

Norwich Bulletin and Gazette

114 YEARS OLD

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Norwich, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1910.

The Circulation of The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 5,000 of the 4,653 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Wadsworth, it is delivered to over 500 houses, in Putnam and Danvers to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

CIRCULATION table with columns for Year, Average, and Week ending. Shows 1909 average of 4,412 and 1908 average of 5,920.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, CHARLES A. GOODWIN of Hartford. For Lieutenant Governor, DENNIS D. BRADSTREET of New Haven. For Secretary of State, MATTHEW H. ROGERS of Bridgeport. For State Treasurer, COSTELLO LIPPITT of Norwich. For State Comptroller, THOMAS D. BRADSTREET of Thomaston. For Attorney General, JOHN H. LIGHT of Norwich. For Representative-at-Large in Congress, JOHN Q. TILSON of New Haven. For Representatives, HENRY W. TIBBITS, ALBERT J. BAILEY.

THE AVERAGE PRICE.

The shifting average price of automobiles as presented by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers is quite surprising in its rise and decline during the past seven years. Here are the figures for every year since 1902:

Table showing Average Price of automobiles from 1902 to 1909. Prices range from \$1,121.25 in 1902 to \$2,157.50 in 1909.

"To July 1, it should be explained that these figures are for sales of American-made vehicles only; they do not cover sales of foreign machines or of electric vehicles. The association in question is estimated to represent at least 85 per cent. of the automobile industry here in the United States, although there are many 'auto' manufacturers outside the organization. These facts being understood, it is interesting to note that from 1902 to 1907 inclusive the average price of American automobiles increased steadily from year to year, but that since then—that is, for 1908, 1909 and the first half of 1910—the average has declined steadily. It is now only about 71 per cent. of the high-water average of 1907. On its face this would appear to mean that a machine costing \$1,000 in 1907 may now be bought for \$710, or a \$1,500 machine for \$1,065—and so on. But this is not the case. The figures need explanation. It has been pointed out that the better-class cars, those commanding about \$3,000 each and upward, still bring these prices easily; the lessened average price is due to the fact that the number of low-priced 'autos' marketed has been rapidly increasing for three years past; it is true also that, despite the enormous increase in the number of people buying automobiles, only one new company has in the last four years entered the manufacturing field to compete against machines costing \$4,000 and upward. And when it is considered that cheap 'auto' mean machines of shorter life than those of normal quality and that the cheaper the price and the poorer the quality the greater are the wear and tear and higher the cost of the upkeep, it must inevitably impress the close observer of things 'automobile' that myriads of men and women in this country are 'skating on very thin ice' in the purchase, possession and operation of motor vehicles. It is not a hopeful sign that for the industry of the public

When the prices of good automobiles are not declining but when poor-quality, low-priced automobiles find a ready market.

EXPORTATION OF LIVING FISH.

The art of exporting fish alive in hermetically sealed jars of oxygenated water has become so perfected that of sixty-four fish shipped from New York to Gohlberg, Germany, sixty-three are reported to have arrived alive and cheerful. The German curator says that he is now going to send to New York a specimen of every species he has. Exchanges are also being planned at New York with Naples and Hawaii.

And this calls to mind the recent attempts to transport fish of various kinds to distant waters for cultivation, which hitherto has not been so promising as might have been desired. A business this experiment has made possible even for the longest distances. There is now on its way to the Pacific coast a special car from Portland, Me., bound for Seattle carrying 2,000 live crustaceans, half male and half female, for the purpose of stocking the waters on the Pacific coast with our Atlantic coast lobsters.

Of this enterprise the Portland Express says: "We have contributed many bushels of young oysters for the use of the Pacific coast, and they have made fine progress in fattening, but have not increased and multiplied as was the hope of those who planted them out there. They may become used to the environment some time, and then they will give the people on the Pacific slope an idea of what the real, fresh, uncooked and unshelled oyster is. How the lobsters will thrive out there remains to be seen, but they have crabs most as big as the top of a flour barrel and if lobsters grow in the same proportion it will be dangerous for divers who have not armor on."

PARKER TO TRAIL ROOSEVELT.

Judge Parker is thoroughly stirred up over the political conditions in the country, and has been selected to follow Colonel Roosevelt in his speech-making campaign in New York state, to break down his influence with the people. News of this comes in the following form: "Alton B. Parker of New York is in dead earnest. He says the only way to avoid Mexicoizing this country is to defeat the Roosevelt ticket. Judge Parker is to 'trail' Roosevelt in the coming New York campaign, speaking in the places where Roosevelt speaks. The fur is to fly in the Empire state, where the campaign will be one of the most hotly fought of recent years, and this is saying a good deal for New York."

NEW ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD LADY.

A feeling of sadness has swept over New England because of the death of Julia Ward Howe, who held first place among American women for more than half a century. She was a woman of broad scholarship and a well-disciplined mind; and whatever subject she debated or whatever cause she espoused, she was never irrational, but was calm, lucid and impressive in her public utterances. Age seemed to have been just an incident to life with her, and she never felt too old to support any cause for the betterment of the masses or the uplifting of her own sex. She maintained an abiding interest in all public affairs, and during the hearings before the legislative committee of Massachusetts not long ago appeared and appeared in behalf of mothers and infants for purer and cheaper milk for the city of Boston.

Her most famous composition is doubtless "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was popularized in the days of the civil war, and but for the forty years of good work since added to her life she might have been best known and longest remembered on account of this celebrated hymn. She has been a devoted worker for the cause of humanity and has always avoided sensational methods.

The following word-picture of her vigor and sense is from the Hartford Courant, than which no better has appeared: "It was less than two weeks ago that she went to Northampton to receive from Smith college the honorary degree of doctor of humanities. Only last Thursday her old friend, Frank Sanborn, was writing of her return from Northampton to Newport, and adding that she is now looking to her autumnal return to Boston and the women's club and her Italian friends. In the last forty years she has spoken often in behalf of woman suffrage, but those who heard her could have found nothing to suggest either the methods or the thought of some who now champion what she so earnestly believed in. Her services were expressed in an address she made at 84 before the Massachusetts legislature. 'We shall not obtain suffrage,' she said, 'simply because we want it, nor shall we fail to do so because others don't want it. We shall get it because it is right that we should.' This fairly illustrated Mrs. Howe's mental attitude toward public questions. She had supreme faith that in the long run the right would win; she never insisted that those who did not see things as she saw them were necessarily wrong. Her temper was as sweet as her mind—constantly stimulated by association with the people best worth knowing—was keen and alert."

WHO IS FIRST SELECTMAN?

At the recent town election in Canterbury, Marshall J. Frink and George W. Smith were the republican candidates for selectmen, and Charles S. Hyde and William C. Hyde the democratic. Smith received the largest number of votes, Frink the next largest, and Hyde the next. Now, who is first selectman? Nothing was said on the ticket as to who should be voted for, for the first position, and Frink's and Hyde's names were printed first, and if the law gives the place to the person who receives a plurality of votes, it seems to be Smith should hold it.

INQUIRER.

Canterbury, Oct. 17, 1910.

"The law says that 'The person first named on a plurality of the ballots cast for them, or any of them, shall be first selectman, and in the absence

THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY

WHAT EMERY BODGE DID

"You can't tell," said the man who had just lighted a fatally black cigar. "You can't tell any more in the bank because what the new manager is going to do than the people down in Purpletown could tell about Hickey's nephew, Emery Bodge."

"Hickey had run the general store in Purpletown forever. You couldn't convince a person in that county that Hickey hadn't been dealing out short-weight sugar and recommending fadable calico and holding the cracked side of a dish so you wouldn't see it when you went to buy it at the same time Eye was picking up bananas for breakfast and telling Adam he'd be late to the office if he didn't hurry."

"Hickey'd walk ten miles to save a nickel and he never was known to spend a cent if he could make the other fellow do it for him. He couldn't help being tall off, if not rich, but where he put all his money was a public mystery."

"Hickey'd walk ten miles to save a nickel and he never was known to spend a cent if he could make the other fellow do it for him. He couldn't help being tall off, if not rich, but where he put all his money was a public mystery."

"There was no account at either of the banks, though he had a safety deposit box where he used occasionally to put away bonds for his nephew, Emery, and watched to see. But what he did with his money while it was accumulating into thousand-dollar chunks was the question."

"Finally, Abe Foster, who could see farther with his one eye than most men could with a telescope, saw Hickey actively drop the 50 cents he had just taken in for a china plate with red roses on it into a sugar bowl on the third shelf. He had another idea, and presently everybody was watching Hickey dispose of the money he took in."

"If he had to make change he went to the drawer, but even money he always dropped careless into some piece of crockery or into a tin can. Most of his stock was china and glass and such stuff. It was safe for him to do this for he slept in the store and cooked his own meals in a little back room."

"Now that everybody knew Hickey kept his savings on the shelves in the store for months. People figured that he must sometimes have hundreds of dollars hid around his store, because he would not touch a cent when he had enough money. Sometimes he bought two at a time."

"Just when it was supposed to be time for him to take another bond to his collection in his safety-deposit vault Hickey dropped dead. Everybody is agreed that he was killed by another man, Emery Bodge. The store was locked and sealed till Emery could take charge."

"There was considerable curiosity about the nephew. He didn't look very bright—sort of spindling and sallow and with little weak eyes and the end of a special appointment shall be ex-officio, the agent of such town."

"The candidate who received the largest number of ballots for first place will be first selectman. This calls for a careful recount of the votes and the elimination of all votes for the candidates which were placed second on any of the tickets, if there were such ballots.—Ed."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Roosevelt's voice is the voice of the people when he talks right on popular subjects. Any business that suffers from just reform is a business that needs hurting and hurting quick. It is time for everybody to think and for everybody to act, but they should think right and act right. Wellman's dirigible balloon, the America, sailed out to sea in a fog just as if it was beneath its notice. Ireland is safe. The farmers turned out three and a quarter millions of bushels of potatoes there the past season. Colonel Roosevelt appears to have no doubt that his throat can stand all the wear and tear he feels like putting it to. When Roosevelt made an address at Danville, Speaker Cannon is said to have been conveniently absent from home. The consensus of opinion is that the late Senator Dooliver was the kind of a senator any man could afford to follow after. There is a total absence of anything approaching sensationalism in the way the voters are registering in New York state. Happy thought for today: Few tailors realize how much they owe to pride, or how much they lose because of the absence of it. In a trolley accident where over forty persons were injured in Boston, there was a busy pickpocket and he carried off the spoils. The hunter's moon is presenting most attractive nights for the coon hunter, and men and dogs are afield for exercise, if not for game. The brink of a revolution does not worry France. She has been there several times before and survived the ordeal even when she slid over the brink. An Aethlon millionaire has offered one million dollars to the aviator who shall first fly across the Atlantic ocean and land in London. He is in no danger of losing his money. Brooklyn has the real building fever, for the secretary of a Lawyer's Mortgage company says that in the past six years \$90,000,000 more than was needed has been invested in buildings. Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, is dead at Florence, Italy. Mr. Mead sprang to fame in a night, as it were, from a figure modeled in snow and ice. "The Show Angel" died all over his body of Brattleboro woke one morning to find on their main street.

Terrible Suffering

Eczema All Over Baby's Body. "When my baby was four months old his face broke out with eczema, and at sixteen months of age, his face, hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The eczema spread all over his body. We had to put a mask or cloth over his face and tie up his hands. Finally we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months he was entirely cured. Today he is a healthy boy." Mrs. Inez Lewis, Barling, Maine. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood diseases and builds up the system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

of his nose was always red. Hickey hadn't left any will, so nobody knew how much Emery Bodge would draw. "Not long after the funeral, Emery astonished every one by issuing handbills announcing that he would auction off the stock of the store on the following Tuesday. "Everybody broke his neck to get there. Of course, it wasn't exactly intentional, but nobody had found time to explain to Emery his uncle's little idiosyncrasy in regard to hiding money. Maybe they were afraid he would think them forward or perhaps they thought it best to keep their heads down and not get themselves or remembered that saying about silence being golden. Anyway, when the auction began a bunch of Purpletown as could crowd into the store was jammed in. "There never was another such auction like it. The minute a pitcher or bowl or cup or soup tureen was pointed by the auctioneer there'd be six Purpletown buyers on their feet all yelling at once, thinking that the buyers seemed to drive 'em crazy and prices went sky high like a shot. It was a perfect new lot of voices and poundings by the distracted auctioneer. Through it all Emery Bodge just stood ground looking uninterested. "There were some things he couldn't get his hands on, but he got a few things, of which there weren't any to peek into their purchases. Then they'd go back to buy more. Abe Foster found a dime in a pitcher and after that the bidding was keener than ever. "The night there were enough mad and disappointed people in Purpletown to have sent a ship. Except Abe Foster's ten cents, nobody got a thing. Emery Bodge and all of them had spent the money they had been saving for spring suits and trips to the city, and they were all broke. Nobody could say anything for the crowd really had been trying to pick Emery's pocket. "Emery collected the bonds in the safety deposit box and several mortgages and truffles like this and left for home. Purpletown, feeling a grudge against him, was glad to see him go, though it seemed a shame for all that store, because he would not touch a cent like Emery. Somebody asked what he was going to do now that he had all his money, and he said: "I guess I'll spend that on a trip to Y-u-r-o-p-e!"—Chicago News.

making a strong bid for workingmen, who will soon have a new accent. Instead of 'going back to the shop for tools' they can feel the need of dropping in at the Congregational church."

Favors Opening Coal Mines. Gov. Clark of Alaska will propose in the city and state legislature that the coal lands of that territory be opened to development and use and will favor the leasing of them by the government. He proposes to provide for such utilization of these lands as will insure them against absorption by the few who have the means to purchase their possible utility he says: "Alaska is entirely capable of supporting a large permanent population, but no liberal treatment by the federal government is necessary to the development of the territory. The coal lands of that territory are being consumed on the Pacific coast, would last the coast 6,000 years or more. The coal that Alaska is now burning is imported largely from foreign countries and costs \$18 a ton. A few miles away is much better coal locked in the ground."

Where Butterworth Stood. When Mr. Butterworth got back to New Haven he found everybody eager to greet him, and he was glad to bury the assumption that he had endorsed Col. Shepard for congress reached there with an emphasis, which made it appear as an intentional misrepresentation. His friends down there couldn't quite understand it. He explained to them at some length in The New Haven Union and in other papers. There is little to add to what

Always Have a Chance. Judge Baldwin keeps on insisting the democrats have a chance. Democrats always have a chance, however, whether in office or out, for there is that something with the people which affords democratic odds at every election. This year is no exception with the odds so great that it is hard to understand how they can lose, according to those in the running. But the people are always liable to change and before election the full dinner pail, costing so much at present, will no doubt be made to swing empty in the imagination. It is a political play well staged and always works.—Mid-dletown Press.

Backache Caused by the Kidneys. A Few Doses of Pape's Diuretic Will Clean and Regulate the Kidneys and Make You Feel Fine—Most Severe Bladder Misery Simply Vanishes. The time to cure kidney trouble is while it is only trouble. Before it settles into Dropsy, Diabetes, Gravel or Bright's Disease. The moment you suspect any kidney, bladder or urinary disorder, or feel a constant or dull aching in the back, sides or front of the body, or thick, cloudy, offensive or full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a burning, itching, you should begin taking Pape's Diuretic. It is directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine, at any price, made anywhere in the world, which will effect so thorough and prompt a cure. Pape's Diuretic acts directly upon the kidney, bladder and urinary system, cleans, dilates and regulates these ducts, organs and glands, ending at once such miserable symptoms as lame back, frosty trouble, headache, dizziness, weakness, nervousness, rheumatism and darting pains, inflamed or puffy eyelids, irritability, bilious stomach, worn-out feeling, sleeplessness or uncontrollable urination (especially at night), and other distresses. Don't be miserable another moment with a lame back or clogged, inactive kidneys or bladder misery, for after taking Pape's Diuretic a few days you will be relieved and know all danger is passed. Your pharmacist, physician, banker or any mercantile agency will vouch for the responsibility of Pape, Thompson & Pape of Cincinnati, Ohio, who prepare Pape's Diuretic in 60-cent treatment sold by every druggist in the world.

Clean water and Lenox Soap. That is the combination that suits the majority of women. One is as important as the other. You cannot expect to have clean clothes if you do not use clean water. Nor will you get rid of the dirt, without injuring the clothes, if you do not use good soap. Lenox Soap is good soap.

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you have already said. But his own words may be properly considered in the matter. After saying that he had declared his admiration for President Taft, and his intention to vote the republican ticket, he justified his campaign manager, Pere Walpole, for doing the nomination of Mr. Shepard, and then declared that in his view the whip be applied to the lobbyists in the halls of the legislature. There he said: "I do not want my Waterbury address to be misinterpreted or misconstrued by either the friends or the foes of the republican party in the present campaign. Any candidate who can conscientiously be considered as a sincere advocate of the reforms I have outlined is, in my opinion, worthy of the voters' support. But I am naming no names, and have named none. That is a matter for each individual citizen to decide for himself, and you can say in your paper tonight that I did not endorse Mr. Shepard at Waterbury last night, by name, published reports to the contrary notwithstanding. If Mr. Shepard squares with the ideas advanced by me, then I can say I am sincerely endorsed by me."—Waterbury American.

Prison Reform. The problem relating to prison reform will be considered from many points in this state on October 23. These problems closely concern civilization. They have vexed mankind through the centuries, and the satisfactory solution has not yet been reached. Progress is slow but discernible. The state reformatory to be built in Cheshire is a step in the right direction. Another thing that is urged by people of experience is a state farm where roustabouts and drunkards can be sent under an indeterminate sentence. State control of the jails is another proposition that appears to have strength. Manifestly our jail system is capable of great improvement. In addition to these measures personal work among and in behalf of discharged or paroled prisoners is urged. Increasing interest and intelligent discussion are bound to have results. It is significant that leaders in the movement are wise men. They are not swayed by emotion or sentimentality. They are level-headed people who know the weaknesses and temptations of humanity, as well as the inadequate methods of punishment and reform now in vogue. They are confident that their movement can be made and they should be encouraged in their work.—Bristol Press.

Belief in Col. Roosevelt. From various directions come inquiries for our opinion of Mr. Roosevelt's conduct in shaking hands with the Cox party. It is a question of Senator Lorimer. If Mr. Roosevelt had refused to have anything to do with Cox, he could not have accompanied our country like a much in twenty years, but it is true today. Mr. Roosevelt has a great deal to say about when to strike an evil, as in the case of the Lorimer bribery. He cannot be striking everything. If he did he would hit everything. He is to be judged by his efforts to raise standards and by the quality of his judgment about methods, including the question of time and occasion. The general opinion like our own, is that his record, extending over some thirty years, speaks for him and speaks highly to his credit, from the time when, at the beginning of his manhood, he entered the New York assembly, through his civil service work, his police commissionership, his governorship, his two presidencies, down to the other day when he assumed the civic duties of a man in private life, he marched out to meet the predatory bosses of the Empire state and shook out the dirt from the republican party from their hands.—Cohasset Weekly.

Knows His Ways. "His wife is a remarkable house-keeper." "Economic!" "Yes, and more. She always has the furniture where he cannot possibly fall over it when he comes home late or gets up in the night to close the window to keep the rain out."—Buffalo Express.

A Soiled Ideal. He said, "I'll go back to the farm." Because awhile he felt his oats. But farming was against the grain. And now on asphalt walks he dotes. "However hot the sun may be, 'No farmer's life,' he says, 'for me!'"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Very Different. Proprietor of Private Fishing Preserve (to trespasser)—What do you mean by coming here and carrying off my fish? Trespasser (who hasn't had a bite all day)—Excuse me, my dear sir; I'm not carrying off your fish. I'm feeding them.—Lippincott's.

The Noisy Eater. Of table manners such as his No mortal could be proud. The greatest trouble with him is He will eat soup aloud. —Catholic Standard and Times.

The Real Danger Zone. "May I ask you a question?" "Sure, stranger." "Why is everybody in this section mixed up in a feud?" "Well, nobody keeps to take chances on him an innocent bystander."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hope Deferred. Hope springs eternal in the patient husband's breast. Wife always is to be but never is quite dressed. —Life.

OCTOBER AUDITORIUM "Best Show for the Money" 17, 18, 19. SIMONDS & SIMELDS Present. CAFE De L'BOWERY. Vaudeville's Greatest Laughing Act. 12 CHARACTERS. MONS. TREBHEH. The Man with the Musical Dining Table. CLAYTON & RENNIE. Eccentric Comedy Duo. ONE OTHER BIG FEATURE. ADMISSION 10c. EVENINGS, Reserved Seats 20c.

POLI'S "Where the People Go" "Follow the Crows" The Only First-class Theatre in Norwich. POLI VAUDEVILLE—As You See It in New York. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, October 17, 18, 19. 17-BOYS IN BLUE-17. The Most Sensational Act Ever Seen in Vaudeville. FLOYD MACK. 3-RICHARDSONS-3. 3-WESTON SISTERS-3. Every Afternoon 2:15. "A Dollar Metropolitan Show for Ten Cents." A few reserved seats at 20 and 30 cents. NOLAN & NOLAN. PAUL STEPHENS. MOTION PICTURES. Every Evening 7:45.

Arab Life in Tunisia. ILLUSTRATED TRAVEL TALK by FRANK EDWARD JOHNSON. Under auspices of St. Agnes Guild, Y. M. C. A. HALL, Wednesday, October 26th, 8 p. m. Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c. Tickets on sale at the store of Geo. A. Davis. oct19WSM

THE HAILE CLUB will give a DANCE at Miller's Academy on Friday Evening, October 28th. Tickets 50 cents. Gentlemen's tickets for sale by club members. Ladies' tickets for club members only, can be obtained at the office at Club rooms. oct19WSM

MUSIC. CHARLES D. GEER. Teacher of Singing. 42 Broadway. Regular hours after Oct. 1st. oct19WSM

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If It's Made of Rubber, We Have It. Football Goods. Rugby 85c to \$6.00. Pants \$1.50. Jerseys \$1.25. Shoes \$3.50. Helmets 75c to \$3.00. Nose Guards 50c. Gymnasium Goods. Running Pants 50c. Supporters 25c to \$1.25. Athletic Shirts 50c. Shoes 65c to \$1.50. Punching Bags \$1.50 to \$6.00. ALLING RUBBER CO. Wholesale—191 Main St.—Retail. THERE is no advertising medium in Eastern Connecticut equal to The Bulletin for business results.