Visit New Haven's Largest, Lightest and Handsomest Store.

Saturday September 1.

## TODAY.

Today winds up the greatest Reduction Sale in the store's history. Selling has been lively, but good pickings here still for you late-comers. Just a hint of what you'll find:

Fine negligee shirts, \$2 and \$1.50 shirts, at \$1. \$7.50 and \$6 trousers, \$5; and down to \$1.50 and \$1 work trousers at 89c-bargains at between

\$12, \$10 and \$7.50 suits-fancy cassimeres and cheviots-at \$6.75.

BARGAINS FOR BOYS.

School pants, double seat and knees, 48c and

\$2.50 and \$3 vestee and 2-piece suits, \$2. Fancy 3-piece suits, reduced from \$5 and \$6 to

\$3.75. Wash pants, were 25c, 50c and 75c, the last must go at 19c. Fall hat show next Saturday, September 8.

MEIGS & CO.

Head-to-Foot Clothiers, | THREE | NEW HAVEN, 91, 93 and 95 Church St. | STORES | SPAINGFIELD

(Continued from First Page.) participants only when beyond the ken

of their officers. From the beginning the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the The recital of notorious campaign. facts speaks more forcibly than could any adjectives. When entering Pekin correspondents of The Associated Press saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles and beat out their brains on the payement. Russian officers look-

ed on without a protest. While General Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung Chow, the Russians found a feeble old man hidden in the mud, except his nose and dragged him out by queue shouting gleefully. They impaled him on their bayonets. General Chaffee remarked "That is not war. It

is brutal murder." American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to

death when they tried to swim. knelt before them and begged for mer- gunboat Castine, dispatched to Amoy Everybody was disposed to be friendly toward the Russians in the because of their bravery, but such in- naval station in the Philippines, but she nts as the foregoing have been so prominent a feature of the compaign that no one who is supposed to report important facts can ignore them. They are so numerous as to compel the conclusion that they are not isolated episodes, but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare.

The Russians on the walls of Pekin would apparently shoot every Chinaman within range outside. many newly killed in the fields outside Russian section of the wall. Some of the bodies were those of women and In that vicinity, however, she will be of none seemed to be the bodies of com-Coolies were killed while trotting along the roads with their arise. loads, and farmers when trying to gather in their grain.

### ADMINISTRATION IS MUM.

Will Give No News Regarding Replie

to Russo, American Proposals. Washington, Sept. 2.-As far as can be ascertained there was no important developments in the Chinese situation here to-day. The officials maintain unusual reticence. They say they have no information to make public regarding the replies of the Russo-American propositions regarding the withdrawal of the military forces of the powers from Pekin, Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, has decided for the present not to make any statement as dispatcher's office in Philadelphia was to the names of the powers which have answered or indicate whether the replies are of an affirmative or a negative character on the ground that the publication of the attitude of powers might embarrass the gotiations at this time. It is Wellington H. Rosenberry of Lands-therefore impossible to learn definitely dale, a representative in the Pennsylto what extent answers have been received. The opinion prevails, however, | the milk train. He had his jaw broken that none of a conclusive character have as yet come to hand, such communications as have been received beingly merely of a preliminary charac-In diplomatic circes the prevails that none of the great powers have as yet reached a. fina! determination as to the course they will pursue. It is recognized here that some of them at least will want sufficient time permit communications with their didomatic and military representatives in China with a view to determining andition of affairs from their point of view before undertaking to make any reply to so important a proposition as that involved in the American memorandum. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication between Pekin and Tien Tsin it is be-Reved here that some days may elapse before final answers are received. Officials are watching with interest the editorial comment of the European press as indicating the sentiment prevailing in the various countries of Europe. No cablegrams from China were given to the press by any of the departments to-day. An interesting bit of information regarding the empress dowager came to Washington in a roundut way to-day. It was to the effect that the British government had receiv-

ed word that the empress was going

RAVAGING OF PEI HO VALLEY to Tyan Fu in the province of Shanst to which place she had fled after her escape from Pekin to Hsinan Fu. Tyan Fu is farther west than Hsinan Fu, indicating that she is moving still farther away from the Chinese capital. The report says nothing of the peror's movements. It is suggested as a possibility that he may have left her entourage and that he may have decided to either remain where he is or to return to Pokin. His return to the capital city would probably completely change the situation. He belonged to the progressive party before he was compelled to sign the imperial rescript of 1898 and if restored to power peace negotiations would undoubtedly be facilitated. The powers would have more confidence in him than in the reactionary party. Despite the emprese' coup of two years ago diplomats here fa millar with Chinese affairs say the Chinese people regard him as their right

ful ruler. The government officials apparently are not concerning themselves over the situation at Amoy, notwithstanding the press reports that great numbers of the Chinese are lenving because of the fear of impending trouble. Consul Goodnow at Shanghai has reported to the state department that the incident, referring to the landing of marines by the Japanese there was closed and this presum ably ratisfied the officials here. ment, it is believed will not tarry there Her destination was the Cavite was ordered to stop at Amoy on the way down, by the state department, to report upon conditions there.

Word was received at the navy de partment to-day that the buttleship Oregon, Captain Wilde commanding, which has just come out of a Japanese dry dock where she has been undergoing repairs, had salled from Nagasaki for Wu Sung, the man-of-wars' anchorage at Shanghai. The assignment to that spondent of the Associated Press found place is supposed to have been made by Admiral Remey, but the reason for sending her there is not stated here assistance in landing marines, if for any reason the necessity for this should

(Continued from First Page.)

tire day at the scene. He at once di rected the removal of the dead to Landsdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation into the horror.

There are conflicting stories as to responsibility for the accident. One version is that the engineer of the excursion train had been warned at Souderton, the station above Hatfield, that a milk train was a few minutes a hear of him. Another story is that the train at fault. The trainmen refused to talk

of the accident. Fifteen hundred tickets had been sold for the excursion to the seashore. It was to have been the last of the

Wellington H. Rosenberry of Landsvania house of representatives, was or and was also internally injured.

Miss Annie Sherry, aged 21 years South Bethlehem. Robert Miller, aged 21 years. South

Bethlehem. Richard Bachman, aged 40 years, South Bethlehem. William Ehret, aged 22 years, South Bethlehem. Ira Ehret, aged 20 years, brother of

William, South Bethlehem. Joseph Mordaunt, aged 22 years ears South Bethlehem Charles McGonigle, Allentown.

Thomas Day, Allentown. Miss Mamie Kaelein, aged fourteer years, Telford. Godfrey Kaelein, father of Mamie.

William Blackburn, Ambler. Harold Landis, Hatfield, Acgerman, Philadelphia. The injured are: John David, Philadelphia, engineer of

excursion train, skull fractured, criti-Albert J. Wagner, Philadelphia, fireman, excursion train, contusion of chest

and legs, serious. Wilson Crossland, South Bethlehem baggagemuster, head lacerated, serious Michael J. Tighe, Allentown, legs crushed and burned, serious.

John McHugh, South Bethlehem, leg and thigh injured and hurt internally.

Abraham Transue, jr., South Bethlehem, deep scalp wounds, contusion of back and internally injured, serious. Mrs. William Burkhardt, South Bethlehem, injured internally.

Gertrude Burkhardt, South Bethlehem, both legs broken, P. J. McMahon, ankle broken. John Reichley, South Bethlehem, in-

ternally injured. Mrs. George Harrison, arm broken and contusion of body.

Irvin Newhard, head badly cut. Mary Newhard, South Bethlehem

crushed ribs. Miss Carrie Backman, daughter of Richard Bachman, who was killed. chest crushed, serious Miss Brennan, South Bethlehem, arm

L. T. Hartzog, South Bethlehem, arm Harry Schlott, South Bethlehem, leg

Edward Beese, Allentown, contusion of shoulder and legs. Mrs. S. Haber, Allentown, both legs

broken. John Schatz, Allentown, toes crushed. William Schatz, Allentown, thigh injured.

Miss Schaeffer, Allentown, legs broken Mary Koch, fractured legs.

Lewis Knecht, Bethlehem, contusion of legs. George Landis, Bethlehem, scalp

Mrs. Alfred Schmoyer, Bethlehem, badly lacerated. Annie Miller, South Bethlehem, hips. crushed.

William Wilmeyer, South Bethlehem badly lacerated. Mrs. Wilmeyer, legs crushed.

CHINESE LAW.

Topsy-Turvy Decisions and Sentences Yet the System as a Whole is Commended.

Though a man with a sharp sword should cut one's body bit by bit, let no ungry thought arise. let the mouth speak no ill word .- Fo-Sho-Hing Tsan-

So natural has it become to treat eve rything connected with the Celestial empire as either comic or semi-barbaric that the denizen of Pump Court will and rub his own eyes when he hears from the latest authority that in many respects the Chinese penal code is to the English system. Mr. Alabaster's work comes as a most refreshing change from the too often dry and dreary pages which the legal reyear's end to year's end. A book which ransports one from the musty cloisters of statute and case law into an atmosphere of quaint customs and breezy an edote, shot through and through with the golden threads of even justice, demands a broader treatment than the eading "Law Library" would warrant.

Legal practitioners are few and far between in China; in fact, it can hardly e said that there are either counsel or solicitors. A semi-official class exists who solve the more difficult forensic problems; they are called shih i. The tai shu must be a brave set of they qualify for drawing up petitions. but the work is fraught with danger One poor old fellow of seventy got three years' transportation for drawing up five petitions. Advocacy is equally risky; a scholar was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and eighty blows from the heavy bamboo for trying to reduce a criminal's offense from murder to manslaughter. Chinese apathy largely due to fear of the law, which says that "persons must not interfere unless they have a right to do so by reason of relationship.

The code is an effectual check on ju dicial and forensic genius. The duties of the judge are confined to determining the facts and the article of the code they agree with. Thus the sentence is fixed without variation to begin with, and any circumstances attenuantes are considered by the judicial board at Peking, to whom the great majority capital sentences are referred for revision every autumn. The list of those who should by right be executed is then submitted to the emperor, who decree heir fate in a curious way. The names are written on a large sheet of paper, those being considered less guilty being placed near the corners or the center. The emperor then draws a vermilion circle on the paper, and those whose names are traversed by it are doomed. The rest go forward to the next list,

and if they are lucky enough to escape the red for three years they are free. People who growl at having relations would not survive a week in China. There a man is blessed with ramifications of relations in every direction. and when he wants to hit his enemy ver the head he has to stop and consider how it will affect the vast army of kindred if the law descends upon him. He has at least half a dozen mothers to begin with; there is his father's chief wife, the wife who bore him, the other wives (if any), the mother who brought him up, the stepmother, the wife of the relative whose heir he becomes, the mother-in-law, and so on.

In the five degrees of relationship there

can be altogether one hundred souls. Here is a curious instance of the way the system works in the case of a parent. A father was bribed to hush up the murder of a son. Another son re vealing it, the father was executed, and the wretched youth heavily sentenced for bringing his father into danger of Again, a woman, tired with reaping, slipped and caused her fatherin-law to hurt himself. By special favor she got off with a fine in lieu of a bambooing and three years' transportation. It is interesting to know that to one's mother-in-law involves a heavier penalty than to kill one's wife tiously remarks our commentator.

The relation of master and pupil is a very important one. Thus a Chinese Squeers may not whack his scholars to death, nor is it right to knock a clumsy apprentice over among the pots and pans, and even a priest may not cast a prentice is free at the end of his term, but the other two relationships endurunto the end of mortal existence; possibly further, since the arm of Chinese law extends into the land of shades as

we shall see later. A lunatic may become a great nulsance to his numerous relatives by involving them in his vagaries, nor does his irresponsible condition always help him. If he drowns himself in the sacatch it, unless it can be proved that he fell in by accident. Lunacy is no demitigated in proportion; but the curithe following case: A son, trying to

his father, accidentally killed the lat- well feel proud. ter. The lunatic suffered the "lingering death" (slicing to pieces), and the other decapitation subject to His Majesty's tricts. The children of the mission pleasure. Guns kept handy for bur- schools and colleges see the home life glars may lead to trouble. Li Yung of the missionery families, learn the Ching mistok his father for a night- meaning of the stars and stripes of the robber and shot him; result, decapita-

(manlike) to dun an elder brother for a debt. The work was thoroughly done; falling with tears and torrential abuse, doing it, thence to smashing his best and strangling his children. Thereafter entered friends of the brother, who continued the process by cooking and eating his goldfish and washing them down with his solltary jar of wine. Whereat the debtor went forth and hanged himself, and the brother, being held responsible, was sentenced to strangulation. The wife escaped a fine, but the friends paid two hundred blows apiece for their im-

promptu meal, A thief who hid under a lady's couch to avoid pursuit so frightened the occupant that she promptly killed herself. or which the thief was transported for three years. The lady, as a reward for her nobility of mind, received a posthumorous tablet. If a wife assists her husband to cut his throat, the law will send her after him without delay; and unwary ecion who is even hoodwinked into helping the dread motherin-law to end her days will incur the extreme penalty of slicing to pleces. "A life for a life" is a stern principle in Chinese law, and if a father murders a whole family his innocent cht'drea may have to suffer. In grave cases of treason male relations are either decapitated or mutilated to prevent continuance of the family.

It is interesting to learn that biting to death and burying alive are by no means the worst forms of murder; in fact, one solicitous husband who eneerfully buried his wife alive at her re quest because she suffered so with corns-no doubt an aggravated complaint among Celestials-received very mild sentence. Even a Celestial Bluebeard who drove three wives to suicide, burnt a fourth with red hat irons and cut a steak from a fifth to eat with his wine, was legally only liable to viewer is commended to scan from strangulation subject to revision; so special decree had to be issued for his immediate decapitation. Why not sile-

ing to pieces, we wonder. A good deal depends upon the kind of weapon used. A sharp instrument is worse than a ten-pound club, but "eyeoutscooping," as Aeschylus terms it. takes precedence of either. To butt your enemy on the nose is an assaul only, but it may involve bambooing and a year's hard labor.

Punishments to fit the crimes are very carefully arranged and classified. The severest capital punishment is slicing to pieces and extinction of the family. It is called "hagering death." but in reality the third or fourth cut is made fatal. The punishment is really aimed at the offender's existence in the spirit world. In common with all Orientals the Chinese believe that they inhabit an ethereal body after death, and that this tenement can be injured by a sharp instrument. Hence the chopping up of some villainy is being done is the physical body so injures the doppelganger that he is unrecognizal seyond the grave. This is a subtle refinement our criminal law has not yet attained to. The offender does not esape his posthumous disgrace by committing suicide; his corpse is eliced up ust the same. When a merciful brother buried a matricide alive to evade the penalty, the court had him dug up and

> The feelings of departed spirits are also considered. Mrs. Wang slew a virtuous son who expressed his disapproval of her improper tastes. Clearly the son could not wish his mother to be hanged, and so, out of respect for his feelings, she was merely sent to Tartar

> It is further believed that the departed spirits subsist on the aroma of wine and pork offered by the corrowing relatives. Hence, in order to stamp out a very pernicious entity, not only is the sliced, but the relations, whose duty It is to sustain the spirit's life with these offerings, are executed, or, if under age, emasculated.

As a torture the only legal instruments are a kind of "boot" and a finger screw; their use is strictly regulated. Some illegal tortures are occasionally used as deterrents in cases of exeptional arrecity.

In spite of the evils of the "responsible" system, the complications and in-justices caused by fine distinctions, relationship, etc., and some undoubted absurdities, there is much to admire in the system as a whole.

Mr. Alabaster declares that the code is "infinitely more exact and satisfactory than our own system, and very far from being the barbarous, cruel abomination it is generally supposed to be it is inherently consistent, and capital sentences are in the majority of cases commuted by the process of revision described. The cases quoted will certainly not convey the impression of evenhanded justice, but some of the worst in the book have purposely been selected. It is in the very effort to combine law and justice that the immense num ber of distinctions are drawn which, in many cases defaut the end in view. It is in the broad results, however, that the value of a system is proved, and we have it definitely stated in this work that "there is far greater security for life and property in the majority of "a possibly wise provision" senten- Chinese towns and villages than in our metropolis,'

Thus we can afford to respect and even learn from Chinese law. An 'evolved production of four thousand years," it has developed slowly and steadily to suit the growing needs of the people, and it is remarkably similar stone at a sniggering disciple. The ap- to Roman law, on which our own system is based.—Law Times.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The Obstacles Which Stand in the Way of Their Success Almost Insupera-

At present there are nearly a thousand American missionaries in China, representing the different Protestant churches of the United States. They John Gorman, South Bethiehem, foot cred waters of the Palace Lake or the follow actively their various branches

Imperial City moat, his relatives will of the work in the different provinces of the empire. Many of them, in intellectual and spiritual gifts, are far above sence, although the circumstances are the average of our home workers. In carefully considered and the sentence is their doings with the natives they prove to be influenced by the highest ous effect of relationship is shown in principles of good will and humanity as well as by Christian charity. They are prevent a lunatic brother from beating men and women of whom America may

The home of the missionar; is a center of light for all the surrounding disnational flag, understand their feeling of patriotism in its highest sense, and Suicides have given rise to most curi- | delight to learn the history of the counous complications. A man sent his wife | try that has sent them so much help from purely philanthropic motives. It is the spirit of patriotism that the Chinese need next to the spirit of Chrisshe passed on to beating her head tinnity; and it is the American mission-against the wall and charging him with any who is eminently qualified to teach it to them even in the face of the corrupt gobernment of China. Some who criticise the labors of mis-

cionaries depend only upon bare statisticks. They reckon up the number of mission stations and church members with the number of years of work, and take these as theme asure of usefulness, Such people do not realize the difficulties of the situation, which make the results beyond the reach of arithmetical computation. The religious beliefs, the customs and prejudices of the Chinese are entreiched behind centuries upon centuries of superstition. It must be remembered that China is the most ancient empire in the world. Before the Jews became a nation, say twenty-five centuries before Christ, China's civilization had already reached a high standard. Her wealthy inhabitants wore silk hats and satins while the Israelites were in Egypt, and long centuries before Greece and Rome Were thought of. Her ethics, her laws and administration of government have come down almost unchanged through all those thousands of years. As far back as history goes the Chinese were governed by almost the same form of paternal or patriarchal government that has stood unshaken amid the rise and fall of western empires, and is still as influential in its strength and vigor It is this antiquity which the Chinese fall back upon with so much pride that etands in the way of their accepting anything so modern as Christianity. But in the consideration of the difficulties the missionaries has to encoun-

ter there is not only the antiquity, but the enormous size of the nation and the extent of country. Out of a total of five million square miles the eighteen provinces, or China proper. contain fifteen hundred thousand square miles. In the middle of China is one of the greatest and most densely populated plains in the world, through which flow the Yellow river and the Yang-tse. This one plain supports a population of one hundred and seventy. five million, or nearly three times as people as inhabit the United States. The emperor of China rules over one-tenth of the surface of the habitable globe, and nearly half of the population of our planet. Both the land and the people are not only immense and overwhelming, but strange, unique

and without analogy. The methods

own lands or among uncivilized races

for preaching the gospel in our

have to be modified greatly, if not en tirely changed, when applied to the civilization of China. The mass to be moved is enormous, and the power applied must be great in proportion. Added to this difficulty of the size o the nation there is the complexity of the language. The old saying that "the devil invented the Chinese characters to keep Christianity out of China," pears to have some show of reason when we find that in place of a Chinese alphabet there are tens of thousands of formidable hieroglyphics of pictorial characters and that each constitutes a separate monosyllable word. Furthermore, this written language is to be seen and not heard, to be read and not spoken. Then there is the official or court language used in the northern and central provinces, with hundreds of different dialects spoken south of the Yang-tee. The missionary there has therefore to learn the local dialect, the court language and the written or clas-

sical language, before he can spreach,

read the translations of the scriptures

and carry on oral and written inter-

course with all the different classes of

natives he meets. This alone is the work almost of a lifetime. But when the missionary has overcome these difficulties, which few succeed in doing beyond a certain limited extent, his task is only just begun. He learn all that the ordinary Chinese know from their classical and other books and teachers, in order to meet them on their own ground. Then he must begin to attack the gentiments the Chinaman holds most dear, and which are hallowed by the earliest associations and parental love. These ancestral teachings and examples, with his methods of religious worship, are deeply imbedded in his inmost heart. Yet the missionary has to ask him to give up many or most of them and accept untried foreign dogmas and meth in their place. Is it any wonder that the conservative principle in Chinese human nature rebels and that the Chinaman naturally is opposed to all missionary propagandism? It is almost impossible to realize the immense sacrifice a Chinese, even of the lower class, has to make when in the face of the opposition and the contempt of his family, his kinsman, his whole clan and his friends, he determines to become a

sincere Christian and to follow the

teachings of uncouth looking strangers from far off lands who are popularly known as "foreign devils."-Ainslee's. TESTS MADE WITH TOBACCO

Raised Under Cover-Havana Seed in Connecticut Soil-Interesting Trial Being Made.

The experiment in raising tobacco un der cover, which is being conducted at Poquonock by Professor E. H. Jenkins and Marcus L. Floyd, is attracting widespread attention among the tobacco growers of New England, and, in fact, throughout the country. The experiment is being conducted under the direction of the agricultural station of New Haven, with which Professor Jenkins is connected. Mr. Floyd is the tobacco expert connected with the United States department of agriculture, and his experience is wide and varied.

It will be recognized that the experiment could not be in better hands, and it is one which will be of great value. It is confined to two kinds of tobacco, Sumatra and Havana seed, and Mr Floyd told a Post reporter to-day that so far as the Sumatra was concerned it was proving a great success. There is some doubt as to whether the Havana seed will grow successfully under the conditions, though it is a little early yet to judge definitely.

The undertaking of the experiment is due to the fact that it has come to be recognized that Connecticut tobacco is no longer meeting the demands of the trade as it once did. Consequently the attempt to raise the Sumatra and Haproves successful and it is shown that those kinds can be raised here the m. Sunday—2:10, \*2:20, 8:50 a. m., Connecticut industry will be brought to 12:05, \*4:55, 6:55 p. m. the front again and the prosperity of the growers will be greater than ever

The idea of growing tobacco under a cover is not entirely new, having been tried in Florida, where Mr. Floyd has had an extended experience, and other parts of the country with more or less success. But this is the first time It has ever been tried here. Poquonock was selected because the Connecticut Tobacco Export company has given the use of land there to the station for experiments in fertilization and cure for the past eight years. So naturally when this experiment was decided upon the

same spot was chosen. The covering consists of a tent nine feet high and containing 3,100 feet of cheese cloth. It is fastened securely to the ground at the sides, making a complete inclosure, so complete, in fact, as to prevent the entrance of insects and worms which are so often the bane of the crop. It presents many other advantages, one of the grandest of which is the confinement of the moisture. The ground, protected as it is from the direct rays of the sun and the wind, retains the dampness much longer than land that is exposed.

At the same time the cheese cloth is so thin that it does not prevent the sunlight from reaching the plants sufficiently to aid in the growth to the fullest degree. One standing in the tent little if any difference from the conditions existing outside, so far as the sun is concerned, except that it is from five to ten degrees warmer inside than out.

Another great feature is the protection afforded from hall and heavy sweeping rains. The tent will withstand light hail, and even if a storm should be so heavy as to cut through the tent the resistance offered would be sufficient to break the force enough to save the leaves from being cut. wind is also held back to such an extent that even when it is blowing tremendously outside there is only a light breeze noticeable inside the tent. Rain comes through readily, but cannot drive

the plants before it as in the open. In addition to the plants beneath the tent there is also some of both the Havana seed and the Sumatra being grown outside to test the difference between The superiority of the two methods. the covered is already established, for while the outside tobacco looks well it is of coarser texture than that which is enclosed. That in the tent has a brighter green leaf and is of a silky appearance. The leaves are also smaller and of a fine shade.

The growth will be barvested by the method of picking the leaves as they mature instead of drying it on the stem. This process begins at the bottom of the plant and the field has been picked already. It is being picked for the third time to-day. In this way the leaves are secured at their very best and the result is much better than if the plant is picked all at once with some of the leaves only partly matured.

What the final result of the experiment will be cannot be told until the tobacco is cured and made into cigars. but the gentlemen in charge of it say that they have every reason to expect excellent results from the Sumatra and the Havana seed may yet prove a success, though the indications are not all that could be desired at present.-Hartford Post.



# OUR NEW PIANO HOME

We are now located in our new quarters in the WASHINGTON BUILDING, corner Church and Crown streets, and our line of sample Pianos just received from the several manufacturers we represent are receiving the highest praises from musicians who inspect them.

SOHMER, KRAKAUER. JACOB BROTHERS. FRANKLIN

A. B. CLINTON, 37 Church St.

### Travellers Gnide.

### New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.

June 25, 1900 FOR NEW YORK--4:05, \*4:50, x6:10, 7:00, 8:00, \*8:10, 8:30, \*9:35, x10:30 a. h., \*12:10, 13:15, \*1:30 (parlor car limited), "1:35, 2:00, "2:30, 3:00, "4:00, "4:17, 4:30, \*5:10, \*5:20, 5:35, 6:30, \*7:10, \*8:10, 8:15 (Bridgeport accommodation) \*9:10. 9:15 p. m. Sundays-\*4:05, \*4:50, x8:00 a. m., \*2:30, x4:30, x6:15, \*7:10, \*8:10,

FOR WASHINGTON via Harlem River-\*1:05, \*11:50 p. m. (daily). FOR BOSTON via Hartford and Wil-

mantic-\*10:03 a. m. FOR ROSTON via New London and Providence-\*2:10, \*2:20, \*11:25 (parlor car limited) a. m., 12:05, 2:47, \*4:55, \*6:55 p. m. Sundays—\*2:10, \*2:20 a. m., \*12:05, \*4:55, \*6:55 p. m.

FOR BOSTON via Springfield-\*1:10, x10:10, \*11:05 a. m., \*1:45, \*5:52 p. m. Sundays-\*1:10 a. m., \*5:52 p. m HARTFORD. MERIDEN. SPRINGFIELD, etc.-\*1:10. 6:40, 8:00, x10:03 (to Hartford) x10:10, \*11:05 a. m., 12:08, \*1:45, 3:10, 5:00, \*5:52, (6:15 to Hartford), 8:00, 10:00, 11:15, (to Meriden) p. m. Sundays-1:10 a. m., 12:03, \*5:52,

NEW LONDON DIVISION-For New London, etc.-\*2:10, \*2:20, 7:55, 9:30, 11:05, \*11:35, (parler car limited) a. m., \*12:05, 1:00 (to Saybrook Junction Saturdays only) 2:15, \*3:20, (to Newport Saturdays only) vans seed in Connecticut soil results. If \*4:05, 4:15, \*4:55, 5:15, 6:15 (to Saybrook Junction), \*6:55, 9:10 (Guilford acc.) p.

> AIR LINE DIVISION-For Middletown, Willimantic, etc.-:45 a. m., 12:55, \*2:33, 6:05 p. m. Sundays-7:15 p. m. Connecting at Middletown with the Valley branch and at Willimantic with Midland and Central divisions and C. V. R. R.; at Turnerville with Colchester branch. NORTHAMPTON DIVISION-

For Shelburne Falls, Turner's Falls, Williamsburg, Holycke, New Hartford and intermediate stations-7:50 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. For Westfield and in-

termediate stations, 5:57 p. m. For Farmington, New Hartford and points this side-7:50 a. m., 12:04, 4:00, BERKSHIRE DIVISION-

For Derby Junction, Derby, Ansonia, etc.—7:00, 8:00, 9:33 a. m., 12:00, 2:39, 3:57, 5:35, 7:50, 11:20 p. m. Sundays— 8:10 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Waterbury—7:00 8:00, 9:33 a. m., 12:00, 2:39, 5:35, 7:50, 11:20 p. m. Sundays—8:10 a. m., 6:15 p. m. (via Naugatuck Junction) For Winsted-7:00, 9:33 a. m., 2:39, 5:35, 7:50 p. m. Sundays-8:10 a. m., 6:15 p. m. (via Naugatuck Junction). For Shelton, Botsford, Newtown, Dan-

bury, Pittsfield, State Line-9:83 a. m., For Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and the West via Bridgeport-6:10 a. m.; via State

Line-9:33 a. m., 3:57 p. m. For Litchfield and points on Litchfield branch (via Derby Junction), 9:33 a. m, 3:57 p. m.

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ERASTUS CORNING, Captain Thompson,
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