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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 2,000 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 sixty rural free delivery routes.

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

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
August 12	9,436

FACTS SHOULD BE KNOWN.

The request of the foreign relations committee of the senate for an explanation by Secretary Lansing of the various features of the proposition to purchase the Danish West Indies for the sum of $25,000,000 is well founded. It is but natural that those who must approve such a deal should want to know what they are doing. They cannot be expected to go ahead and give their support when they know little or nothing about the inside details, and especially when as a great many think an excessive price has been offered for the islands.

Like all other propositions which are brought before the senate it is important that there should be a thorough understanding of all the facts. Following the other efforts to purchase the same islands it was disclosed that there were features which never should have been permitted to enter into the proposed sale. There is no claim that such exist at the present time but past experience cannot be forgotten and the time to unearth them if they exist at the present time is before there is any ratification of the bargain.

Secretary Lansing is the man who is in touch with all the details in connection with the effort to buy and even though such information as he has may not be given out at the present stage of negotiations it is time that those who are going to be held responsible for whatever is done should be acquainted with what they are doing. Otherwise they are not in a position to render sound judgment.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

With the passage of the Philippine bill in the senate, so modified that the objectionable feature concerning the extension of independence to the islands in four years is eliminated and in its place assurance given to the Filipinos that they will be given their freedom when they are found to be in a position which would justify such action, there are included a number of important changes regarding the government of those eastern possessions. New offices are made, a new body is created to take the place of the Philippine commission and the right of suffrage is extended to a large number of the people. These are features which have not called forth so much opposition as that which had to do with the independence of those people. It is possible to look upon many of them as constructive legislation but they nevertheless mean a departure from the efficient manner in which the islands have been administered in the past.

Whether they are going to result in a betterment of conditions there remains to be seen. The opportunity to demonstrate the wisdom of the provisions is to be given. It is entirely possible that it will be shown that congress has acted wisely and well, while there is of course the assurance that the weakness of the changes will be revealed and the fact demonstrated that it would have been better to have let well enough alone. The senate is to be commended for eliminating the independence feature which became so well known as the Clarke amendment. Whether as much can be said for the remainder of the action rests with the future.

THE NEW SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

Once again claims are being made that the Germans are resorting to their old methods of submarine warfare. Thus far, however, such complaints have come from enemy nations. There has been increased activity on the part of the underwater boats of Germany within the past few weeks but from the reports which have been received the impression is gained that the commanders are respecting the rights of shipping. Vessels are being sent to the bottom but in each instance there is reference to the fact that warning has been given and that respect is being paid to the lives of the passengers and crews. This is in direct contrast to former action.

That the submarines or enemy warships have a right to capture or destroy the merchantmen of belligerent nations must be understood provided it is done in the manner prescribed by international law. It was because such respect was not shown by German submarines and because passenger vessels were being sent to Davy Jones' locker without any warning or an opportunity being given to the people aboard to get to places of safety that this nation was forced to protest to Germany. Since that time when Germany agreed to stop such practices there has been a lull in such operations, but with the resumption of their activity improved conditions are to be noted, as was indicated by the recent report to the effect that one submarine had halted six merchantmen at one time. If, however, Germany is departing from the straight and narrow path and proof exists it needs to be called to strict account.

RUMANIA'S POSITION.

Rumania has played a waiting game throughout the entire European war. There have been influences brought to bear to win it over to both sides but without success and the only thing that appears to have been accomplished is the effort which has been made to keep it neutral. That has thus far succeeded and Rumania has not become involved in the struggle even though there has been reasons why it was expected to and indications that it would cast its lot first with the one and then with the other.

Rumania has apparently been waiting to see where victory is going to perch permanently. It wants to be allied with the side which dictates peace and the tide of battle has wavered so that it has not been able to satisfy itself as to whether the central powers or the allied nations are going to be the victors in the end. Consequently it has stuck to the middle of the road and remained neutral.

That country nevertheless has ambitions. It would like a portion of Austro-Hungary which is well populated now by Rumanians and in order to maintain its neutrality and prevent it from taking sides with the allies Germany is now credited with offering to satisfy Rumania's desire in this respect if it will remain neutral. That means that Austria would have to make the sacrifice if the promise is kept, but from the present success of the Russians Germany and Austria may have little to say about the disposition of Transylvania, regardless of its promises and that is a matter which Rumania is doubtless considering. It is a question at the present time whether it can afford to agree to remain neutral.

A SERIOUS CONFESSION.

That New York has as clever violators of the law as there are authorities for seeing that it is enforced is revealed by the arrest of a middle aged man in that city on the charge of white slavery. In connection with his arrest and confession, it is brought to light that he has been engaged in this business for the past 27 years and has not been taught the lesson which would cause him to change his methods.

It is to the credit of the metropolitan police that he has been run down and that he has given information which will lead to the arrest of a gang of criminals who have been operating with him, but from the very statements of the man himself it is likewise discreditable that it was possible to have established such a criminal record. Apparently he has not suffered from interruption in his nefarious business. He has no conscience. His ambition was to get "easy money" and this he had succeeded in doing without giving the least consideration to the effects it was having upon the community or humanity.

That he was a part of a cleverly operated vice ring seems probable. That he was aided in his operations through protection given by those who were supposed to discourage and correct such evils is likely to be proved and it is incumbent upon the New York police authorities and the people of that great city to see that the matter is probed to the bottom and that no other criminal be allowed to boast over the fact that he has been snapping his fingers at the law for over a quarter of a century.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Many a baldheaded man can remember when he considered it necessary to carry a pocket comb.

Preparations for the country fairs tells the story of what season is at hand without making it necessary to inspect the calendar.

If the Germans resent being called Huns and barbarians it is possible that they have seen the wisdom of reforming their methods.

Some cities do not seem to realize the fact that the fining of reckless auto drivers amounts simply to the collection of a license fee.

That professor in Chicago who claims that different music and musical instruments can be tasted probably has reference to sour notes.

Three torpedo boats are being towed to Norfolk to be used later as targets and it wasn't only a short time ago that Secretary Daniels was holding these out as part of an adequate navy.

One of the best bits of evidence that the Deutschland is safely on its way to Bremen is the fact that the allies are not claiming that it has been sunk.

Possibly Denmark thinks that the real estate market will show an improvement after the war, which is one of the results of making an offer so far above the real worth.

It must be accepted as a fact now that it all depends upon the blockading vessels of the allies as to the length of time the Deutschland will require to get to Bremen.

Inasmuch as there is no telling whether transportation can be secured for the troops of three states awaiting new orders to go to the border, it might be well to start them afoot instead of waiting until they get there to take daily hikes.

Turkey has again refused to permit a neutral commission to investigate the situation in Syria. If everything is serene there there ought to be no objection to a confirmation of that condition. By its action Turkey admits all that is charged against it.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Did you ever think how many gallons of gasoline the 500 automobiles of Norwich consume in a day. If they only averaged one quart to a machine it means nearly eight barrels a day, or 400 bols. of gasoline a month, or 2,880 bbls. a year. It is probable the consumption is four times this on the average, which would mean 11,520 barrels in a year for a small city like this. Some light machines make 20 miles to the gallon and some heavy machines only ten miles. Those who know say it takes less gasoline to run an automobile in summer than in winter. Some keep their carburetors adjusted the same winter and summer; but a test has shown the moving of the carburetor over toward the air-side by increasing the amount of air decreases the amount of fuel and tells markedly for economy of fuel. This is a good thing to know when the trend of the price of gasoline is steadily upward.

I think I pity the person who inherits a large fortune more than I envy him. There is such a thing as being suddenly embarrassed by even having what is considered a good thing suddenly thrust upon you. How to use and enjoy money is as much of an accomplishment as to know how to get along in comfort with only comparatively little of it. It brings cares and responsibilities and worries which the inexperienced know nothing about, and which do not increase their comforts in proportion to the increase of their fears. They may lose it as suddenly as they got it. Money is a good thing to have if one knows how to spend it like a prince instead of hoarding it like a miser. In this, as in most other things, the middle or conservative course is best. But we all feel glad when aged, deserving people come suddenly into a state of affluence and security.

No chain is stronger than the weakest link; no institution is better than the institutor; no government can be more honest than the men who compose it; no church can be purer than the people who constitute it. The weak link is a menace and a blight anywhere; and the weak link is to be discovered everywhere. The will of the few cannot overcome the lack of force or foresight in the many. Some of our weaknesses are hereditary and some are the result of our training and false conceptions of life. Most of us are staunch for self and weak in the qualities of heart and mind which are the outcome of virtue. Few stand with the love, dignity and faith of the Savior; most play the part of a Judas or a Peter. How we lack firmness which combined with virtue would make all the affairs of life right.

Some people seem to exhaust their ingenuity in exaggerating little things—things too little to worry about until they have been nursed and enlarged to the proper size to be alarming. It is a good habit when a little trifle attracts your attention to let it remain small. It may be nettling, but it cannot make a fool of you. There are patients in all the insane retreats in the country who destroyed their rationality by sacrificing their self-control to fears born of the imagination and magnified by the mind. Do not think of what may be and get nervous about it—think of what is, and get busy to make it right, if it is wrong. Do not bear in mind things which better be forgotten; do not foresee results from the beginning which can only be brought about by your own co-operation. Work for good and the overturning of evil effects.

"How nice 'twould be if knowledge grew," writes a rhymster, "on bushes as the berries do." We doubt it. The nice things of earth are not made common, or easy of acquirement. Nature seems to say: "Things worth having are worth striving for." There is knowledge growing on bushes, but it takes patient toil to acquire it. It is not lodged upon them like berries to be gathered, but like the crystalline character of the rocks, it has to be found out. Nature produces knowledge in a million forms, and it has to be interpreted and tested and put into words before it is ready for general acquirement. "Seek and ye shall find" is a divine edict. If idleness was a blessing instead of a curse, nature would thus encourage laziness. Nature challenges man to study, and she rewards him abundantly for his work.

It is natural for the soul of the commonest man to yearn to do something great. The dream of the soldier fighting in Europe today is of a better world for men to live in. As the Austrian soldier wrote his sister: "I do not want to die, but I am willing to if by giving my life the world is to be made better and the people happier;" and a wounded Irish soldier wrote home to his people: "I do not want to be killed; not a little bit. But, bless you, one cannot be bothered giving this a thought. The killing of individuals such as me is so tiny a matter! My God, it's the future of humanity; countless millions; all the laughing little kiddies, and the slim straight young girls, and the sweet women and the men that are to come. It's all humanity we are fighting for, whether life is to be clean and decent or a Boche nightmare! You can't describe it, but I wouldn't like to be out of it for long. It's hell and heaven—and the devil and the world, and, thank God, we are on the side of the angels." Isn't this a soldier boy to be proud of, with his heaven-inspired thought and spirit of self-sacrifice?

Have you ever thought if you do not want to be driven in this world you must learn to drive yourself. There is no escaping the drive. You must know, or be the driver for someone who directs, because he does know. Do not be a square peg driven into a round hole. The place in life cannot adapt itself to you, but you may adapt yourself to any place it may become your lot to fill. Put your heart into your work, not into the gloom of idle forebodings. You have heard "where there's a will there's a way," but remember where there is no will there is oftenest compulsion. There is no immunity from our own mistakes, and the best of us make many; but by honoring the best that is in us we may get the best out of life that is in it for us. Try for the mastery and then you cannot blame yourself for not having attained it.

Where man loses his grip is by being untrue to his best self. He becomes disloyal to the promptings of his heart and by degrees throttles his own conscience. The very worst trifling in this world is the trifling with self—the most deplorable loss, the loss of loyalty to the prompting of conscience, the price of which is the loss of self-respect. As a self-registering subject you are making a record it will not be pleasant to face. As you begin to lose faith in yourself you lose faith in others, and the changes which are taking place in your world by your own direct order is something regrettable. Before you are hardly aware of it your light has become darkness and your visions are the visions of harassing doubts and fears. The world no longer looks good to you, because you no longer feel good yourself.

Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell, has been named American commissioner under the Bryan peace treaty with China.

THE CROWNING OF A SYSTEM

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

In the record of the history of educational progress in Norwich the name of Rev. John P. Gulliver stands out prominently. To his initiative, persuasion, perseverance and influence upon the minds of his associates is due that splendid institution known far and wide as the Norwich Free Academy.

This rarely successful school was founded, endowed, the building erected, the library begun, and the apparatus furnished by private generosity. Three individuals of Norwich in the first instance gave over $10,000 each toward beginning the school;—and the entire amount, about $100,000 was subscribed by forty persons. With wise forethought, half of this sum was invested for a permanent endowment.

Now, what we get easily, or what we inherit, is apt to be taken as a matter of course, and it is rarely that we pause, in these busy times, to consider to whom we are indebted for many of the comforts and luxuries and advantages which we find at hand, generally without any particular exertion on our own part. For that reason, it is timely just here to stop to consider that, at the date when the project of founding a free academy in Norwich was conceived by the alert and wise mind of Dr. Gulliver, the sum of $10,000 meant much more than it does today. In that period it was a comfortable little fortune—it would not be despised even now! That the town of Norwich had forty citizens enterprising enough and generous enough and sufficiently far-seeing to contribute the handsome sum of $100,000 for a school which was to benefit not alone their own age, but generations far into the future, is a magnificent fact of public-spiritedness which should never be lost sight of.

To have been one of the original incorporators of the Norwich Free Academy is sufficient glory and honor for almost any citizen of the old town. Such broad-minded, liberal men gave of their substance and of their forethought with no possible expectation of reward, beyond that benefit which the institution visioned by them was to confer upon unknown and unborn thousands. A tribute to their sage provision, beneficence and generosity cannot be paid too often nor too fervently.

The object which the founders, led by Dr. Gulliver had in view, Miss Caulkins explains to us, was not only to secure a course of instruction in the higher branches, so that young people might here be prepared to enter upon the different callings of life, as mechanics, merchants, navigators, scholars, agriculturists, or professional men, but, as the grand result, the Academy was expected to become the means and instrument of elevating the standard of the common schools, and of bringing them into a system of graduation and harmonious co-operation.

Rev. Dr. Gulliver's circular, explaining the objects of the proposed institution and appealing to the citizens for aid and encouragement, was issued in 1853. The Academy was incorporated in 1854, upon petition of Russell Hubbard, William P. Greene, William A. Buckingham, William Williams and other individuals, to the number of thirty-six, who were the original subscribers to the fund. The list of donors was afterwards increased to forty.

Referring to the completed building, Miss Caulkins says: "The building stands in a noble position, with the park in front, and a picturesque range of hills in the rear. It is in the Norman style of architecture, with a lofty tower, and is constructed of rough brick covered with mastic, and finished with free-stone dressings. Its cost was $25,000."

At the same time, the historian pays a tribute to the architect, Evan Burdick of Norwich. He was also the architect of the Central (Broadway) school-house, of Broadway Congregational Church, the Wauregan House and several other public buildings of the city. Many elegant private residences were also erected under his direction. At this distance from Evan Burdick's time and works, it is a pretty good tribute to his originality and skill and taste that such buildings as those mentioned were of his design.

The site of the Free Academy, with its ample surrounding area, about seven acres in all, was the magnificent gift of General William Williams, also the generous donor of The Big Plain, or Williams Park.

The library, with $5,000 funded for its increase, was presented by Mrs. Harriet Peck Williams, to be called the Peck Library, as a memorial to her father, Capt. Bela Peck. As early as Miss Caulkins' day, the books selected for this library were those of lasting value, as far as the purchases had been made, she tells us—"consisting of the best English editions of the best authors. It has the Bibliotheca Classica, 145 volumes, and the Edinburg and Quarterly Reviews from their beginning."

The apparatus was furnished by Russell Hubard and John F. Slater, and several handsome contributions were made toward the foundation of a scientific cabinet.

During 1859, another important and agreeable adition was made to the facilities of the institution, by the generous gift of a house and grounds for the use of the principal, by Mrs. William P. Greene. This was the present residence of Dr. W. T. Browne. The various donations to the Free Academy from William P. Greene and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Augusta Greene amounted to over $40,000.

The Academy was dedicated with notable exercises, October 21, 1856, so that the coming October will mark the sixtieth anniversary of that significant event for the town of Norwich.

The first president of the board of trustees was Russell Hubbard, who continued in office until his death, June 7, 1857. The second president was William P. Greene, who died June 18, 1864. He was succeeded as president by William Williams.

The first secretary and treasurer was Ebenezer Learned, who retained the combined offices until his death.

The new school went into operation under Elbridge Smith as principal. He continued in office until the close of the ninth year, July, 1865. His successor was Rev. William Hutchinson. Mr. Smith was a native of Wayland, Mass., a graduate of Brown University, and had been principal of the high school at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Hutchinson was for a time a tutor at Yale, then principal of Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Mass. He was ordained as a missionary in 1858, and went to Constantinople with the expectation of establishing a mission in Turkey; but the failing health of members of his family obliged him to relinquish that design, which was a fortunate fact for the Norwich Free Academy and for the hundreds of students whose lives he influenced, broadened, made worthy, as well as for the town which knew him as an eminently useful citizen until his death, and which must ever revere his memory.

THE DICTAGRAPH.

Sunday Morning Talk

THE HIDDEN YEARS.

Would you choose to look beyond the horizon, if that view were permitted us mortals? Would you like to see in advance what the years hold for you of bane or of blessing? There are, doubtless, moods in which you think you would; but, in wiser moments, you are glad that the future is so mercifully hidden.

Whether the veil that is let down before the coming years conceals approaching happiness or misery, or merely a continuation of a flat and monotonous road, most of us will praise it as a manifestation of divine beneficence. It would profit no one to be made aware of some personal calamity that is on the way. That disclosure would be to fill the present days with bitterness and the nights with sleepless sorrow. It would rob us of vitality with which to meet the trial when it came.

On the other hand, good fortune clearly seen beforehand might easily steal from us the glow of hope and enthusiasm with which we wait for such experiences. If anticipation be, indeed, better than realization, as generations of men have assured us, it were a pity to take from the race utterly so great a boon. Our careers are prosaic enough at best. Who would wish to take from them that element of poetry that springs from the hope of better times coming?

As a matter of fact, it has seemed best to the Ordainer of life on the planet that men's thoughts should not center too much around the future. They are given tasks in the present great enough to occupy them fully. They are warned against either anxious thought or impatient desires. They are advised that "sufficient unto the day" is both the evil and the good thereof.

One is constrained to a profound humility when he reflects how near and yet how absolutely impenetrable the horizon is. Man has peered into many secrets of nature, but he has never lifted by so much as an inch the opaque curtain let down before his own onward path. You who read these lines and I who write them know not what a single day or hour may bring forth in our personal careers. It is not ours to tell whether we shall see the light of a new day, or whether we shall exchange worlds before the setting of the sun.

Against a fact of life like this some men set their own cleverness. The uncertainty of our human lot they essay to conquer by their skill and prudence and pertinacity. They mark out a plan which they determine to fulfill, however capricious fate conspires against them. They throw aside obstacles and take no account of interruptions or defeats. They subdue events to their will and trample rough shod over everything and everybody standing in their way. The self-made man is very common in our time and there is much that is admirable about him. He seems often actually to be subduing the material of life to his own purposes, snapping his fingers at the hesitations of his weaker brethren, till one day, he has to stand aside for—God. In the midst of his success, he stands face to face with the Power that shatters his plans and brings to naught all his proud devices.

There is a better mood possible for us than that of pride and self will. The fact of the uncertainty of life is not one to be struggled against and overcome. It is to be recognized and rejoiced in, rather. It summons us to patience and to hope. We are asked to remember that, while our house of life may not be finished exactly according to the plans we have laid down, it will surely be finished according to a better plan, by a wiser Builder. That was the noble creed of Whittier:

"I know not what the future hath of
marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death his
mercy underlies.

I know not where his islands lift their
fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift beyond his
love and care."

THE PARSON.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Suggestions About Some Things to be Done.

Mr. Editor: Some time ago there was a lot of talk by the Chambers of Commerce in regard to a credit rating for Norwich. Experts were brought here, so it was said, to look over the situation. Just what the outcome is no one seems to say but let us hope it will materialize for, believe me, Mr. Editor, it will be some interesting to look over if rightly compiled.

We also read of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce recommending to the street committee that the holes in our streets be filled up immediately. They have been there at least four years and nothing said, and it seems a lot of time and energy thrown away as the street department knows all about the holes, and where they are which is apparently more than the previous one did and it is doing its level best to get things into shape with what is left of the appropriation for the year 1916 and 1917 that was not spent by our late city contingent due to the nonsensical ending of the municipal year in May. We have got a live wire mayor and city government that are not politicians and perhaps they may be able to remedy this defect.

Mr. Editor, we read in the papers that the town school board buys coal for $6.44 a ton delivered all over town at the school houses from Yantic to Occum. The city buys their coal for $7.19 a ton, while the high private in the rear rank next to the coal yard pays $7.75. We also notice a stamp on our coal bill "interest after 30 days," but see nothing about "discount for cash." Would it not be well, Mr. Editor, after the present chamber of commerce and board of trade are decently interred and a new civic body created from the remains that they take up the matter and find out, if possible, why the coal dealers can sell for $6.44 a ton to the town schools and $7.19 to the city and charge the private citizen $7.75? Also why the man that goes to the merchant, buys what he wants to eat and wear, pays for it and takes it with him has to pay just as much as the one that telephones his order, has it delivered anywhere in town and pays for it when he gets ready? Also take up the matter of Norwich for Progress as displayed on the coal pockets without fear or favor of treading on the toes of some of its particular members and boom Norwich for Norwich and not for the pockets of a few of the insiders?

PROGRESS.

Norwich, Aug. 18, 1916.

The War A Year Ago Today

August 1, 1915.

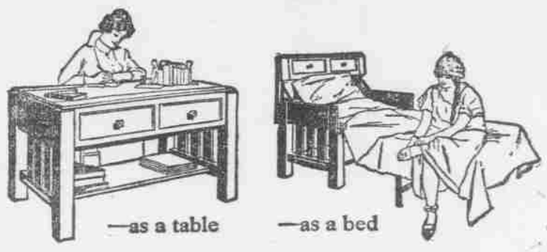
Two more Novogeorgievsk forts taken by Germans.

Austro-German forces penetrated outer defenses of Brest-Litovsk.

White Star liner Arabic sunk by German submarine; 54 lost.

TRADE MARK

Ta-Bed



Ta-Bed economizes space, saves housework, is simple and sanitary.

The Table conceals a completely made Bed ready to sleep in. Requires no wall space. Two household necessities in one.

Stop in at our complete and up-to-date Home Furnishing Store to see this new product of human ingenuity. All who need "that extra bed" when company arrives should be interested in the TA-BED. We are sold agents for this combination library table in Norwich and vicinity. All styles, all finishes, three widths. See our window.

Did you stop to look at that assortment of RUGS yet? Better do it before it is too late. Note these two specials in particular.

9x12 Cashmere Wilton
Worth $38.00
SPECIAL $29.50

9x12 Tapestry
Worth $15.00
VERY SPECIAL $10.50

Shea & Burke
37-47 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

POLITICAL

Wilsonian Fluctuations.

Writing to the Indianapolis Star, L. W. Merriss, a former progressive, gives a number of reasons why Americans should vote for Hughes and Fairbanks. The reasons all illustrate the proposition that President Wilson has not "made good." In aseries of staccato sentences, Mr. Merriss recounts as follows some of the president's fluctuations:

He favored the Garrison continental plan; he fired Garrison and jumped that.

He opposed young men being trained for military service; then he demanded that 400,000 of them be trained.

He opposed increasing the navy; then he demanded the largest navy in the world.

He opposed intervention in Mexico, and then sent an army to intervene. He demanded that all the Mexican claimants get together and establish a de facto government and threatened non-recognition of any one who refused. Then he recognized Carranza, the only claimant who did not and would not join the conference.

He favored free Panama tolls; then he forced the democratic majority to repeal the free tolls law.

He opposed preparedness last year and favors it this year.

The assertion that the president has kept the country out of war with Europe provokes the Star's correspondent to terse comment:

"This country has never been in danger of war with any European nation. Hungry men don't shoot the cook—at least before breakfast—and European nations realized that a break with this country meant an embargo on foodstuffs; and that, above everything else on earth, they could not have sustained while at war at home."

Can anyone assert that there is a word in all the above that is untrue? The floundering in Mexico has been a serious business, and before the end is reached it may become more so. At this stage who is there that can see the end?—Milwaukee Evening Fisconsin.

How the Democrats are chasing rainbows is shown by a statement recently made by Vance McCormick, the Democratic National Chairman, who says that he has been assured that the great majority of the Maine Pro-Progressives will vote the Democratic ticket the coming fall. Of course nothing more utterly nonsensical in a political way could have been uttered. There were a few Democrats in the Progressive party in this State—very few—and they may return to their previous affiliations, but practically the whole of the Progressive voters were drawn from the Republicans, and they are Republicans now. These Progressives have returned or are returning to the Republican party. They are signing Republican petitions and a great many of them took part in the Republican primaries. Men who mingle with the voters in every town in Maine and hear the political talk know this to be true.—Portland Press.

Should Sloan's Liniment Go Along?

Of course it should? For after a strenuous day when your muscles have been exercised to the limit an application of Sloan's Liniment will take the soreness and stiffness away and get you in fine shape for the morrow. You should also use it for a sudden attack of toothache, stiff back, backache, stings, bites and the many accidents that are incidental to a vacation. "We would as soon leave our baggage as go on a vacation or camp out without Sloan's Liniment." Writes one vacationist: "We use it for everything from cramps to toothache." Put a bottle in your bag, be prepared and have no regrets.

Remove Face Blemishes.

Pimples, Blackheads, Acne, Tetter, Ring Worm and that dreaded Eczema can be permanently removed from your face and body by Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It is no longer necessary to go around with an unsightly complexion and suffer the pain and annoyance that goes with unsightly ailments. Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment is a time tried, guaranteed remedy, good for infants, adults and aged who suffer with skin ailments. Buy a box today, start using at once. Money back if not satisfied. 50c. at your druggist.

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Watch Hill and Block Island

	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Norwich .....Lv.	*8:55	**9:15	Block Island .....Lv.	*2:15	**2:45
New London	10:25	10:45	Watch Hill	3:45	4:20
Watch Hill	11:30	12:00	New London	5:10	5:35
Block Island Due P. M.	1:05	1:30	Norwich ...Due P. M.	6:30	6:50

*Daily, except Sundays. **Sundays only.

RESTAURANT ON MAIN DECK
Table d'Hote Service
MEALS SERVED DURING ENTIRE TRIP AT 25c.—50c. and 60c.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS
Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, June 28 to September 1

WATCH HILL AND RETURN
Adults, 50c; Children, 25c.

BLOCK ISLAND AND RETURN
Adults, 75c; Children, 40c.

Shore Dinner Houses and Bathing Beach near landings at Watch Hill and Block Island. For further information, party rates, apply at office of company on Shetucket Street, Norwich.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO. C. J. ISBISTER, Norwich, Agt.