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TO LOOK AFTER THE REVENUE.

The revelation of corruption in the New York custom house has led the secretary of the treasury to suspect that millions are annually lost to the government through the dodging of internal revenue taxes and a searching investigation, it is said, will soon be made into every department. It is observed that unusual opportunities exist for violations in the collection of a gallon on whiskey offers a strong temptation to the unscrupulous among distillers. The making of "moonshine" whiskey in the southern mountains goes on in spite of constant raiding. In the last fiscal year, about 92,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine was manufactured, only 6,000,000 pounds, according to the secretary of the treasury paying the tax of 10 cents. Until 1902, about 23,500,000 was collected upon oleomargarine. With the passage of the new law the revenue fell to \$26,000,000 annually. It will not do any harm to look sharply after these details. The opportunity for dishonesty is doubtless great and it would not be surprising if it was being made the most of somewhere.

WHOLESALE SHOPPING ADVICE.

Edith Kendall of the Consumers' league, New York, has performed a real benefit to mankind by reducing the huge mass of Christmas advice to seven very short paragraphs. "Buy early—early in the season and early in the day. "Send packages two weeks before Christmas, marked, (Not to be opened till Christmas). "Ask to minister to real needs. Give chiefly to children. Make it their day. "Buy nothing you cannot afford. "Choose articles showing artistic merit or having intrinsic value. "Demand things which have been made and sold under conditions wholesome to the worker. "Above all, remember that Christmas is of sweet and noble memory and not an occasion appropriate to vulgar display." It is, of course, everyone's privilege to shop as they see fit. Dictation is not pleasant—unolicited advice is not welcome, but good sense with the label plainly to be seen on its face ought to be worthy just a little consideration. The one emphatic point is "To take pains to see that things you buy have been made and sold under conditions wholesome to the worker," for that is protection and promotion—it protects the buyer and advances to a degree civilization.

THE CHURCH BOYS' CLUB.

Any movement that keeps alive the best activities of the boy produces in the end the most desirable citizen. A national organization to rescue the boys from dullness and bad company has its headquarters at New Haven, and it is asking every church in the country, "How would you like to have a boys' club in your church?" This is what its published circular has to say on the subject: "Most every one of you boys goes to some church or Sunday school, and some of your friends have not together some of the best of good things to give you a good time in a lot of ways. It is mostly for boys who are in church or Sunday school, who, as these friends think, ought to have a little more life and things which boys like and sometimes do not get in the church, and so they go looking for them outside. These people think the church, with its nice buildings and all that, and lots of good people, is the very place for the boy, and that if he can have the things he really likes and ought to have, he will stay by and help out, and in every way have a better time than he will if mixed up with things outside, and some of them, too, not the least bit good for him. So this plan of giving these good things to the real live boy has been fixed up, and it is called the Church Boys' club. It is for the boys of any church in the big city or little village, the big church or the little church. If the boy who does not go to Sunday school or church wants to come into the club, in most cases he can, and he will not be bothered by being teased and teased to come into the church or Sunday school. He can go to church and Sunday school if he wants to, but he can be in the club and not go if he feels that way. "This is not a big 'hurrah' sort of a club. It is just a few boys meeting once a week in a little cosy room of the church with one or two older friends of their own sort as leaders. They have a good time, games, books of their own, music, 'spread' now and then, and besides this they find out a lot about some things that in one way or another are as much fun as the games, and help them to be of some use in the world when they are older, as well as to cut out a lot of 'kill-fun' things."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The family scrap is one of the meekest things in life, and too often is everlasting. If Zelva cannot read the handwriting on the wall he should call in an interpreter. It is all there. It is thought that a postal savings bank would bring Uncle Sam heaps of money about Christmas time. The patron who buys Christmas cards just as fast as they please the eye will get the star collection. Mrs. Fankhurst is going back to Jar-rod England to serve a month in jail, she believes in facing the music at all hazards. The congressman who thinks that Speaker Cannon will resign to save his party or to save his face, doesn't know his man. The political forces in Ohio are said to be working to have the proposed income tax amendment to the constitution voted down. They do not claim that the discovery of three new canals on Mars is evidence of prosperity there or of government ownership. Perhaps the Sugar trust trials will show how it is the head of such great concerns does not know the tail is in the coils of Satan. It is said that the country is now threatened with a bacon famine; but a big part of the population would not be disturbed by that. No wonder corn is referred to as "the golden crop," when it sees three millions a day pouring out of the hills during the entire season. King Edward may be right in thinking that he can control the house of lords, but the world is looking to see him accomplish the stunt. The Fyler vacancy showed that Connecticut has plenty of men who are capable of stepping into the shoes of its most notable servants. Vermont is sending more Christmas trees to the front than ever before, and feels proud of the fact that the best Christmas trees are "made" there.

EASTERN CATTLE RAISING.

Live men are doing all they can to renew faith in the productive power of old-farm soil when it is properly worked and equipped. The Connecticut Farmer prints the experience of an orchardist who after twenty years of application took from twelve acres this year 700 barrels of Baldwin apples valued at \$2,100, and reaped four other good crops from the same land, and he has 26 other acres on the same farm he bought cheap many years ago. A member of the New York New Jersey livestock exchange, looking over New York state for the New York Journal of Commerce, remarked: "There are 25,000 derelict farms in New York state alone. Now, say, as an example, you could keep a carload of twenty head of cattle on each farm so as to show a profit of \$10 apiece and you would add \$5,000,000 to the wealth of the state." The provisions of a reliable market for the farmer's supplies will draw his attention to the subject. The breaking up of the great ranches of the west will open to the farmers an opportunity as meat-risers which will redound to their great advantage when they embrace it. The main elements in the problem, viewed from an economic standpoint, were recited by the authority above referred to as follows: "It is not necessary nowadays to convert arable land into wide ranges of pasture for the rearing of cattle that are meant for conversion into meat. Proper forage can be grown by the intensification of the soil, and by the use of such natural feed as alfalfa, or by the mixture of molasses with corn and hay, oil and cottonseed cake and the like. "Of course the question of suitability of lands and soils for the growth of special meat-producing fodder is one to be carefully considered, but it can be solved by the tests of experimental stations conducted by agricultural colleges, whose proper province it is to undertake such investigations. "The husbanding of livestock is generally found to be one of the best attractions for the emigrant who himself comes from the land. To tend live animals is naturally more or less a congenial work for the countrymen, and even from congested centers of city life men can be drawn more readily to follow such an occupation than to other forms of labor. They will adopt this means of a livelihood instinctively where they would hesitate to go into mining and similar occupations or even into laborious farm field work. There is never a question of getting sufficient labor for the livestock industry."

HIGH FINANCE.

The millions accumulated by the late E. H. Harriman, who, at his death, was comparatively a young man, call attention to the fact that high finance appears to be another name for high-jinks. That he could not have honestly earned \$145,000,000 in less than thirty years does not have to be argued—the averment is apparent upon its face. That men handling great fortunes in this country for hundreds of thousands of stockholders are not held to strict enough responsibility is oftener and oftener being disclosed. Opportunities for robbing stockholders are too many and are too frequently the main source of accumulated millions, most of which should have gone to them. The Providence Journal, referring to the large estate left by Mr. Harriman, says: "It is fairly obvious, indeed, that such a vast accumulation must have been brought about by manipulations in which many persons suffered. Some light was cast upon Mr. Harriman's methods at the time of his quarrel with Stuyvesant Fish. He gained control of other properties, it is safe to assume, in much the same way that he gained control of the Illinois Central. That public policy demands further restriction of a man's right to do what he likes with his own—or with the property of other people that he happens to control—is a conclusion which may be reached without involving enmity to the whole structure of civilized society. "That these so-called railroad "kings" should be held to stricter accountability no one can doubt; and furthermore the future safety of the republic demands that license and territoriality in this direction should be abolished and only fair and honorable business methods be legalized.

THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY

JANGWELL'S RICHES

Jangwell was the richest man in the town. There had been times when half the farmers throughout the country dreaded the sight of Jangwell, because he had mortgages on the possessions of all of them, and they hated to gaze upon so much prosperity, especially when it took such unattractive form. For Jangwell was lank and hatch-faced and his expression was far from benign. In his youth Jangwell had married a pretty girl who accepted him in a moment of abstraction and, being naturally meek, had not had the courage to withdraw from her bad bargain. However, in time one gets used to all things, though one needs a long life to grow resigned to Jangwell. The house he lived in actively reflected his character and the unfortunate human beings who at times could not avoid going thither usually went home and chatteringly demanded quinine and hot water poultices, so dispirited were they. It was the biggest house in town and about as attractive looking for a residence as would have been a cross between a country parson and an orphan asylum. It was built of uncompromising red brick with staring windows that looked as though they had lost their eyelashes. When one got inside this house the impression one received was that Jangwell had shaved the interior as if he were a barber. On the wall in the dim past, when Mrs. Jangwell had timidly urged buying some coveted hanging or article of furniture, her husband had snuffed scornfully and then had inquired if she had lost her mind. "What he had asked hestledly, was the economy of spending money on a house when the family consisted of twelve children rampaging around without an idea of the value of money? For there were twelve little Jangwells, and in spite of the repressing influence of their father they got away with an astonishing amount of food and clothes. Jangwell, after wrestling a few years with the problem of keeping down family expenses, hit upon a plan which the town still talks about. "I want a box of shoes," he told the owner of the footgear store. "Assorted sizes—and give me a discount for cash!" Out of the box of assorted sizes the Jangwell children, with some trouble, drew shoes of the proper size and some didn't; but that did not bother their father, for they did not complain in his presence. They knew better. When they needed hats the same method was followed. A box of assorted headgear was ordered and the unfortunate offspring of the house of Jangwell were extinguished under the contents of the box. Jangwell did not purchase Mrs. Jangwell's wearing apparel by the gross, there being but one of her, but he never failed to make her feel that she was an expensive proposition when she bought a \$3.55 hat and paid 50 cents a yard for her best dress. When the money that Jangwell had hoarded and guarded through a long life had reached a sum which people spoke about in awed whispers, and when his family were stupidly resigned to unhappiness, he accommodately died so suddenly that he had no time to put restrictions on their inheritance. All the money was theirs, with no string to it. The town women began running in to see Mrs. Jangwell then, and after each visit they excitedly reported that she was spending more money. All those long years she had made mental notes of what she would like to buy for her house and now she was going painstakingly through the list. Some of the furnishings had fallen out of date ten years before, but she bought them nevertheless. Soon that Jangwell house presented

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a curious mixture of the walnut furniture of thirty years ago, varnished yellow oak of a later day and mission furniture. Flowered Brussels carpets vied with modern oriental rugs. The latest in table silver jostled canons discarded by the rust of the world years ago. The younger children were bewildered with playthings and the grown-up ones lost their heads over unlimited financial and social freedom. "At last," the town commented, "that poor woman is going to get a little happiness out of life. The girls are marrying well and the boys are starting out for themselves." It looked so, surprising as it seemed, but Mrs. Jangwell was one of those women born to meekness and trouble, just as assuredly as the rose is predestined to bloom in June. For a few years things went on well enough apparently. Then Tom, who had started a bank in Kansas, wrecked his institution and landed in the penitentiary. Afterward James, who had become a hopeless drunkard, ended his days in a retreat. Hattie's husband had a stroke of paralysis, Mary and her small boys were killed in a railroad wreck. The youngest boy eloped in his first college year with a chorus girl. Finally, when Richard's wife divorced him for beating her, little, old, withered Mrs. Jangwell cast one pathetic glance about her barn of a home, which at last was beginning to look as she had longed to have it look—then took to her bed and died without waiting to see which of the rest of the twelve could contribute to her misery. Nine out of ten of the people of the town lay it all to Jangwell when they tell you the history of the barren brick building that is now a warehouse. "He couldn't bear to see people do as they pleased," they say, "or be happy. He revenged himself on all because they blew in his money. Yes, I know, he was dead and gone—but you never knew Jangwell."—Chicago News. A Gateway to New England. The authorization by the directors of the New Haven road of the double-tracking of the line between Shelton and Hawleyville—stations on the route from New Haven to Poughkeepsie—points to the growing trade via the Poughkeepsie bridge, the most important gateway to New England north of New York city. When Mr. McLeod was president of the Boston and Maine, New England and Reading roads he ran trains from Boston by way of the bridge to Philadelphia. "That was nearly twenty years ago," says the Hartford Times, "McLeod was ahead of his time—that was all. A great deal of New England traffic must ultimately find its way southward over the Poughkeepsie bridge, and the New England railway system of the future ought to have its own route into Philadelphia, as McLeod planned." The route from New Haven to Poughkeepsie, it will be noticed, is a newly developed one, and emphasizes the importance of the bridge connection between New England and the middle states.—Providence Journal. A Bristol Clergyman. The new, enterprising, unconventional and daring state of Oklahoma will hereafter have more interest for people hereabouts, because of the fact that a Bristol clergyman, Rev. Dr. Moody, will be engaged in educational work there as the head of Kingsfisher college. All who know Dr. Moody recognize his special fitness for the position which, we believe, he is to fill with distinction and success. We expect that institution to thrive under his energetic administration. Dr. Moody's six years' pastorate of the Congregational church here in Bristol has been one of growth and advancement. He has had much influence in this com-

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BREED THEATRE CHARLES MCNUITY, LESSEE. FEATURE PICTURE: "Benedict Arnold" MISS FLORENCE WOLCOTT, Prima Donna Soprano, in Selected Songs. Matinee, Ladies and Children, 6c nov 15 MUSIC. CHARLES D. GEER Director of Open House Glee Club Peoples Singing Club Private Instruction at Studio, room 62, Central Building. nov 24 NELLIE S. HOWIE, Teacher of Piano, Room 48, Central Building. CAROLINE H. THOMPSON Teacher of Music 46 Washington Street. L. H. BALCOM, Teacher of Piano, 29 Thomas St. Lessons given at my residence or at the home of the pupil. Same method as used at Schawenka Conservatory, Berlin. oct 14 F. C. GEER TUNER 122 Prospect St. Tel. 511. Norwich, Ct. A. W. JARVIS is the Leading Tuner in Eastern Connecticut. Phone 518-5. 15 Clairmount Ave. sept 22 JAMES F. DREW Piano Tuning and Repairing Best Work Only. Phone 411-3. 18 Perkins Ave. sept 24 Carriage and Automobile Painting and Trimming Carriage and Wagon Work of all kinds. Anything on wheels built to order. PRICES AND WORK RIGHT. The Scott & Clark CORPORATION, 507-515 North Main Street. ad 160 The Norwich Nickel & Brass Co., Tableware, Chandellers, Yacht Trimmings and such things Refinished. 69 to 87 Chestnut St. Norwich, Conn. oct 4 Removal Sale for next two weeks at 3111 Belmont Street, 301 West Main St. All kinds of yard goods, the best remnants, pieces in dress goods, silks, cotton goods, etc., at very low prices. SPECIAL: Two thousand yards of silk valued from 50c to \$1.00 per yard, sale price 15c. The stock 49c a yard. Come in and see them at. MILE REBORN STORE. nov 15 201 West Main St. NOTICE Dr. Louise Franklin Miner is now located in her new office, Breed Hall Room 1. Office hours, 1 to 4 p. m. Telephone 660. aug 14 WHEN you want to put your business before the public, there is no medium better than through the advertising columns of The Bulletin.

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