a majority of the stock has been and is all locked up in Boston either in the strong boxes of its owners or of the banks where it is shoved up as collateral.

Since Mr. George E. McNeill's visit to New York and conference with Henry George, the news in Boston is that he has decided to come forward as a third party (labor) candidate for the mayoralty if seven thousand legal voters of the city ask him in writing to do so; that nearly or quite five thousand of the seven thousand signatures have been obtained already; and that Henry George has promised, in the now almost certain event of Mr. McNeill's candidacy, to go to Boston and help him in his canvass.

More full accounts of the little trouble at Northampton, Mass., are spicier than the first reports. The chairman, it is said, remarked to Mr. Cable that he had shown very poor taste in speaking for an hour and a half when asked to speak ten minutes. Mr. Cable, the story goes, replied that he had no idea he had been limited in time, and that this was the first interruption he had ever had as a public speaker; and he left the stage saying "Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you good bye, forever." This happened in the place that Mr. Cable has selected for his home. How bread has farewell, was intended to be is to be seen.

They undertook on Sunday in Boston to enforce the Sunday law. No cigar selling, no newspaper selling, nothing to drink, no shaving, all these and other regulations were enforced. It made a funny time but the fun lay largely not in the enforcement but in seeing how evasion was accomplished. Whoever sat down at a hotel table was a guest, guests of hotels can drink on Sunday, hence the tables were crowded all day by people who wanted straight whisky at twenty cents a glass. People had to be shaved but the shops were closed. They could go to a hotel, go to a private room, and be shaved by the hotel barber at regular rates. Cigars were so plenty that a reporter counted twelve men smoking of the first eighteen whom he met on a street. Drug stores required persons to ring the bell before entering. But on ringing they easily made their way in. All in all, there was some inconvenience and more dodging and no apparent increase in respect for the day. One shop keeper threatened if he were closed again to proceed against the horse cars doing business on that day, either.

Naturally the enterprising city editors of *New York* tried to get interviews with Henry George and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn Sunday about Archbishop's Corrigan's pastoral letter, and naturally the distinguished apostles of the new economical gospel were not in a talkative mood. Father McGlynn was not at home to the reporters, and the author of "Progress and Poverty" begged to be excused. In a day or two he might perhaps write something and send it to the newspapers, but he didn't feel like expressing himself off-hand on so grave a subject. "You see," said Mr. George to the *World* reporter, "when a fellow has been set down upon by the church, he must stop and think before making a reply." Whenever the reply is made, it will doubtless be, in substance, that, when the archbishop of New York discusses questions of politics or of political economy, his opinions have no more weight and authority than would attach to them if he were plain Michael Augustine Corrigan, layman. In a communication to the *Leader* before the election,—provoked by Monsignor Preston's letter to Mr. Donohue of Tammany,—one of the archbishop's flock quoted Cardinal Manning as having told Henry George in person that those who had undertaken to condemn his doctrines in the name of the church were "unwise and unauthorized critics;" quoted the words of another great Catholic authority, that the Pope himself is entitled to implicit obedience "in the spiritual order *only*," and exhorted his coreligionists to join him in protesting in a practical way by their votes against "unwarranted clerical interference in political affairs."

SOUTHERN GROWTH.

With the incubus of slavery removed the southern states are beginning to secure that development of material resources and of business capacity which was not possible before. It is probably true that notwithstanding the vast loss in wealth and in men through the rebellion, the southern states as a whole are further advanced to-day than they would have been with no rebellion but with the curse of slavery continued. Thereare to be found still the flourishing representatives of the period "before the war," who mourn the good old days that are forever gone, when the few wealthy plantation owners could lead lives of indolent and uncultured luxury, but the new generation has already swept them off the stage, and the live men of to-day are looking to the future with hope, not to the past with regret.

A recent address before a convention of northern settlers held at Raleigh, N. C., by Major W. M. Pegram of Baltimore contained a very interesting statement of the work being done in developing the industrial and mineral resources of the south, a development which the speaker pronounced without a parallel in the history of any country. In 1870 there were in the south 31,524 manufacturing establishments, with products amounting to $236,452,441, while in 1880, to September 1, the number of establishments was 52,986 (including sugar mills), with aggregate products amounting to $333,650,000, an increase in establishments of all kinds, 68 per cent.; in capital, 137 per cent.; in force employed, 116 per cent., and in products, 125 per cent. The capital by which such great results have been brought about has come chiefly from the north, but a large part of the push and brains was furnished by the south. The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* is authority for the statement that during the six months ending June 30th, 1886, over $63,000,000 of northern capital was invested in various industries in the south. A list of the industries, with the amount of capital invested was given at the same time. During the last nine months according to the same authority, there have been organized in the south 42 ice factories, 50 foundries and machine shops—many of them of large size—one Bessemer steel rail mill, 16 miscellaneous iron works, including iron pipe works, bridge and bolt works, etc., five stove foundries, 19 gas works, 23 electric companies, eight agricultural implement factories, 114 mining and quarrying enterprises, 12 carriage and wagon factories, nine cotton mills, 19 furniture factories, 21 water works, 44 tobacco factories, 71 flour mills, 322 lumber mills, not counting small portable saw mills, including saw and planning mills, sash and door factories, stave factories, shingle, hub and spoke, shuttle block factories, etc., in addition to which there was a large number of miscellaneous enterprises.

The localities especially favored are southwest Virginia, with its wonderful treasures of lead, zinc, iron and coal mines; East Tennessee, with its coal, iron and marble interests; North Carolina, with promising iron mines and possibilities of more precious metals in paying quantities; and the great states of Georgia and Alabama, rich in all sorts of wealth. To show how special industries have grown, the fact is mentioned that the great machine works at Roanoke, Va., recently received an order, on contract, for 500 freight cars for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, a contract secured after the sharpest competition with northern manufacturers, and carried out, so the report says, to the satisfaction of both sides.

Readers of THE COURANT are more or less familiar with the wonderful growth of the new city of Birmingham, Ala., called the "Magic city," in the founding of which Connecticut capital was largely interested, and the future of which bids fair to make one of the romances of American history. Says our major:—

Birmingham is essentially a young man's town. During my recent visit there I met with not more than half a dozen gray and grizzled men, and they were either farmers from the country around or prospecters from the north, lured thither to satisfy themselves of the truth of the astounding statement concerning this now famous city. People are flocking there, not only from all parts of this country, but from the other side of the Atlantic, who have come to build up their fortunes by profitable investments which are offered on every hand. Everything indicates an enormous increase in population in the next few years. Daily trains are bringing to the city people, not only with baggage, but families with household furniture, showing that they have come to stay. Ask any ten persons you may meet on the streets for a direction to any locality, and eight out of the ten will tell you they "have just come." It is impossible to tell what will be her growth in size and wealth when the large and varied industries, the immense steel plants, the increased number of iron furnaces, the entrance of new railroads, and all the other agencies combined, which are now in progress, are actively put to operation.

A news dispatch of Monday says that new capital to the extent of $3,000,000 is to be taken there for the benefit of the Sloss Furnace company's property, which consists of two furnaces, 250 coke ovens, forty miles of the iron veins of Red mountain, 15,000 acres of brown ore land, 20,000 of coal lands and two large lime rock quarries. Colonel Sloss, president of the old company, says it owned material enough to supply the furnaces for a hundred years.

And the southern farmer is learning the lesson learned so long ago in New England that the growth of every such manufacturing center is a blessing to all the surrounding country. Instead of risking everything on the success of a single crop like cotton, the farmers are beginning to pay more attention to diversified agriculture. Instead of sending away the raw material and sending north for the manufactured products, cotton factories are being built among the cotton fields, and iron foundries and mills alongside of the mines. The young, ambitious south, we are told, will eagerly welcome the northern aid which helps bring about these changes, and when it accepts the northern ideas in relation to material development, it will also accept the northern idea of the value of protection. To quote again the Baltimore journal:—

New England has grown wealthy and powerful under a protective tariff, and under the same influences the south is beginning to develop her resources, to open up the way to prosperity and wealth; and yet there are southern journals that seem to be unwilling to see this consummation. If it is to be brought about by means of protection. Such an end would upset their theories and doctrines, and these are of more consequence than the welfare of the south. Rather than surrender their cherished free trade dogmas, they prefer that the south should continue as in the past, dependent upon others for manufactured goods; that the vast resources of mineral and timber should remain undeveloped; that the steadily increasing demand for labor should cease; that the growth of a home market for the diversified products of the farm should no longer offer to thousands a release from the all-cotton curse. The see great mining and manufacturing enterprises established under protection, and more important ones coming into existence, and yet they are persistently advocating a curse that, if adopted, must inevitably put a stop to it all.

THE NORTHWESTERN PLOT.

It is an uncommonly interesting chapter of secret history which the conductors of the *Southern Bivouac* tell us they have got hold of in the late Jacob Thompson's papers relating to the so called northwestern plot.

Our older readers will recall the anxiety which the discovery of the existence of this conspiracy added to days already sufficiently anxious. Perhaps loyal fears magnified the extent of the plot and the gravity of the peril. It was believed at the time that leading "copperheads" in half a dozen states, acting in concert with the confederate authorities, had planned a simultaneous rising to overpower the troops on guard at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and the other military prisons of the lake region, release the thousands of rebel soldiers confined there, burn and pillage the northwestern cities, and perhaps of all went well—proclaim the much-talked-of northwestern confederacy. Fortunately the interesting scheme, whatever of substance there may at any time have been to it, miscarried; the prisoners were not released, the dream of the northwestern confederacy burst like a soap-bubble, the war went on to its predestined close, and the episode was in a fair way to be altogether forgotten, except by writers and students of war histories, when the announcement of the conductors of the *Southern Bivouac* recalled it to the public memory.

General Basil Duke has been quoted as saying that the publication of these yellow old letters, preserved all these years by Jacob Thompson, will make a sensation in the northwest, and will probably affect the fortunes of more than one politician still on the stage. The editor of the *Catholic Universe* of Cleveland seems to have been of the same opinion, and to have thought it desirable to bring pressure to bear at once upon the managers of the magazine to suppress, if possible, the threatened revelations. Accordingly he wrote to Mr. Jefferson Davis on the subject. Mr. Davis's reply, written on the 11th of this month, appears in the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*. The ex-president of the extinct confederacy says:—

I fully concur in your opinion as to the impropriety of publishing the correspondence of our northwestern friends with the confederates who held intercourse with them. Though their conduct in resisting sectional pressure and striving to check fraternal strife and discountenancing the unconstitutional coercion of the southern states was most praiseworthy, the exposure at this day of their efforts could not fail to be injurious to them, in making the hazards they encountered they of course relied upon the good faith of the confederates with whom they held intercourse, and I do not think there is any higher obligation upon our people than to shield these gallant sympathizers as best they may from harm.

As for myself and those who co-operated with me I have no wish to avoid disclosures. We had learned that our men in northern prisons were suffering inhuman treatment, and oftentimes done to death in cold blood. Our effort to liberate them was a duty to neglect which would have been a shame. While, therefore, we may claim no credit for our conduct in that connection, we certainly have no motive for wishing to conceal it, and the only reg et therewith connected is the sacrifice of brave men engaged in the attempt and the want of success which attended their efforts. Without knowing the scope of the proposed publication I can only say that I trust it will not lead to revelations against our northwestern friends who magnanimously came to our aid in our hour of need; and, as for the rest, I can have no wish to suppress the narration of gallant deeds done by confederates for the relief of their imprisoned comrades, and hope there is nothing to be told of them which they are not willing to avow.

The assertion here as to systematic cruelties practiced on southern soldiers in northern prisons is one which Mr. Davis has made before. It is charitable to suppose that he believes it, and it is easy to understand why, remembering Andersonville, he should desire to believe it; but repetition doesn't make it any the more true. For the rest, the conductors of the *Southern Bivouac* could not have asked a better advertisement for the Jacob Thompson letters than Mr. Davis has given them.

The December *Lippincott's* is a rich and readable number. The clever story by W. S. Norris, A Bachelor's Blunder, comes to a very satisfactory ending and takes its place among the best stories of the present day. It is capitally worked out. There are entertaining short stories by Seawell Sydney and E. P. Roe, and an entertaining sketch of the Presidents as Gastronomers. This tells us that President Hayes's dinners were costly and his table richly provided, that Jefferson, the so called representative of simplicity, spent $11,000 for wines while President, that George Washington's specialty was codfish, etc. It is gossipy all through. John Habberton gives his literary experiences and tells of the trouble he had finding a publisher for Helen's Babies and of the letters of praise he got for it—warmest of all from George Eliot. Junius Henri Browne defends newspapers. There are a dozen other readable articles and there is a complete novel of over 60 pages by Mrs. Burnett, given as a supplement in accordance with the new and popular plan of printing an entire novel each month. *Lippincott's* is one of the most attractive of all the magazines.

The current number of *Science* has an unusually varied and attractive list of paragraphs under the head of Comment and Criticism. There are accounts of the Fall Meeting of the National Academy, and of the Harvard Celebration, the usual collection of notes and letters to the editor, and an excellent supplement, which contains articles on Expert Mental Psychology in Leipzic, the Proceedings of the English Society for Psychical Research, and a review of Recent Works on Topographical Surveying. The number will be found specially interesting.

The second number of the new periodical, *American Art*, is up to the standard of the first, and contains a variety of generally sensible talk on art and some good illustrations. There is second chapter of the interesting Chats on Art and Artists in Japan.

Mr. L. I. Plummer of Killingly will be strongly supported by Windham county representatives for the position of assistant clerk of the house. He is a bright young lawyer, a good reader, business-like in his methods and well fitted for the position.

THE YALE PRINCETON GAME.

Princeton Absolutely Refuses Yale's Terms —The Situation.

At a large mass meeting of Princeton college students Monday evening the following resolutions were adopted:—

First—That the Princeton-Yale foot-ball game must be played at the time and place distinctly named by the intercollegiate convention, namely, at Princeton on Thanksgiving day.

Second—That Yale has made no effort until this late day to change the convention's decision, and now offers no sufficient reasons for the change.

Third—That Yale cannot be allowed to retire, this year, the article of the constitution which she showed she considered objective by playing in New Haven last year, and this year offering to play in Princeton provided we granted to Yale the choice of referee.

Fourth—That Princeton has the right to expect Yale to meet the same conditions this year as Princeton met last year as to both game and referee.

The trouble about all this is that the constitution provides that "the two leading teams of the previous year shall play their match on the polo grounds, New York, on Thanksgiving day." This can be amended only by a two thirds vote, and the vote last year making Princeton as the place to play was not a two-thirds vote. By mutual agreement any other place may be used, but failing this it seems clear that if the club appears at the polo ground and the other does not the one on the ground may claim the match by default. Everyone would prefer to see a match played, but here is the real end of the controversy if no agreement can be reached. The game last year at New Haven was played by mutual agreement, the Princeton faculty refusing to allow its students to play at New York.

To the demand that the Thanksgiving day game be played at Princeton, Yale telegraphed on Monday: "Cannot accept, year conditions. Please consider this decision as final."

Robbery at Plainville.

A case of theft occurred on Saturday evening at the residence of Henry C. Cramer, who carries on the business of broom making, employing some five or six hands. About a month ago he hired a man through a New York intelligence office, a Hungarian, evidently of Jewish extraction. He worked for a month and received his pay, which he deposited with another workman, Henry Seidert, who had worked there for several years. On Saturday evening Seedorf found his closet door burst open and a valise robbed of $600 in bank bills. The Hungarian, who gave the name of Herman Carl Henry Kempfour, was missing, and so far no clue has been obtained of his whereabout. He is about five feet three or four inches in height, dark curly hair and moustache, stout built, hands deformed, and he speaks several languages, though his English is very imperfect.

HARTFORD NEWS.

City Briefs.

The Thanksgiving sociable of Hartford lodge, I. O. O. F., takes place at Phalanx hall Thursday evening.

The roller skating season at the rink is announced to open to-morrow evening under the old management.

The freshet in the Connecticut is subsiding. On Saturday the gauge registered 11.8 feet above low water but yesterday the water had fallen to 9.9 feet.

The firm of Dwight, Skinner & Co. of this city has presented each workman at their mills in Windsor Locks with $2.50 for the purchase of a Thanksgiving turkey.

The Center, Park and Pearl street churches hold a union service on Thanksgiving day in the church of the latter society. The sermon will be by the Rev. W. DeL. Love.

Bishop Brewer of Montana is in the city, the guest of Mr. A. C. Goodman. He will preach at Trinity church at the Thanksgiving service at 11 a. m. Thursday and also at the service Sunday next.

There are no cases assigned in the court of common pleas for Thursday. The cases set down for Tuesday, November 30, and so printed in this paper, were printed by an evening paper as for Thursday.

The letter sheets have been on sale at the post office for four days and can be had on demand. The government first took them up experimentally, but now has decided to adopt them for permanent use.

The police have a little black handbag containing a black veil, a thimble and a sum of money. It was found on Chestnut street Saturday night by a young man. The property apparently belongs to an old lady.

The Young German Americans have engaged American hall for dancing parties. The following officers have been elected: President, Fred Goebel; vice-president, Frank Heussler; recording secretary, A. Braun; financial secretary, William Bleebdorn; treasurer, O. Lutze; corresponding secretary, George Marsh; sergeant at arms, T. Dietrich.

Prices are low at Storrs & Candee's.—*Adv.*

The stock of the American Screw Company of Providence has recently advanced from $175 to $250 per share, which will be good news to holders of the stock in this vicinity. The company not long ago purchased the Harvey patent for making screws, which enables it to produce a better screw at a considerably decreased cost than can be made elsewhere. This fact coupled with a proposed combination of screw manufacturers, has stiffened the price of the American stock. The company has not made a dividend since December, 1884, when it declared $2.50 per share, and when dividends will be resumed again is altogether an uncertainty.

The latest collar, "Baysford," for sale by R. J. Gunley, 73 Pearl street.—*Adv.*

Elegant silver tea services can be had at Hartford Silver Plate company's 29 High street.—*Adv.*

Death of Charles W. Wheeler.

Mr. Charles W. Wheeler, who had a bad fall from a staging while painting Mr. Hugh Harbison's house on Washington street about two weeks ago, died of his injuries last evening. Mr. Wheeler was an old soldier, a member of the Sixteenth C. V. and was disabled at Antietam by a sunstroke. A daughter married Mr. E. S. Hill, the son of Captain George F. Hill. He leaves a wife, a daughter and a son. He was a well known member of the South Baptist church and greatly respected.

Polo Probabilities.

The organization of the polo league will be completed, it is expected, Friday afternoon, when a meeting of the rink managers will be held in Meriden. It is stated that Riley and Sands, of the Meriden *Journal*, will run the team of that city. Danbury is the first town to procure its club players, having secured the entire Amsterdam team that won the New York state championship last year. So far the local players selected are Parsons, Conway, Keane and Crowley.

Mr. Messinger's Real Grievance.

Mr. W. B. Messinger, who was disturbed Sunday because Mr. W. C. Mesinger of this city had received some of his letters, called at this office yesterday. He showed two letters addressed plainly to W. B. Messinger. He was inclined to think he had been hasty in attacking Mr. W. C. Messinger for opening them; he felt that the responsibility rested with the post office. He said his presence in the city was known there; he had already received letters here, and while these two were being delivered to the wrong Messinger, he was at the window asking for them and expecting them. He represents the house of J. Sould & Co. of Washington, D. C., publishers.

A Coming Concert.

Some members of the Park church choir—Mrs. Marwick, Mrs. Childs, Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Dutton—with Miss Mary Beeman as violinist, are to give a concert on Monday evening next at the North M. E. church. Already a large number of tickets have been sold and the success of the concert assured. Only a number of tickets sufficient to fill the house will be disposed of, so that those purchasing are sure of seats. The proceeds of the concert go towards paying for the fitting and furnishing of the new audience room of the church, which will on that evening be thrown open to the public for the first time. Tickets may be secured at Gallup & Metzger's, or from members of the church.

Another Oats-Race—A Match Made.

The oats-race that came off two weeks ago at Charter Oak park was won by George W. Pomroy with his brown pacer Ned. Mr. Peckham, however, was not satisfied, and another friendly contest, to see which had the best pacer, came off yesterday, the stake being 100 bushels of oates to the winner. Mr. Pomroy's horse Ned won in three straight heats; time 2:42, 2:44 and 2:41.

Andy Welch has backed his mare for $100 against W. Daly's Lady Send, best three in five. Race made pay or play. The money is up and the race is to come off at Charter Oak park on Wednesday. One or two more races will come off the same day should the weather be pleasant.

Lots of Police Court Business.

There were many offenders before the police court and thirteen were sent to jail. There was the usual assortment of drunkards besides more important cases. Philip Morris was fined $7 each on two counts and sent to jail for thirty days on each of two other counts for indecent exposure. He has about five months' sentence altogether. Four of the tramps whose arrest was reported yesterday were sent to jail for sixty days and two were discharged. Joseph Rourke and Patrick Milbrek were fined $5 and $7 respectively for a Sheldon street row and Mary Scanlan $3 for theft. Young Charles A. Long was held under bonds of $500 to await the result of his father's injuries. Margaret Whalen, Kate Gunning, Mary White, Martin Kendeo and John Ahern were sentenced for drunkenness.

Blackbird Again.

The barrel of clothing and provisions for A. I. Blackbird, the Ottawa Indian in northern Michigan, will be forwarded this week if there are articles enough sent in to fill it. The ladies connected with the First Congregational church (the Center), have it in charge, and anything designed for the barrel should be sent as soon as possible to the store of Mr. Charles F. Hurd, 231 Main street.

The younger children of Blackbird's family are nearly provided with clothing by the Sunday school. Less so of the Center church, but the oldest son, Red Deer, who is lame and cannot work, and the next youngest, North Wind, who is sixteen years old, have had very little sent in for them. Possibly some of our clothing merchants might like to help them. The ladies acknowledge with thanks ten dollars from Mr. S. L. Clemens for Blackbird. Any one preferring to give money for the family, can also send that to the care of Mr. Hurd.

THANKSGIVING POULTRY.

How to Get Tender Fowls for Thursday's Dinner.

About to-morrow the country teams with their loads of Thanksgiving poultry will descend on Hartford and may be seen at the regular quarters on Exchange corner. It is worth while to know how to select fowls that won't break the carving knife or wallop all over the table to the confusion of the carver and the bespattering of those near him. Nobody needs a spyglass to see lines on poultry indicating that they have roosted high and have been dislodged by clubs. But very many of the finest-looking specimens would not be half so fine eating. A young fowl, turkey or chicken, has soft toes not worn off by scratching. The feet of an old bird have worn nails and often hard bunches on the feet. When the legs have been removed old fowls may be told from young ones by the bill. The lower part of the bill of a young fowl is tender and will bend quite readily between the thumb and forefinger. If both head and feet have been removed try the skin under the wing next the body. It should be tender if the body of the fowl is. These are simple tests and can one or all be made in a minute, but they are just as efficacious as a duly certified record of the age of the bird.

FOOT BALL.

The Hartford School Wins All its Games.

The High school yesterday defeated the Wesleyan freshmen at foot-ball after a very close and exciting game. The ball was put in play by Wesleyan, but their opponents soon secured it and carried it well down the field by good rushes of Williams, and it seemed as if the High school were to score at once. But the Wesleyans drove them back, and, after twenty minutes of kicking and rushing, the High school carried the ball near to Wesleyan's line and held their men well while Williams made a beautiful goal from the field. The rest of the half and in fact all the game, save the last two minutes, was occupied by close work, which, however, did not result in any score. The High school team played in the second half and the ball was near their goal most of the time, and when only two minutes remained Wesleyan gained a touch-down, but became confused in the hurry to reach a goal from it, and missed. The game then closed with a score of 5 to 4 in favor of the home team. The Wesleyan team were the heavier, but did much fumbling, especially the half-back, and their quarter-back threw poorly. The High school team played its usual even game, and had it not felt the lack of training in the latter half would have no doubt increased its score. Williams did fine work for the High school.

THE SUIT ABOUT THE MONUMENT.

The Committee Denies Foundation for the Bissell-Budde Claims and Will Contest.

The committee in charge of building the soldiers' monument denies any liability on its part or that of the town for the sum now asked by Hiram Bissell and August Budde, contractors. They say that additional work ordered was paid for and that the contractors, by negligence on their own part, were delayed in the completion of the work, and may have sustained loss, for which, however, no one else is responsible. The contractors were bound to finish the work by a specified date, now about a year ago, but they were to be released from claims under that head if their delay was caused by a failure on the part of the committee to furnish material, and such a delay did occur through the burning of the frieze at Boston. They were released from the obligation to finish the work at the time first named. They understood, the committee says, that under no circumstances could the appropriation be exceeded, and they took the contract with a full understanding of this and other particulars. The whole ground has recently been gone over by Mr. George Keller, the architect of the monument, and he found that the contractors had been overpaid $500. It is said that Mr. Budde was content to sign a receipt in full until Mr. Bissell determined to make the claim. The committee pronounce it unfounded and say they shall contest it vigorously.

REMOVING GARBAGE.

A Communication from the Health Board to the Council.

At the meeting of the common council last evening the following communication from the board of health was read:—

To the Honorable Court of Common Council:

Gentlemen—The board of health is in constant receipt of complaints concerning the matter of garbage becoming a nuisance before it is removed by the ash gatherer. Little can be done by the board of health in the way of abating this serious and growing nuisance until a proper method of collecting and disposing of the garbage separate from the ashes is adopted, and is controlled by suitable rules and regulations, or ordinances passed by your honorable body. That the garbage can be removed in a manner to obviate its becoming a nuisance, and that it can be utilized in such a manner as to materially decrease the expense of removal, are facts already proven by the experience of other cities, notably the city of Springfield, Mass. The method of doing this work in the city of Springfield, together with the figures showing the economy of the system, have already been reported to your honorable body. That the ash heaps or dumping grounds that are now such filthy nuisances in and about Hartford would cease to be offensive if the garbage were disposed of by itself is evident; and, finally, that ashes and other unpetishable waste would make a useful and healthful material for filling in low ground, road beds, etc., is beyond question. In view of the great necessity of abating this unnecessary and insanitary nuisance, and of the facts already mentioned, viz: the economy and utility of thus removing the garbage by itself and leaving ashes, etc., a thoroughly inoffensive and sanitary substance, to be used for filling, we respectfully urge your honorable body to take some definite and immediate action in the premises that shall look to the organization of an efficient, economical and sanitary system of collecting and disposing of the garbage of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CAMPBELL, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.

In the board of alderman Mr. Lawrence explained the way in which the garbage was disposed of in Springfield. He said the selectmen might use it on the town farm here, but if they do not want it there are two good responsible farmers ready to bid for the privilege of removing the city's garbage. He moved reference to a special committee of two aldermen and four councilmen.

Alderman Hennoy favored a reference to the ordinance committee and the board of health as suggested by Alderman McGovern. So ordered.

Rare Old Line Engravings.

The collection of the late Lord Tissington, now on exhibition at Mr. Vorce's gallery, is attracting a great deal of attention. The superb work of the masters—Masson, Edelink, Drevet, etc., is a lost art.

Buy Furs of the Furriers.

Elegant real Alaska seal-skins to the value of many thousands of dollars are on display at H. P. Kenyon & Co.'s, 337 Main street, from which perfect tailor-fitting garments are produced absolutely faultless in fit and workmanship; also other fur garments on hand, together with many plush, silk and camel's hair plain and fur trimmed, at as low prices as the same quality cost the dealer who does not manufacture, and consequently own his furs at more money than his less ostentatious competitor the "manufacturing furrier."

Announcements.

Attention is called to the auction sale of household furniture at 22 Canton street to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. See advertisement.

"Ogilvie's Popular Reading" (No. 30) contains eleven complete stories, and the price only 30 cents. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., publishers, 31 Rose street, N. Y.

Children's clothing a specialty; nothing else handled at 358 Main street.—Children's Bazaar.

Colt Hammerless Gun club, sweepstake and chicken shoot Thanksgiving day, 10 a. m.

THANKSGIVING DAY OFFERINGS.

May the many who are looking forward to pleasant home gatherings of the coming week not forget those less fortunate, and cheer them in their lonely homes by sending to Mrs. Shuyter substantial aid in Thanksgiving supplies.

MRS. F. C. PALMER, Secretary.

Tweezers, 10c., at
Ear spoons, ear sponges, etc.
GOODWIN'S DRUG STORE, cor. Main and State sts.

Pure Salad Oil
In bulk or in bottle. Gelatine, nutmegs, spices, &c.
NEWTON'S ALLYN HOUSE DRUG STORE.

Messinger's.
Pure liquors at 22 State street.

For Thanksgiving.
Everything to be found in a first-class market—nice meats, poultry, game, etc.—at the Popular Market, 227 Asylum st.

The correct thing for breakfast; buckwheat cakes made from "Perfection" Prepared Buckwheat. Sold by all grocers.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Hecker's self rising flour is sold by A. H. TILLINGHAST, 91 Main street.

Ask your market man for Sperry & Barnes' celebrated sausages. Their spare-ribs are tender and juicy. Look out for their brand and take no other. Their hams, shoulders, breakfast bacon and lard are unrivaled.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force-sustaining and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caution. WELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Watches! Watches!

Before buying a Watch, be sure to see what we can offer you, as our assortment is the largest in the state.

We buy and sell more Watches than any other two concerns in the state.

We sell at lowest prices.

We guarantee every Watch sold by us, and are always ready to make good any Watch we sell which does not perform satisfactorily.

These are reasons enough for you to see us before buying.

DAVID MAYER,

389 MAIN STREET. (Cor. Asylum.)

THE

Three Great Bargains

—AT—

STRONG'S,

THIS WEEK, ARE:

300 pairs Ladies' Straight Goat Button Boots. Opera and Common Sense Toe, for.....$2.00

350 pairs Ladies' Fine Straight Goat Opera and Common Sense Toe, only 2.50

235 pairs Ladies' Straight Goat Button Boots for.....3.00

The best Fitting and Wearing Boot ever offered for the money.

Every pair of the above Boots are Warranted and a New Pair will be given for every poor pair.

D. E. STRONG,

384 MAIN STREET, CHENEY BLOCK.

☞ Store open evenings.

EXTRA QUALITY

Seal Skin Sacques

Length 33 Inches,

Price, - - - $150.00

"BEE HIVE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANKETS!

BROWN, THOMSON & CO.'S

Special Bargains for this week will be SIX CASES, or 420 PAIRS, 11-4 extra heavy (and what some would call All Wool)

BLANKETS!

That we shall offer at

$3.00, $3.00, $3.00

A PAIR.

Contracting for these Blankets last summer with what we considered a reliable manufacturer, he agreeing to deliver us a very heavy and absolutely ALL WOOL BLANKET at retail at $3.00 a pair we find, after a very critical test, that he did spin a little cotton in warp. We propose to sell these at

$3.00 a Pair

On his account, and have no hesitation in saying that these BLANKETS at $3.00 a pair are the

CHEAPEST BLANKETS

EVER SOLD IN AMERICA.

This Bargain will be on our counters at 8:30 this morning.

BROWN, THOMSON & CO.

THANKSGIVING CANDY!

DELICIOUS Choc late Nougatines, Marshmallows and Walnuts, the very best; price 60 cents per pound.

J. G. RATHBUN & CO.

Corner Asylum and Ford Street.

☞ Nearest Drug Store to the Memorial Arch.

STEINWAY!

The Standard Piano of the World!

Steinway & Son's Pianos are imitated by many manufacturers, but they are

NEVER EQUALED!

WM. WANDER & SON are now receiving their fall stock of these superb instruments, selected with great care by Mr. Wander, personally. The assortment consists of Parlor Grand, Upright, and Square Pianos. All musical people are cordially invited to call and examine them, and to see for themselves the VAST SUPERIORITY of the "Steinway" over all other pianos.

Wm. Wander & Son

Steinway Piano Warerooms,

239, 241 and 243 Asylum Street.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired by a "Steinway" workman.

Furs! Furs!

—AT—

FOX'S.

The Most Elegant, Choicest, and Cheapest line of Furs in this City.

RACCOON,
NUTRIA,
BEAVER,
FOX,
SILVER HARE,
OPPOSSUM,
CHINCHILLA,
CONEY,
HARE.

Muffs and Stoles to Match. Look at our 75c. Have Muffs, sold elsewhere at $1.

☞ Remember our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT contains all the latest Parisian Novelties, at popular prices.

G. FOX & CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Fine Diamonds!

RELIABLE WATCHES,

STERLING SILVER!

Fancy Pottery,

—AT—

SCHALL'S,

313 MAIN, COR. ASYLUM STREET.

SIMONDS & BURDETT,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
Hartford Trust Company's Block, Rooms 21 and 22.
WM. E. SIMONDS. CHAS. L. BURDETT.

W. R. MORGAN,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
111 Main St., Rot. 0 Capitol Building.
(Cor. Capitol Ave.) Burial Lots for sale.
Night attendant at store. (Connected by telephone

COOKE & WHITMORE,
Undertakers, 12 P. ratt Street,
Offer their New Patterns of Mahogany and Oak Caskets with Bronze and Silver Trimmings. Also, Cloth Walnut and Rosewood Caskets at low prices.

BIRTHS.

TALMAGE—In New Haven, Nov. 20, a son to Frederic A. and Florence G. Talmage.

MARRIAGES.

HURLBURT—BISHOP—In New Haven, Oct. 15, by Rev. Nathan Hubbell, Louis Hurlburt and Miss Susan Bishop, both of Wethersfield.

DEATHS.

MAHL—In this city, Nov. 21, Mary L., wife of Frederick Mahl, aged 52.

☞ Funeral from her late residence, 55 Grand street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WATERS—In this city, Nov. 21, Lizzie, youngest daughter of James and Catherine Waters, aged 22 years and 8 months.

DANA—In St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 19, Mrs. Susan Clarke Dana, wife of the Rev. Dr. M. McG. Dana of St. Paul, formerly of Norwich and Winsted in this state.

☞ Burial services at Norwich, this (Tuesday) forenoon.

LANE—In New Haven, Nov. 20, Col. Ebenezer Lane, aged 84.

SEAGRAVE—In Coventry, Nov. 12, Caroline Seagrave, aged 81.

JONES—In New Haven, Nov. 17, Geo W. Jones, aged 78.

WILBUR—In Haddam, Nov. 1, Sarah A., wife of George B. Wilbur, of Willimantic.

DINGWELL—In Higganum, Nov. 13, Anceline Edwards, wife of Charles S. Dingwell, aged 52.

SEWARD—In Durham, Nov. 4, Augustus Seward, aged 67.

HOLMES—In Old Saybrook, Nov. 17, Deacon Henry Holmes, aged 71.

WEBSTER—In Lebanon, Nov. 15, Harriet L., wife of Henry M. Webster, aged 48.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Millinery! Millinery!

THE

"BEE HIVE"

—OFFERS—

Trimmed Felt Hats and Bonnets, at		$ 3.00 Each.
Trimmed Velvet Hats and Bonnets, at		5.00 Each.
Trimmed Felt and Velvet Hats and Bonnets, at		8.00 Each.
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,	Fancy Crowns and Plain Velvets, at	10.00 Each.

All kinds FANCY FEATHERS and BIRDS at reasonable prices.

Children's Hoods

In new and pretty designs, material; Roman Silk and Plush, very attractive and very cheap.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES

Also, a beautiful line of ARTISTIC NOVELTIES which, cannot be equaled in this city.

"BEE HIVE,"

MAIN AND TEMPLE STREETS, - - - HARTFORD, CONN