Norwich Bulletin and Courier.

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Norwich, Friday, March 18, 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
March 12,	7,642

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES ILLEGAL

The United States court of appeals at Chicago has rendered a decision that sympathy strikes are illegal, and the larger part of the citizens of America feel that the sooner this matter is taken up to the supreme court and settled forever, the better it will be for all concerned.

There is involved in the issue the rights of organized labor and the rights of unorganized labor, the rights of capital and the rights of government. This question of individual and of corporative and communal rights is one that has been fooled with long enough. When the rights of a few citizens annul the rights of many, and through ill conceived and unjust co-operation promise to become a menace to the government itself, the so-called rights of the few must be curbed in the interests of the many and for the well being of all.

There is neither sense nor heroism in enforced idleness, in destroying industrial conditions and making dependents of a large portion of the community and creating a condition of disorder and lawlessness approaching anarchy.

There is nothing about a sympathetic strike to commend it, for it is irrational and senselessly halts industries, changes the current of trade and really acts against the well being and progress of the communities in which such strikes occur.

It is to be hoped that the day of all strikes is approaching an end, for industrial peace, not industrial war, is what counts for prosperity and good government.

A CASE IN POINT.

The railroad disaster from an avalanche in Idaho on the 1st of March was a logical result, we are told, of past follies. Instead of the disaster being attributable to natural conditions, it is chargeable to unnatural conditions produced through the ignorance of the railroad builders. This accident occurred in a national forest, where by operations in building the railroad the forest on the slopes above had been killed years ago and the dead timber rotted away. This made the mountainside a shute for the heavy snows at high altitudes when loosened by quick thaws.

A western exchange very properly says:

"It might be worth while to inquire what were the forest conditions at the spot of the other recent snow slides. In the Alps, the maintenance intact of the mountain forests has long been recognized as a barrier against avalanches. In the Swiss, French, and Italian Alps, large sums are being expended to safeguard the valleys by engineering works, of which forest planting and preservation are important parts.

"It seems that the experience of other countries might be of value to this country without waiting for new evidences here of what Europe long since learned. Anglow, when these examples present themselves with losses of scores of lives we should not neglect the deduction."

DISTURBED HIS PEACE OF MIND

The way in which the Englishmen hooted and hissed Patten, a cornerer of grain and cotton, is pointed out as illustrating well the difference in temperament of the English and the American people. His millions did not protect him from having his peace of mind disturbed by an angry and disgusted crowd of Englishmen who may have suffered in consequence of his skilful financial ability.

Mr. Patten did not have his peace of mind disturbed here at home, for, as the Toledo Blade points out, "the peace of mind is the most fixed possession of our wild financiers, beef barons and speculators in the necessities of life. They know that if they make money hundreds and thousands will lift hats to them. If they are 'successful,' neighborhoods will boast of them as residents, sightseers will go miles to gaze in admiration upon their hotels called country places, charitable organizations, universities and churches will strive to gain their names to subscription lists. So they go on looting the public, shearing the lambs and skinning the markets. They are held up to scorn by some, but held up as commendable examples by more."

All of which means that Americans are too tolerant of those who not only fleece them but in effect defy the government. The Blade may be right in its conclusion that "if there were less peace of mind in the haunts of speculation there would be considerable less speculation and fewer haunts."

The knocking member of any organization is the one who stirs the electric currents of life. If it was not for the knocker, what a peaceful world this would be.

THE MOUND BAYOU COLONY.

The Mound Bayou colony of negroes whose success has been written up for the Century magazine by Miss Lillian Tong Jones, of Griffin, Ga., has made even the defamers of the negro race in all parts of the country sit up and take notice. Under the pen-name of Hiram Tong, she described how, for nearly a score of years, 5,000 negroes have been living to themselves, commercially, industrially and in every sense a colony that has come to be self supporting and that has grown from a cabin into a tract forty miles square.

Negroes own everything; operate everything. The only institution in the town or colony not representing negro capital is a Carnegie library.

Slowly, but none the less effectually, the thriftless and the drones have been eliminated. Those who remain now are bona fide, ambitious and zealous workers.

The Atlanta Constitution, remarking upon the story, says:

"It is a tradition of the southern Anglo-Saxon, whose experience, heaven knows! has been superabundant, that the negro progresses only under the leadership of the white man.

"Heretofore, the race has lacked both racial consciousness, racial homogeneity and the faculty of racial initiative.

"So that, in a way, the Mississippi colony upsets conceded precedent, and extends to both white and negro a new outlook upon a complicated problem."

There appears to be no doubt that the negro can prove his right to recognition as a man and a brother anywhere if he is given an equal chance.

PAULHAN'S TROUBLES.

Paulhan, the French aviator, does not find it so easy to break away from his American obligations. He had a contract to fly in this country for seven months at $24,000 a month, and has failed utterly to make good.

The Jamaica course, on Long Island, is illy adapted for flights, because of the high winds usually prevailing there and the imminent peril of being swept to sea. Crowds have gathered to witness the flights, but only a flight of 200 feet has been made, Paulhan sensing the extreme danger of operating his machines at that point. He expected to have sailed for home Thursday, but his manager procured from the courts an injunction on Tuesday, prohibiting Paulhan, in view of his breach of contract, from taking with him any of the four aeroplanes he brought to this country. There are in the lot two Bleriot and two Farnam machines. With his craft tied up and Cleary threatening a damage suit for $150,000, friends tried to persuade the Frenchman to reconsider his decision, but he appeared to be determined to sail on Thursday whatever the cost or loss to himself.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Guatemala has just borrowed $40,000,000. She takes to modern habits.

There is no sentiment in this hatpin debate, but there is always point.

Chief Mullen of Boston says: "For every fire there is first a fool!"

The $10 hog has aroused the suspicion that the $2 spring chicken is about due.

Happy thought for today: A high temper looks low-down when exploited in the courts.

The meat bill and the tax bill are equal, for no householder can view either with patience.

Congress wants it understood that it cannot be hurried. Well, calm action is what we expect there.

Pretty soon we shall expect to find the Sunday casualties to automobiles in the Monday papers, again.

President Mudge of the Rock Island system began work as a water boy for his father's construction gang.

The ship-subsidy bill has more lives than a cat. It has been killed again; but it will not rest in peace.

The woman who has to depend upon her husband to button up her back has to be fairly respectful to him.

If Congressman Higgins is insurging just a little, his constituents will praise rather than condemn him for it.

Matt Hensen did not discover the North pole, but he is the only man on earth who can identify the man who did.

Jeffries is said to be hunting bear as a part of his training. He can keep clear of the bear, but not of Johnson.

Swanton, Vt., has just celebrated the rejuvenation of its board of trade with a banquet. Some open confessions do no harm.

If St. Patrick had a white day, the grass will be all the greener in consequence of it. It is the March snow that makes the lawns show up.

Considering the feminine taste for a change of styles, it would not be surprising if some women would like to see a change in the style of husbands.

The Boston Transcript remarks: "The governor of Connecticut has as usual proclaimed Good Friday a Fast day. Perhaps it would have lasted longer here had the church and state been in as close accord."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Skit from Mr. Miller.

Talking for publication is either an art or a blunder, usually the latter.—Bulletin, March 15.

Mr. Editor: How could you? Your assertion, with your long editorial experience, six days in the week and on the seventh, except during divine worship, admits of no dispute! But do you expect the ordinary plug writer to hire a hall, loop and festoon the same with baby ribbon and touch off a phonograph? At first blush your assertion will probably strike the average newspaper letter writer as a blow at his hard-earned liberties and privileges.

The one sentence can be viewed in entirely different lights, as to whether one is a "bump on a log" or the original sawlog!

The Bulletin is a rattling good daily and ranks high and has no sneaking proclivities and it is clearly evident that it can always keep its trousers up when it wears—a belt.

J. W. MILLER.

Jewett City, Conn.

Milford.—The plans on which several contractors are figuring for the Catholic chapel to be erected at Walnut Beach call for a Gothic building, 50 by 60 feet in size, and that will seat about 600.

THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY

HE HAD A FAD

"Times have changed," said the retired merchant, after the shoe salesman had left the hotel. "Notice how businesslike that drummer is? He comes into this town every once in a while, visits half a dozen dealers in an afternoon and then takes the next train out. When I was a young man I was on the road for several years and was considered a success, but I couldn't hold up my end now.

"The world was more leisurely then. When I landed in a town I never knew when I'd get away again. A merchant had to be coaxed and jollied along, sometimes for a day or two, before he was ready to talk business. If a traveling man bounced into a store and opened his grip and began lecturing on goods he was selling before he had said a word about the weather and the crops and the Sullivan-Kilrain fight he'd be pertty apt to bounce out again with no sales.

"I made a special study of every customer on my route. I knew every man's fads and peculiarities, and made the most of them.

"There was old man Joppy, down in Iowa. He was crazy on horse racing, although he had never seen a real racehorse in his life. His trade was worth having, and so I fairly soaked myself in racetrack figures and statistics, and when I blew into his store I'd give the history of every racehorse in the world, from Bucephalus down to the president's saddle horse, and the way the old man would loosen up when I produced my order book was a sight for sore eyes.

"There were no airships in those days, but one of my customers had spent his spare time for years trying to build one, and when I loomed up at his store I knew more about aviation than the Wright brothers ever suspected. It was a great scheme in those days, but it wouldn't work now. If a traveling man tried it on a busy merchant the busy merchant would push an electric button and a platoon of police would take the salesman and can him.

"Well, my scheme fell down just once, and if I live a hundred years I'll never forget that once. I returned home from a trip and learned that an old customer in Iowa had sold out to a stranger. That old customer was one of my good friends, and the news didn't cheer me up any. I wanted to know what particular fad afflicted the new man, and wrote to the hotel for information.

"The hotel man answered that the merchant's chief peculiarity was an unreasonable hatred of vegetarians, which was then being agitated a good deal. 'If you want to make yourself solid with him,' wrote the hotel man, 'just sail into vegetarians with spiked shoes.'

"I must have been in a trance at the time or I'd have remembered a joke I had put on the hotel man on my last visit there and might have suspected that he was trying to get even.

"In due time I landed in the town and went to the store loaded to the guards with useful information concerning vegetarianism. I had read up everything upon the subject, from the account of Nebuchadnezzar's stunt in a pasture down to a table of statistics showing the annual yield of rice in China. I opened up without loss of time. The way I threw it into the vegetarians was a sin. I ridiculed the idea that a vegetable diet built up the muscular system.

"'A cow eats grass and succotash and beets and such wich-washy stuff,' I cried, 'and that sort of grub will do for a cow, which doesn't know any better, but that's no reason why a man should live on greens. When a man has four or five stomachs, like a cow, it will be time enough to swear off on sausage.'

"'Well, my dear sir, a tiger doesn't weigh half as much as a cow, but it adheres to a sensible, wholesome diet. You never see a tiger going around eating cauliflower or string beans. When a tiger wants somthing to eat it goes to a cow and knocks that cow's fool head off with one blow. Why doesn't the cow lick the tiger, if a vegetable diet is such a muscle builder?

"'There's no use talking, sir: the man who eats greens when he can get sirloin steak has a leak in his headpiece.'

"I got about as far as that when the mercahnt gathered me in his arms and shut me together like a jackknife, so that my heels made dents in the back of my head. Then he hustled me outside and dropped me down a coal hole, and sent my grips after me.

'He was a crank on vegetarianism all right enough, but it happened that he was an enthusiastic advocate of the greens diet. The hotel man had crossed the wires on purpose."—Chicago News.

Connecticut's Growth.

Striking and significant is the record of new industrial construction in Connecticut, as reported in a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor statistics. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 219 separate factory buildings, costing $2,064,100 and containing 47.7 acres of floor space, were erected in the state. The showing is impressive and encouraging. During the first half of the fiscal year the state was only beginning to recover from the panic and depression, and the statistics do not include new construction under way but not completed by June 30.

These figures have no mercy on the theory of anybody who imagines that Connecticut isn't still bounding forward, and they make short shrift of any notion that the state has developed decadent tendencies.

See what the record has been during the past decade. The labor bureau shows that during the past ten years 2,117 factory buildings and extensions were erected in the state. They represented an aggregate total expenditure of $24,445,912, or an annual average of $2,444,594.

These statistics of industrial building operations in Connecticut touch on only a single phase of the development which the state is undergoing. While new factories have been going up, the processes of expansion have been at work along various other lines. With a glorious past and a prosperous present Connecticut is facing a great future.—Hartford Times.

A New Potato Peril.

It is not an altogether pleasant task that of calling attention to new perils. Humanity has been surfeited with alarmist warnings of one sort and another, and calamity howlers nowadays are not, as a rule, the people whose society is most generally and enthusiastically sought. Yet, notwithstanding the plethora of counsel, some of it wise and some otherwise the world continues to exhibit remarkable patience and receptivity—content, no doubt, to recognize everything by way of admonition that may come along, and subsequently to reject that which is useless, while retaining and applying that which possesses value. Perhaps it is not, therefore, too much to expect that potato raisers will be interested in the wart disease of potatoes, particularly as the United States department of agriculture, which has performed, and is performing, excellent service for the country's farming interests, has seen fit to issue, for free distribution, a circular giving a brief account of the menace. The wart disease is a new enemy of the potato crop which is attracting great attention in Europe, and which, according to the department of agriculture, is liable to be introduced into the United States at any time.—Manchester Union.

Nearing Land Again.

Does a "trip" pay? A traveler seldom sees as wonderful things as he claims to his neighbors, nor does he ever have as good a time as he expected, but absence from the ordinary affairs will give him new vigor when he returns to them. I would rather remain at home than travel, but I find that the sea trips always benefit me.

Blanks have been distributed today, and we are filling them out, in preparation for passing through the custom house at New York tomorrow. This examination will delay us at least two hours. Ever occur to you how numerous the tax gatherers are, and how much they annoy you? Were it not for the tax gatherers in New York I should be able to take a train which would land me at home Sunday night. I doubt if the amount collected from the passengers of the Moltke will pay the cost of annoying us. I have nothing dutiable except one silver bracelet, which I bought from the wrist of a Hindu girl in Trinidad, price $1.75. This is the only present I am bringing home, and a certain little country girl I am in love with will get it. Most travelers "shop" incessantly. "Shopping" has an impressive sound, but it too often means wasting money. Collecting taxes is a good deal like collecting money for sufferers, the sufferers do not get it all. I have often wondered how much of the taxes the people pay goes to the collectors.

I room alone on the main deck, and when I came up from dinner tonight I found arrangements had been made for a dance opposite my door. As I write this ladies and gentlemen are waltzing and two stepping within five or six feet of me, and lights and decorations are numerous. The band is also near me, and, at last, I am almost in society.—Editor Howe in his Atchison Globe.

Hartford.—Samuel J. Stammers, who built the Morgan Memorial building, the armory and arsenal and the State Bank building in Hartford, will leave this city and go to the Long Island shore, where he is to erect a mansion for J. P. Morgan, Jr., that it is said will cost $1,500,000.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. Be sure to take it this spring.

Get it today in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses $1.

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GOLD DUST does more than clean—it sterilizes and leaves your kitchen things sanitarily safe. The ordinary soap-washed utensil is not fit to eat from, because soap does not cleanse as thoroughly as it should—does not kill germs of decay which are bound to lurk in oft-used utensils.

Besides its cleansing virtues, GOLD DUST has the merit of doing work quickly, and saving your strength. It will do most of the cleaning without your assistance, and do it too, in a quicker and more thorough manner than will soap, or any other cleanser.

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Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

THE HOME ATMOSPHERE.

Different Types of Its Manifestation—A Contrast Between American and Dutch Characteristics.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," we still sing, perhops in exalted mood, perhaps for the beauty of the melody; perhaps in sincere love of our own abiding place and all it means in the way of family ties and fond memories. But there is a good deal said by the writers and speakers of the day about the home feeling vanishing; and there is a good deal in the housing and living conditions and on the surface of the life of today to warrant putting some measure of belief in the judgment of the writers and reformers that home is too often a place in which to get ready to go to places.

A recent traveler in the land of dikes and windmills has been impressed with an appearance of something closer in the home relation over there than here; and he offers as an outward visible sign of this the names upon the country houses of the Dutch merchants. He quotes a few, in translation: Our Contentment, Joy and Peace, Leisure and Happiness, My Desire is Satisfied, Friends and Quiet, My Wife and I, Not so Bad; and points in contrast to the impersonal names, the Bellevues, Cedars and so forth of the estates in his own land, that suggest a less close association and sense of attachment.

Of course the inference cannot be truly drawn from the difference in the scheme of house naming of the two races of people. Custom and fashion may control the one as much as the other. The Dutch way may be only according to a system, a departure from which might seem as conspicuous as the expression of his fondness for his wife in the public naming of his house would be sure to seem to an American. There is a well ingrained dislike in most Americans against being made conspicuous, and an almost insurmountable disinclination to exhibit to the public their fondness for their "folks." And yet, if it is only a custom without deep heart significance, the Dutch confession of contentment, of satisfied desire, of the prospect of peace and quiet in his home makes its appeal to a similar instinct that must exist in all, however they may seem to have crushed it out with a habit of forsaking the home atmosphere.—New Bedford Standard.

The Central Bank for Savings in Prague, Bohemia, has been instrumental in establishing in New York city the Bohemia bank to control, as far as possible, the banking business between the Bohemians in the United States and the mother country.

Orrine Does Cure DRUNKENNESS

This is a positive fact known to tens of thousands of wives and mothers of this land. They know Orrine is a reliable remedy for the cure of drunkenness, because it has restored their loved ones to lives of sobriety and usefulness. Every one of these women bought Orrine with full confidence that it would effect a cure or their money would be refunded to them if it failed. This guarantee is in each box. No other remedy for the cure of drunkenness is sold with this liberal guarantee, but Orrine has been so uniformly successful that the makers want the buyers to know that they have full protection if it should fail in any instance. We never publish letters of patients, but recently this letter came to us from Dr. Nolte, Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Read it and you will readily appreciate why Orrine is so well thought of:

"I have had a remarkable case of inebriacy under my personal observation. The patient drank heavily for fifteen years and reached a degraded condition, which caused the breaking up of his family and separation from his wife. Every hope was given up of ever saving the man from his strong desire for drink, and only a mother's interest finally persuaded him to voluntarily take treatment for his diseased condition. It was my pleasure to recommend Orrine, your liquor habit cure, and the treatment was taken faithfully. This was two years ago, and the patient is now in a healthy condition and still abstains from the use of stimulants. I have sold Orrine for a number of years and have always found it to be satisfactory. I believe you have an exceptionally good treatment for this disease."

Orrine is prepared in two forms. No. 1, a powder, absolutely tasteless and odorless, given secretly in food or drink. Orrine No. 2, in pill form, is for those who wish to cure themselves. Orrine costs only $1 a box. The guarantee is in each box. Write for Free Orrine Booklet (mailed in plain sealed envelope) to Orrine Co., 947 Orrine Building, Washington, D. C. Orrine is for sale in this city by N. D. Sevin & Son, 118 Main Street.

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A wireless telegraph apparatus, improvements in phonograph apparatus to increase the sound, and a patent for "certain useful improvements added to a system to alter the temperature" were among the important patents granted for a ten-year period by the republic of Panama in 1908, reports Vice Consul Claude E. Guyant of Panama City. A horseshoe designed to prevent the stumbling of horses was granted a patent for four years.

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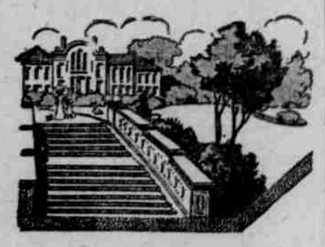

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