Norwich Bulletin and Courier.

114 YEARS OLD.

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Norwich, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1910.

The Circulation of The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and forty-one rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
1906, average	6,559
1907, average	7,179
1908, average	7,543
1909, average	7,661
January 8	7,583

NEW YORK'S GAIN IN WEALTH.

The grand list of New York is traveling upward at a rate of speed which enables it to look forward with confidence to the greatest enterprises and with faith in its ability to meet them without trouble.

The little island of Manhattan which the Dutch traders bought from the Indians for $24 has a real estate valuation of $4,430,853,061, and a real estate valuation of $6,333,137,804, a gain of $267,009,518 over last year.

Not Mr. Carnegie and his millions in steel, but a woman, with millions left her by her husband, heads the list of personal tax assessments made public in New York today. She is Mrs. Emma B. Kennedy, widow of the late John S. Kennedy, who left $26,000,000 to charity when he died recently; and she must pay taxes on personal property valued at $6,000,000. Mr. Carnegie, who topped the list last year, is tied this year for second place with Mrs. Russell Sage at $5,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller comes third with personal property assessed at $2,500,000, and in fourth place are Florence Amsinick and Bessie McLeod Leggett, each assessed for $1,000,000. William K. Vanderbilt is listed for a similar sum, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for half that amount.

Colonel John J. Astor and J. P. Morgan must pay on personal property assessed at $400,000. Charles M. Schwab is down for $250,000, Jacob H. Schiff for $200,000, and August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan for $100,000 each.

New York gains approximately $27,000,000 on its legal debt limit as indicated by the increased values now announced.

The metropolis does not claim to be taxed upon a 75 per cent. basis. The wealth of New York city is many times the size of the grand list and must ever so remain.

THE RURAL CARRIERS.

There is a stir among the free rural delivery carriers of the country, as is evidenced by no less than fourteen bills now before congress to improve his condition, to make his job more satisfactory to himself. The largest salary now allowed is $900 a year and on the worst routes he has to keep two or three horses to deliver the mail as it should be delivered, and one movement is to have the limit advanced $300, making the maximum amount paid $1,200 a year.

In defence of this movement, a western carrier says:

"An outfit to despatch the mail costs from $300 to $500; the deterioration on the outfit is about 25 to 40 per cent. annually. Corn 70 to 80 cents per bushel, hay $10 to $14 per ton, horseshoeing $2 to $4 per month, repairs on wagon and harness, veterinary services, etc., and support a family at the prevailing high prices of provisions and buy his 'Sunday clothes.' How much will he have left at the end of the year?"

This sum in arithmetic is not so easily figured out. Looking at this expense account with a mathematical eye leaves no doubt that the margin of extravagance for carriers of the free rural delivery mail is very limited. It looks difficult to figure out how he can get his Sunday clothes or his Sunday oysters, or a dough-dish hat for his wife that she may be in style. The Bulletin hopes he will soon be allowed sufficient to make his Sunday bonbons secure.

Since an insane man won the prize for an essay upon the way of providing most wholesome milk, it is recommended that the subject be referred in future to the insane asylums instead of to the legislatures.

Mayor Gaynor of New York believes in his daily walk, and some of his appointees like the trolleys better than municipal automobiles. Well, someone can find a use for the city's 125 motor cars.

Now that it is shown that Dr. Cook forgot to pay his typewriter, it does look as if his memory of the North pole and how it looked is too treacherous to be depended on.

Congressman E. J. Hill told the business men of Danbury that the senators should be chosen directly by the people. Would his chance then be better?

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

That was unexpected doctrine handed down from the bench of the court of appeals of New York the other day to the public service commission limiting the powers of the latter body. The court in a unanimous opinion said that the management of a railroad is too much outside the province of the commission to permit the latter to exercise such control.

The Delaware and Hudson Railway company had requested permission to fund some of its outstanding notes and obligations that were incurred in purchase of coal lands and trolley roads, and the commission said that the company had paid too much and the directors had gone into an unprofitable venture. But the directors practically said we owe the money and we should pay; and the law as we understand it permits us to issue the bonds we ask to have you authorize. The commission refused, hence the appeal.

Now comes the court of appeals and says that the right to own property means also the right to control and manage it subject to certain general laws; and that any attempts from the outside to manage or control the property is illegal. Moreover, it is not incumbent upon the public service commission to do more than review and investigate the work of the directors to see that no fraud has been perpetrated upon the public, but not to direct or manage corporations; that is the nub of the decision. It will prove a milestone in the decisions of courts on the matter of proper regulation of corporation activities.

A RECORD-BREAKING TRANSACTION.

When Treasurer Lee McClung last Saturday afternoon passed his receipt to ex-Treasurer Treat of the United States treasury for $1,260,134,946.8566, he figured in the biggest money transaction ever consummated in the world. The triplicate receipt to which Mr. Treat put his name represented more money than was ever transferred over a single signature.

This great volume of precious metal and coin cannot be used by the government except for specific purposes. There is included in this great total the piles of gold and silver in the various sub-treasuries $815,905,499 held as collateral for the gold certificates. In the same way, another big slice belongs to the reserve for the silver certificates now in circulation. A third portion includes the bonds held by the government to cover the $655,538,806 of bank notes now in use throughout the country.

One is not surprised that it took a great army of clerks six weeks to count this coin and weigh and value the bullion, which was represented upon the little receipt the retiring treasurer slipped into the wallet which he carried in his inside pocket.

THE NEGRO EXPOSITION.

There is no real ground for opposition to the celebration of the jubilee year of the emancipated negroes of the country with an industrial exposition in 1913, the purpose of which is to show how the race has advanced in fifty years.

The New York Times, while looking favorably upon the general proposition, has some misgivings lest the movement meet with such antagonism from the people of the south as to jeopardize the success of the undertaking.

The Atlanta Constitution, whose opinions are always worthy of respectful consideration, does not believe that the southern people would take a hostile attitude. It says that such an exposition should be given affirmative aid by southerners and that it should "point the way clearly and unequivocally to the destiny that waits the negro in the south as soon as he abandons unprofitable political aspirations, and addresses himself to those tasks that beckon natural leanings and abilities in abundance."

The southern papers generally favor the scheme, recognizing that it will be educative to both races, and especially inspiring to the colored people.

The attempt to have it managed by a board of white men cannot be regarded as a friendly movement. The colored men are capable of doing the whole business and should be given free rein to make it a good success and to reap the whole credit for the enterprise.

DOUBLING ITS PACE.

The Bristol Press henceforth is to be printed twice a week, because the growth of the place calls for better advertising facilities and more of a good home paper. The Press has served the field in which it has made a name as a permanent fixture for forty years, and it is a paper so wide-awake, clean and wholesome, that invites perusal as much of the exchange table of its contemporaries as upon the tables of its patrons in its well covered and well served field. It is to be issued every Monday and Thursday in future and to be delivered by carriers instead of sent through the mails. The Bulletin congratulates the people of Bristol upon having such a fine representative paper and the publishers upon the outlook which warrants the assumption of double the work and greater business risks with a promise of satisfactory profits. May The Press find greater success in the new venture and eventually take its place among the gilt-edged dailies of the state. It deserves to prosper and its progress tells for the advancement of the town.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The iceman's prayer now is: "Zero, Lord, and a good excuse for keeping prices encouraging."

There is one thing certain, the government does not find it an easy thing to smoke out the tobacco trust.

Norwalk has a subscription campaign on foot for the purpose of building a $25,000 theater. May it succeed.

The writer who says the devil has gone out of fashion must have a misconception of his taste in hats for the women.

St. Albans notes that it has just passed the 21st anniversary of the distribution of letters in that place by carriers.

Happy thought for today: The man who is down and out finds that he must make the heaviest charges against himself.

Boston had a long municipal campaign, but time does not appear to be of any especial advantage when results are viewed.

Chicago has come to the conclusion that the only safe highwayman is the dead one. This is its effective way of stopping this crime.

In a month or so the migrating birds will begin to return to this section of the country, that they may get settled by warm weather.

The only object there seems to be in making the workday of women in Massachusetts two hours shorter than the men's day, is to keep them poor.

May the three-cornered contest to reach the South pole not result in such a brainstorm of jealousy and spite as characterized the other contest.

When it comes to oleomargarine, it has a wicked way of sneaking around the country marked as butter and as cheese. It should travel on its own face.

It is now suggested that if the weather bureau man would just get to making two contrary predictions each day he might strike nearer the truth.

New York is threatened with a fresh egg famine, and parts of the west with a coal famine, but here we serenely enjoy these things in sufficiency.

THE EAGLE'S FASCINATION.

Men Have Always Taken Him as a Symbol of Power.

However much the eagle may be in awe of man, there seems to have been no age in which man has not accepted the "playmate of the storm" as the symbol of kingship or power. Its sovereignty among the birds—

Sailing with supreme dominion
Through the azure deeps of air—

is more indisputable than that of the lion among beasts; and nation after nation—Assyria, Persia, Rome, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Poland, and the United States—has used it either as the royal crest or as its military standard. No great man but has been an eagle to his eulogists, and, gleaning from the poets at random, we find Napoleon, Pindar, Otho, Madoc, Duguesclin, Lochiel, Wolsey, Prince Hubert, the duke of York, Bacon, Herminius, Coriolanus and many another equipped with equal qualities. The proud lift of the hair from the brow of the capitoline Jove is said to have been studied from the forehead of a lion.

Certain more than one sculptor of the head of a Roman emperor and more than one painter of imaginary portraits of Napoleon, have borrowed from the eagle the straight line of the eyebrow, just cutting the full, round, unlidded eye, which gives the bird even in captivity its wild majesty of appearance. Every emotion, every attribute or tragic circumstance of life raised to its highest power is compared in verse or by the essayists to the royal bird; so fame, ambition, science, reason, danger, pride, hatred are "eagle eyed" or "eagle taloned." No mountain is so high as those which are "eagle baffling." Even the skies are "eagle skies." Greatness itself becomes "eagle greatness," success is "eagle gripped," and the true victory has eagle's wings. What dignity, then, is lacking to the bird which "builds among the stars," which soars "swimming in the eye of noon," and fronts the sun itself on equal terms?—London Times.

The Criminal Arm.

According to Dr. Lombroso, the criminal is a creature whose characteristics approach those of the anthropoid ape. One of the chief points in the chimpanzee, the gorilla, and the rest, is the enormous length of their arms, all of them having arms which reach below the knee. Therefore we should expect the criminal to be distinguished by the length of his arm, and the question becomes one of some interest. Dr. Charles Perier, a French medical man, undertook to examine it. He conducted his investigations in the provincial prison at Nimes, and has just published some very curious results. He discovered that the great majority of prisoners have arms which are rather shorter than those of the rest of the population, a fact which seems completely to upset the theory of Dr. Lombroso. But the objection was made that criminals are of all sorts and kinds, and that some distinction must be made between them. Therefore Dr. Perrier classified his subjects and found that the ordinary criminal, whose offenses against the state are those of cunning, usually has short arms, but that murderers and those who commit crimes with violence, have arms which approximate to those of the ordinary man. It would seem, therefore, that the criminal is a short-armed, and not a long-armed man. It is a curious fact that coiners have remarkably short arms. —London Globe.

The Lure of the Trolleys.

One suggestive thing in the annual report of the railroad commissioners is that during the past fiscal year almost twice as many people rode on electric roads as on steam lines in Connecticut. The trolley passengers numbered 143,286,515, and the steam passengers 77,564,350. The expansion of the volume of trolley traffic in Connecticut during the past decade has been striking and stupendous.

The above facts are the more surprising because of the prediction that trolley riding would not prove popular for many years, and also because of the statement that the height of the fever' was reached two years ago. The new figures give evidence, however, that "the poor man's automobile" continues to fill a real demand, and that a clean, smokeless and scenic service is preferred to one of dust and smoke, notwithstanding that the latter is the swifter of the two. People stop fewer times to count the nickels when given out one by one, than they do when compelled to lump them in the purchase of a long trip ticket. Moreover, the handy, pick me up service is the convenient one. It not only makes traveling easy, but renders it enticing. The trolley lures one from his very threshold, with the assurance that it will bring him back to it in due time. It catches the business man's fare and that of the tourist as well; it invites a saving of legs on short hauls.—Ansonia Sentinel.

Against Repeal of Tax.

It is understood in Washington that most of the New England congressmen will do all they can to prevent the repeal of that part of the oleomargarine law which relates to the tax on colored oleo. The New England farmers are largely interested in dairy products and are said to be reaping a golden harvest by reason of the present high price of butter. They do not want to risk losing this prosperity through legislation reducing the tax on oleomargarine that is sold in competition with butter.

Advocates of the proposed repeal charge that the high price of butter is due to the fact that oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter is taxed ten cents a pound and cannot be sold cheaply enough to be an inducement to many consumers who formerly used oleo. Therefore, it is said, the price of butter is mounting higher.

The present agitation directed against the increased cost of living is stated to be responsible to a considerable degree for the sentiment in favor of repealing the oleo tax. The demand for the repeal of the law is said to come principally from the cities where laboring people want a cheap substitute for butter, but are unwilling to accept uncolored oleomargarine.—Meriden Journal.

THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY

WHEN PIERRE AWOKE

Everyone in the ward had grown used to "Mon'seer" Pierre. Neighbors who used to discuss him over the stringing out of the wash from the windows, or the taking of a glass at the corner—according to the sex of the gossiper—had long since accepted him and forgotten the old days when he first came among them and talked so grandly of what had been in his life; of the nights when his old violin had charmed throngs gathered in opera houses just to hear him.

Few remembered that he had never spoken of his own people, but only that; while his money lasted he had been a jovial spender, never despising their manifestly coarser clay. Not one could have credited the storm that was now slumbering in old Pierre's breast as, with a little swagger that would always remain with him, he walked this night out of the alley.

For ten years Pierre had buried his past. With occasional money sent by his people he had lived and slept. Now he was awake again; awake to shame and fury. For two months the money had not come. At first "Mon'seer" Pierre's credit had been good at the corner, so that his daily dependence on liquor had been satisfied, but lately there had been a change of feeling shown.

He had heard muttered "Old bum; always soaked" from the men. "Better get a job," spoken more clearly by the women. The sneers had aroused the manhood which their good fellowship had never brought forth, and Pierre was thinking again.

As he walked along Broadway, jostled by the prosperous, the strong, the happy and the busy throng, his weak old eyes blinked at a flashing, twinkling sign that announced the first American appearance of the boy wonder, Pierre Gatier, who was to play that night at the opera house.

Old Pierre tried to stop while the amazing intelligence forced itself into his vacillating mind, that here must be an announcement of his own grandson, a child of his own son, from whom he had cut loose ten years before.

Then a purpose was slowly formed that exhilarated him and gave strength to his steps. He would renew acquaintance with the doorkeeper of the stage entrance to the opera house. Surely for old times' sake the man would let him enter and stand behind the wings on the stage! Then he would appeal to the boy for help. Either the boy or his father must continue to send him the money that his raging thirst demanded, if they feared a scandal.

As he expected, "Mon'seer" Pierre was admitted to the rear of the stage on his promise to remain perfectly quiet. Once again his eyes drank in the old, familiar and beautiful scene of softened lights, flower-like women with diamonds sparkling like dew in a garden, their escorts, dark and straight, looking to him, in the blur of the vista, much as hardy twigs which serve to hold some garden flowers up.

Then he caught his breath, for a little boy was coming to the front of the stage—a little, slim boy whose large eyes looked out from a pallid face to nervously focus on the friendly audience.

Only for a moment old Pierre looked, forgetful of his wasted years, unmindful as well of the cannonade of applause which was unconsciously warming his own blood and vitalizing his old ambitions. A rage against the boy seized him. He looked upon him as a rightful king may scrutinize the pretender to a throne; but "Mon'seer" Pierre's passion was of primitive man robbed of his prey by a weakling.

He clenched his hands and tried to spring toward the boy with the violin. A command stopped him. The youthful fingers had drawn the bow across a rare old instrument and the first lovely sound was a question to old Pierre.

Relaxed, he leaned forward, while over him and around him the spirit of music entreated and commanded until Pierre knew at last that not he had been king of his concert world, but a something rare and fine whose voice he had given to the people. A beautiful, satisfying voice it had been—would it ever speak through him again?

Humbly he looked down at his shaking hands and his empty pockets; reverently he looked for the last time on the little boy's rapt face, and softly he crept away that he might not disturb, by the slightest sound, the present Pierre, privileged to give a message of the entrancing voice of music. —Boston Post.

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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would realize why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.
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LAMB CHOPS	BEST	lb.	16c
KALE	FRESH	peck	20c
FANCY CALIFORNIA	PRUNES	6 lbs.	25c
ALL LEAN	POT ROAST	lb.	12c
FINE YELLOW	ONIONS	peck	25c
PEACHES	FANCY DRIED	lb.	10c
ROUND STEAK		lb.	15c
CABBAGE lb. 3c	TURNIPS	pk.	19c
1 bottle SYRUP, 1 pkg. PANCAKE FLOUR		all for	17c
HAMBURG STEAK	FRESH CUT	lb.	12c
GRAPE FRUIT		each	5c-7c-11c
HOME MADE	SAUSAGE MEAT	lb.	13c
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