

Disinfected. This chap moved into a dilapidated cottage near the beach and set to work at once to whitewash it inside and out. While he was swinging the wet brush on the exterior a passerby said approvingly: "I'm glad to see you making this old place so neat and smart. It's been an eyesore to the neighborhood for years."

"It ain't nothin' to me about eyesores," was the reply. "The reason why I'm whitewashing is because the last couple wet lived here had twin children. I understand lime is a good disinfectant. Ye see, we've got ten children already."—Louisville Times.

COAL AND LUMBER.

COAL

"There's Many a Daisy Born to Blush Unseen." NOT SO WITH CHAPPELL'S COAL

On every street you can see great loads of this bright, shiny coal, square in fracture, hard as glass, and long suffering when it comes to burning.

E. CHAPPELL CO. Central Wharf and 150 Main Street. Telephones.

Lumber

J. A. MORGAN & SON Coal and Lumber Central Wharf. Telephone 884.

LUMBER

The best to be had and at the right prices too. Remember we always carry a big line of Shingles. Call us up and let us tell you about our stock.

H. F. & A. J. DAWLEY.

COAL

Free Burning Kinds and Lehigh ALWAYS IN STOCK.

A. D. LATHROP. Office—cor. Market and Shetucket Sts. Telephone 168-11.

GALAMITE COAL

Well Seasoned Wood C. H. HASKELL

489 'Phons 402 57 Franklin St. 68 Thames St. may6d

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A COURT OF PROBATE HELD at Norwich, in and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1910. Present—NELSON J. AYLING, Judge. Estate of Joseph T. Peckham, late of Norwich, in said District, deceased. Hannah A. Peckham of Norwich, Conn., appeared in Court and filed a petition praying for the reasons therein set forth, that administration be granted upon the estate of said deceased, alleged to be intestate.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TOWN MEETING.

The legal voters in Town Meeting in the Town of Norwich are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall in said Town on Monday, Jan. 31st, 1910, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to determine whether the Town will authorize the Selectmen to borrow not to exceed twenty thousand dollars in such sums and at such times as may be necessary to meet the obligations of the Town maturing and falling due hereon, the payment of Town Taxes in April, 1910, and to execute and deliver the notes or other proper obligations of the Town therefor.

NOTICE!

Board of Relief

The undersigned Board of Relief of the Town of Norwich will meet at their office in the City Hall, Tuesday, February 1st, 1910, and will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) until and including the 20th day of February, 1910, to hear and act upon appeals from the doings of the Assessors, abate for indebtedness and do any other business proper to be done by said Board.

NOTICE!

The Board of Relief of the Town of Franklin, Conn., will meet at the Town House in said town on Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, A. D. 1910, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and also Feb. 12th, at 10 a. m., to hear appeals from the doing of the Assessors and any other business that may come before said meeting.

WHAT MILK INSPECTOR FINDS

Conditions are Such that He is an Assistant to Every Family in Getting Pure Milk.

Milk Inspector Dr. W. A. Chappell writes The Bulletin as follows regarding milk: The production and distribution of milk and its products engage the attention of no small part of our population. The use of milk is general and not limited to any class or locality; it is regarded as a necessity by almost every family, and for this reason information regarding it is important. In the northern and eastern sections of the United States dairying is carried on very extensively; in large parts of these sections it is the chief occupation of the farmers. In the south and west the number of cows is rapidly increasing. The United States is regarded as the leading dairy country in the world. In 1899 the annual value of our dairy products was estimated to exceed six million dollars, and the value of the milk cows in the same year was over five hundred million dollars. There are about ninety million cows in this country or about one to every four inhabitants. It is estimated that the milk from five million cows is annually consumed as milk in the United States, the average being about 27 1-2 gallons per year to each person; this means about two good-sized tumblers each day. The first thing to be borne in mind is that milk is naturally a pure product. If any milk is found to contain anything, some, or disproportionately in its proper parts, the chances are that it is not the fault of the cow. In such cases the presumption is that some person is to blame, either the one who cares for the cow or the one who handles the milk. If those who handle milk use proper care they would have little trouble in always securing a good milk free from harmful contamination, and if impure milk is delivered the dairyman or the dealer may be held responsible and it is the duty of the customer to report it. When the milkman knows that his customers will not accept poor or unclean milk, he will stop offering it. Pure milk may be in its natural state, it is a perishable product. Thunderstorms, impurities, warm temperature, and other conditions known to exist when milk is most liable to give trouble, have been blamed for its changes. Any milk showing a sediment is suspicious. Particles of dirt are a sign that germs are abundant. Thick dirty milk may be dangerous as well as disgusting. The dirt in milk consists mostly of particles of dust, manure, and hairs which fall into the pail from the body of the cow during milking. Milk from unhealthy or unthrifty cows or that which has been handled by milk persons is dangerous, as it may contain infectious germs or foreign substances. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and consumption (or tuberculosis) have been spread by milk. The proper care of milk after it has been delivered to the consumer is a matter of great importance. It is desirable to keep it in the best possible condition for use, and it is not desirable to blame the milkman for things for which he is not in the least responsible. Milk should be kept in a cool place, free from odors, and in a perfectly clean vessel of suitable material. Undoubtedly the best way

to secure a good milk supply is to deal with a dairyman or milkman who is thoroughly honest and clean. He should be required to show quarterly certificates from the inspector, who is a veterinarian, stating that after a careful examination of his cows they were found to be healthy, and that the sanitary conditions of the stables and surroundings, and the health of the employees were approved. When the writer first entered into the work as milk inspector in July, 1908, he found many stables so dirty that it was impossible even at midday to see one's way in them, and they were so close that before a relief to get out into the fresh air after being inside for a few minutes. The cows supply most of the dirt which gets into milk as anyone will admit, if he is at all familiar with the conditions in most stables. It is not uncommon to see cows covered with so much dust that the color of the backs cannot be seen; and their flanks, hips and sides are sometimes plastered with layers of manure. When the work of cleaning the cows is neglected, it is impossible to keep milk clean when milking. Every milk cow should be cleaned and brushed daily, with the upper and lower parts wiped with a damp cloth just before milking. It is also the duty of the most of the bacteria comes from the real contamination occurs after the milk has left the udder. In spite of careful milking, dirt, particles of dust, hairs, even bits of manure from the flanks or udder of the cow, may fall into the milk. All of these things carry more or less bacteria contamination. Dry dust of the stable floor contains great numbers and varieties of bacteria. This dust soon settles, and an open milk pail catches a large amount. But the contamination does not end here. The pail or can may not be properly cleaned, and the corners or seams may hold small particles of dirt or soot. These impurities are full of bacteria, which quickly find its way into the milk. As milk is one of the food products we should be very careful where we select our milk, as I have said, before select a good, clean milkman. Pure milk at 8 cents per quart is equal to one pound of beef at 18 cents a pound. On the average, each person in this country consumes about twenty gallons of milk a year, or that each family of five used about a quart of day. We must admit that the best food for infants is milk, and most healthy babies thrive on good cow's milk or cow's milk simply modified. I say we cannot be too careful about our milk supply in our city. The last report from your health officer shows the death rate was less this year than years before; therefore I claim milk inspection is what we need in our city. They have their own inspectors in other cities in the United States. Any information you may need, don't be afraid to call on your inspector. He will gladly give you such information.

FREE PILE CURE

Sent to Demonstrate the Merits of Pyramid Pile Cure.

What It Has Done For Others, It Can Do For You.

We have testimonials by the hundreds showing all stages, kinds and degrees of piles which have been cured by Pyramid Pile Cure. If you could read these unsolicited letters you would no doubt go to the nearest drug store and buy a box of Pyramid Pile Cure at once, price fifty cents.

We do not ask you to do this. Send us your name and address and we will send you a sample by mail free. We know what the trial package will do. In many cases it has cured piles without further treatment. It proves its value to you order more from your druggist, at 50c a box. This is fair, is it not? Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out and mail to THE PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 190 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A sample of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper. Name _____ Street _____ City and State _____

It is a dangerous thing to take a cough medicine containing opiates that stupefy and paralyze the throat instead of curing it. Foley's Honey and Tar loosens and cures the cough and expels the poisonous germs, preventing pneumonia and consumption. Refuse substitutes and take only the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. Lee Osgood Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

The Partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Brady and J. J. Saxton, under the name of Brady & Saxton, and doing business at 100 Shetucket Street, Norwich, Conn., have this day by mutual agreement dissolved. Mr. John A. Brady having purchased of J. J. Saxton his interest in the business. All indebtedness against the firm of Brady & Saxton will be assumed by John A. Brady. All persons owing the firm of Brady & Saxton are requested to make settlement as soon as possible with John A. Brady, sole proprietor. JOHN A. BRADY.

Now Is the Time

to order that new harness for the coming Spring, AND THE PLACE to order it is at

The Shetucket Harness Co.

Style, strength and finish in every harness at lowest prices. W. M. C. BODE, Prop. Telephone 865-4. 283 Main Street. Jan 25d

NORWICH MEN KILLED

Battle Fought Forty-Eight Years Ago — Anniversary Celebration Feb. 8.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Roanoke Island will be celebrated by the Society of the Burnside Expedition at the Hotel Astor, New York, Tuesday night, Feb. 8. At this reunion the question will be decided whether the society will hereafter give an annual banquet or not. The membership has been so decimated in the few years since the attack on the annual gatherings has noticeably fallen off. The present officers are William C. Peckham of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, president, and J. L. Searing of the Ninth New York, acting secretary. The committee having charge of the banquet consists of James B. Homer, Ninth New York, chairman; John D. Terry, Twenty-third Massachusetts; W. E. Ackerman, Ninth New Jersey; Edward E. Pelton of Noroton Heights, Eighth Connecticut, and R. V. Lewis, Ninth New York. The Burnside expedition took place in the months of February and March, 1862, and comprised the battles of Roanoke, Feb. 8, and Newbern, March 14. The Connecticut troops engaged in the expedition were the Eighth, Fourth and Eleventh regiments. The Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, under Henry C. Dwight's command, was also an active participant in the operations. The Eighteenth Connecticut, under the command of Harland of Norwich, was held in reserve at Roanoke and escaped losses.

Colonel Russell Killed. The Tenth regiment, under command of Col. Charles L. Russell, was assigned to the first brigade, Burnside's division, Gen. J. G. Foster commanding, and left Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1862, on transports for North Carolina. It was on shipboard five weeks. At the battle of Roanoke Island it lost 56 in killed and wounded. Colonel Russell was killed. Lieut. Col. Albert W. Drake of South Windsor succeeded him. Second Lieut. Henry M. Stillman of New Haven, Company A, Rufus Vergason of Norwich and Dwight T. Lester of New London, Company H, were also killed at Roanoke. The Eleventh Connecticut, under Col. Thomas H. C. Kingsbury of Franklin, was assigned to the expedition and embarked at Fortress Monroe Jan. 7, 1862. One-half of the regiment was on the gunboat Sentinel and the remainder sailed on the bark Gen. The day after sailing from Fortress Monroe a disastrous storm was encountered. The gunboat was beached off Capt. Hatteras and left high and dry on the shore. After being on shipboard twelve days the regiment camped in the neighborhood of Hatteras. In March it joined the forces on Roanoke Island and took an active part in the operations against Newbern. The battle of Newbern was fought March 14, 1862. The troops in the expedition landed at Slouin's creek eighteen miles below the city, and marched up the Neuse river, making the first attack on the line of defenses of the confederates. Two of the regiments were killed, Halsey E. Phelps of East Windsor, Company B, and Charles Patterson of Roxbury, Company I. A considerable number were wounded.

Victims in the Tenth.

The members of the Tenth regiment who were killed at Newbern were James G. Smith of Willington, Patrick Mayo of Norwich and Seriah Joseph A. Lombard of Greenwich, Company I. The death losses in the Eleventh at Newbern were George W. Halsey of Windsor, Company D, commanded by Capt. Edwin R. Lee of Hartford, Peter Fornia of Woodstock, Company H, and Clark Decker of North Canaan, Company I. After the battle the Eleventh camped on the Trent until July, when it was ordered to the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg.

Edward E. Pelton of the banquet committee for Feb. 8 was a member of Company K, Eighth Connecticut. He enlisted from Meriden under Col. Charles L. Upham, who was wounded at Newbern. Mr. Pelton is a member of the Army and resides at Noroton Heights.

Members of the Association.

Charles Jackson of the Hartford corps of letter carriers is a member of the Roanoke association. He belonged to Company D of the Eighth regiment and enlisted from Windham. He was wounded at Antietam Sept. 7, 1862, losing his right arm on the field. He is a past president of the Regimental association of the Eighth and a past commander of Nathaniel Lyon post, G. A. R. Gen. Edwin S. Greaser of New Haven was at Newbern with the Tenth and is a member of the association. Col. Clayton H. Case, who is a Tenth regiment man, is also a member of the organization. Gen. Henry C. Dwight, who is life president of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, is a prominent member of the Roanoke association and has regularly attended its reunions for years. President William C. Peckham of the society was the writer of an attraction college in Brooklyn, N. Y. In advance of the Burnside expedition Gen. William B. Sherman and Admiral Roper organized a series of operations against the southern coast. An attack on Forts Walker and Beauregard at Fort Royal, S. C., was made on Feb. 7, 1864, being the first naval engagement of the war. The Sixth and Seventh regiments participated in the battle, serving with conspicuous gallantry. Col. John L. Chatfield of the Sixth was mortally wounded at Fort Walker on Feb. 7, 1864. The forty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Roanoke Island serves as a most fitting reminder of the participation of Connecticut regiments in the naval operations of the first year of the war.

REINCARNATION.

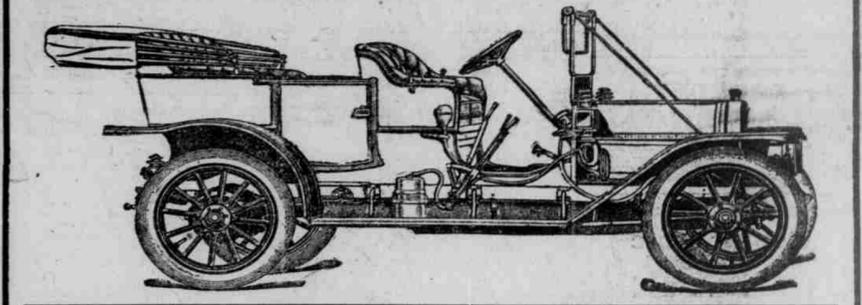
Japanese Woman Murderer Tells an Imaginative Story.

Reincarnation was made the defense for murder in the trial at Tokio of a woman named Yasu and her lover, Yataro. The two are accused of killing Yasu's husband, Kichigoro. Yasu, says The Japan Advertiser, delivered an extraordinary address to the judge. "Listen with your whole attention," she began, "lest you should miss my word and ask me to speak again, which I will never do. I had a very profound motive in killing my husband, Kichigoro. It was all due to the dispensation of Providence. I was a beautiful girl, named Yaekichi, and a certain feudal lord fell in love with me and proposed to buy me. I disliked him, yet what could I do? He madly insisted and I had no choice but to yield. In this sad predicament a gallant knight whose name was Sadameon bravely came to my rescue. He declared that I should not be wedded to the man who had bought me, and he took me from the influence of the lord. This was the beginning of the genuine love which has been between me and myself and finally ended in my happy marriage. My benefactor in the previous life is my present husband, Yataro, who stands before you. The husband I killed was in the former era only my lover, but he was not my husband. Providence for my preposterous act in deserting my real husband and benefactor and marrying the servant. Heaven threatened me if I persisted in this heinous sin. So in obedience to the will of Providence, I took the life of Kichigoro, the reincarnation of my former servant."

Sentence was suspended after the prosecutor had demanded the death penalty. —Tokio Correspondence. Milwaukee Sentinel.

1910-CADILLAC-THIRTY

The car that is in a class by itself. It has never been obliged to copy others' ideas, but has always been original, and has won the most enviable position by being the standard for car values.



See the 1910 Cadillac and you will see at a glance that it does invade the domain of highest price, and that it is impossible to buy more actual automobile value at \$2,500.00 than this car offers at \$1,600.00, furnished either as Touring Car, Demi Tonneau or Runabout. 110 inch wheel base, 34x4 inch tires, complete lamp and generator equipment and ignition outfits. You can start on magneto. Has power nominal 30 actual dynamo, meter test 33, two sets brakes (both on rear wheels), large tonneau (elegant spring action).

The Cadillac is different from all other automobiles. If you KNOW the difference you will buy a Cadillac.

THE A. C. SWAN CO., 276 Main Street, Norwich, Conn. Agents for New London and Windham Counties.

Surrounding Towns

Old Saybrook.—Miss Alice Clark has withdrawn her resignation and will continue her duties at the Bank of Commerce, New London, by request of the officers of the bank.

Groton.—Ernest Kessler, formerly of the Odd Fellows' home, who has been a patient at the Memorial hospital, New London, for several weeks is in a weakened condition.

New London.—Capt. Charles D. Barnes, aged 77, died Saturday night at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y. Captain Barnes was a native of New London and was for one term a councilman from East New London.

Roof of the World. While Commander Peary is adding to our knowledge of the polar region and Lieut. Shackleton that of the great snow wastes of the Antarctic, Sven Hedin, already well known as a Tibetan explorer, gives some interesting information regarding the "Forbidden Land." His narrative of the trip is vivid and picturesque. His visit to the grand lama is the first ever made by a white man.

Sven Hedin is filled with the wanderlust of the Zeitsgeist calls, and the poetry of Kipling is in his soul. The "Lure of the Wilderness" is like potent magic to one of his temperament. Oriental scenes, superstitions and mysticism reach their highest in Lassa. The "holiest man in Tibet," a supposed reincarnation of Dharmapala Buddha, was found to be an amiable youth, calm, refined and alert of mind. Other incidents are told by the traveler which do not conform to the previously accepted views of this strange country.

Prussia's Electoral System. The notion that the Prussian electoral system is based on universal suffrage gets a black eye from figures contained in a recent official report. The three-class system comprising the voters as it worked out in practice in the election of 1907, is the source of some of the figures. From this report it appears that there are 2,214 electoral districts in which the first class consists of a single voter, and 96 electoral districts in which the second class consists of a single voter. The first class in 1,703 districts and the second class in 136 districts consists of two voters. There are many cases in which all persons who would vote would be in the same class.

ONCE MORE FOR THE LAST TIME

We again call your attention to the great INVENTORY SALE now taking place at the "BIG STORE WITH THE LITTLE PRICES." In connection with this sale we are making a special offer.

A FREE GIFT!

A STANDARD MODEL A GRAPHOPHONE, valued at \$22.50, will be given absolutely free to each and every person buying \$35.00 worth of goods from this store.

You shouldn't allow this opportunity to get a good Graphophone free gratis escape you. This offer is for a short time only, as the stock of machines is limited.

Come now while they last at the "Big Store with the Little Prices."

SCHWARTZ, BROS., 9-11 Water Street Telephone. Complete Home Furnishers.

There is a society in New York composed of negroes which gives a series of musical and dramatic entertainments in the course of the winter. These are usually timed to fit some historical occasion in which the negro race figured prominently. An interesting feature of the publication is a paragraph which estimates roughly the distribution of votes cast in 1907 according to the political parties. It appears that of every 100 votes 23.8 fell to the socialists, 19.9 to the center, 14.1 to the conservatives, 12.7 to the national liberals, 9 to the Poles, Danes, etc., and 7.25 to the various groups of radicals. These figures admittedly are not approximately the balance of political opinion.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.