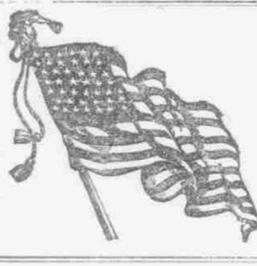


Norwich Bulletin and Courier 120 YEARS OLD Subscription price \$2.00 a week; \$6.00 a month; \$50.00 a year. Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

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 4,033 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people.

1901, average.....4,412 1905, average.....5,820 August 19.....9,373



THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The man who has been selected by President Wilson for the purpose of representing this country upon the joint commission which is going to try and adjust the differences which have arisen between this country and Mexico are those in whom the country has confidence. They are well qualified to take up the duties which will devolve upon them.

HITCHING POSTS.

Hitching posts are to many people a sign of the past. They represent data which are gone, or if not gone they are fast disappearing. There was a time when people who came into a city to trade had fixed places for hitching their teams but where certain streets used to be lined up with such vehicles the automobile has to be found today and the automobile stands without hitching so that the sterna "Hitching Here" or "No Hitching Here" are difficult to find.

Under present conditions no one thinks of using a hitching post in front of his property. It is likely for past accommodation it is likely to be found today but when changes come necessitating the removal of such posts or the old ones are broken up there is no thought of replacing them.

BANKING ON RELIEF.

Within the past few months there have been reports made to the effect that American capital was being used for the purpose of increasing the merchant marine of this country in the Pacific. Such a realization of the need of this very action is gratifying. It discloses an entirely different situation than what prevailed when the Pacific Mail sold all its steamships and retired from the trade with the Orient. That company could see no possibility of carrying on a successful competition with the Japanese because of the provisions which were

placed in the seaman's act by this government. Those same features which drove others out of the business prevail today. But what has been the result? Where there were American steamship lines there are now those of the Japanese. They have seen the advantages which were given them and have not been slow to improve them. They have purchased and built steamships for trade with this country and today control the majority of the vessels engaged in commerce on the Pacific.

That this handicap which has been placed upon American ships will not always last is the hope and expectation of American shippers. Where others could see no possibility of keeping out of bankruptcy there are those now who anticipate a change and by taking advantage of the improved rates which have been brought about by the war have been able to obtain relief is extended to them. They look for reforms which will treat them justly and in support of such confidence they realize if they are going to retain any business they need to maintain it now. They expect their reliance on a change in administration and it is well founded.

A PERFECTLY PROPER MOVE.

Those who are acquainted with the conditions which surround the merchant ships of the central powers which are tied up in the harbors of this country are expressing no surprise over the fact that the Wilhelmshafen which has been located at Boston for its own protection should be given clearance papers. Such a course is not surprising in view of the fact that this country has no hold upon these ships. They are not interned the same as the auxiliary cruisers at Norfolk but are assured protection while they remain within our waters. They have the right to come and go as they please provided they comply with the requirements of this country in securing clearance papers and this has been done by the officers of the German ship which left Boston for New London. There was nothing to prevent it from clearing for London or for Bremen if the owners had so desired and so declared.

When it goes outside the three mile limit, however, it must take its chances. It is then beyond our jurisdiction and legitimate prey of the warships of belligerent nations. The action taken in regard to the Wilhelmshafen is in accordance with international law and so clearly so that it will not even call forth a protest from the entente allies.

RUSSIA'S PROMISES.

Many changes can be expected in Europe following the close of the war and these will not be confined to the breaking up of existing territorial boundaries, for while the map is certainly undergoing a great change, there are reforms which are bound to be put in effect in the various countries, and in this connection much interest has been made regarding this in Russia.

The head of the czar is contrasted of the desires of the Poles. They have been given to understand that Russia plans to reestablish a new Poland on territorial lines similar to the old which has long since been broken up between Russia, Germany and Austria. Russia is also indicating that it has not forgotten what was said a number of months ago about removing the restrictions which have prevailed regarding the Jews. These limitations, including the "quota" has prevailed for a period of 125 years. The Jews in Russia have been treated with as little consideration as the Armenians have been in Turkey. Russia has come to know how the world looks upon such irritating and overbearing treatment of subjects. It has even resulted in the abrogation of a treaty between this country and Russia, but the Jews of Russia are found fighting in the army, and being permitted to become officers have demonstrated their skill wherever placed. Russia is now endeavoring to awaken it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to overlook the promises which it has been making and if certain leaders are correct in their prognostications there are indications that it will not.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As much as Turkey may dislike it, the activity of Russia is not all confined to one front.

The promise of a strike among the barbers in New York ought to be pleasing to the safety razor makers.

Nine dollar coal is said to be in sight in Maine. To a lot of people that means being almost out of sight.

It is about time for some one to set up the claim that Japan is trying to get control of the tennis rights in this country.

The man on the corner says: It is possible for a fellow to pray too much for the other chap and not enough for himself.

Democratic leaders are admitting that the republicans will carry Maine but by a small majority. As Maine goes so goes the country.

That petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Boston & Maine came just in time to prevent it being attributed to the fear of an eight hour day.

Let us hope that the time will not be far distant when visitors will comment upon the excellence of our highways instead of finding fault with them.

The navy has acquired a searchlight which will throw its rays 200 miles. There are some automobile drivers who will never be satisfied until they come into possession of one of these pathfinders.

To relieve the strain on the paper supply hotel proprietors are planning to reduce the size of menu cards. It is to be hoped that doesn't mean a corresponding cut in the size of the portions.

There are a lot of steamship captains who would never be heard of except that they have managed to catch a glimpse of the Deutschland, but as yet none of them has jumped into fame by spying the Bremen.

Those nations of Europe which have given any thought to the part which they play in drawing up peace terms are doubtless watching the methods he is using to settle the threatened railroad strike.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Do not worry, young fellow, how you are to get a start in life. Fill the hat with rags that open to you and give to fill it well. Do not think you are out of your place, but that you are bound to worthily fill any place which opens to you. Do not be discouraged by some governors and generals and cowboys have dined with kings. It is not where you start but how you start which makes all the difference in the world. It is proficiency in the little offices of life that makes men masters in the great affairs of life. Keep your hands busy, your feet busy, your head warm. Man has to climb to the top of the mountain, for there is no one there to pull him up. You are struggling, but you are thinking of the right thing. Do not think you are handicapped, but know you will achieve your purpose. Your attitude has everything to do with eventual success.

There is a law not upon the statutes on in the city ordinances, and that is grow or grovel—push ahead or you will fall behind. Nature will not allow man to stand still, for he was designed for activity and must respond or become the victim of inactivity. It is up to you to choose, but he has no control over results. If he chooses well all is well. If he chooses unwisely he pays the price. He must have a purpose and develop, or lead an aimless life and degenerate. There is no half way work about it. There may be pleasure in dreaming, but in work there is compensation—often a reward which exceeds the regular compensation. Sitting in idleness is a costly proposition. It is often rewarded, but the reward is not what you expect. Do not wait for someone to push when it is better to hustle.

I wonder why they say, when a man is intoxicated, he is on a bat? The bat is a level-headed, winged mouse that flies about at night. It is as the birds do by day. He sails and darts in the air with as much skill as a swallow, and is just as useful to man. He is not mean or bad-tempered creature, but he does zigzag this way and that in his nightly flights and employment; hence it is likely that the bat is not so much a pest as it is given meanings to words not recognized by the dictionary makers. The bat and the intoxicated man are alike in that they are both on a bat. The bat is a pest, and the intoxicated man is a pest. The bat is a pest, and the intoxicated man is a pest. The bat is a pest, and the intoxicated man is a pest.

It is not necessary to dispute with anyone whether it was a sign of wisdom in Solomon or only evidence of a keen perception when he said: Go to the ant, thou sluggard; observe the way of the ant, and thou shalt be wise. The ant doubtless profited by organization and the communal habit of all living creatures. The ant is a creature of industry, instead of idleness. The ant doubtless profited by organization and the communal habit of all living creatures. The ant is a creature of industry, instead of idleness. The ant doubtless profited by organization and the communal habit of all living creatures. The ant is a creature of industry, instead of idleness.

back in the sunshine and admire the works of the Creator. Home is a good place to summer in, as well as to winter in and the blessed place that fits us and that we fit.

Sunday Morning Talk

BY PRODUCTS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. More and more, the manufacturers of the United States are learning what good comes from the use of good material. In Germany, learned many years ago, that the paying end of an industry is often its by-products. The by-products of the automobile are an industrial process is frequently a highly important thing. Thus, we have learned, for instance, now that war has broken out, that the waste material that is left over from the production of steel-making should mean wealth for them and for the country.

I believe that the same situation obtains in the realm of personal life. The great end of a man's moral striving is the production of a character that is worthy of the respect of his fellow men. The character is produced through God's blessing. One fights the good fight of faith and labors to do right because righteousness is the goal for the production of a character that is worthy of the respect of his fellow men. The character is produced through God's blessing. One fights the good fight of faith and labors to do right because righteousness is the goal for the production of a character that is worthy of the respect of his fellow men.

Let us merely hint at some of the incidental advantages of striving to do good. The first is that it is a good example to set for others, for example. To say that honesty is the best policy seems to bring us to a rather sordid plane of thought, but it is not. The man who makes honest efforts to do right is most likely to find success in his way. The big money maker is not the sharper who presides over a well-gambling casino. He is the man who makes honest efforts to satisfy some legitimate human need. He is the man whose primary thought is not merely of getting a big reward, but of doing some good. He is the man whose primary thought is not merely of getting a big reward, but of doing some good.

Happiness, moreover, is by-product of a righteous life. We cannot argue now about the exact nature of happiness, but we can say that it is a good thing. The general principle must suffice that happiness comes from most things incidentally, rather than from the result of a deliberate pursuit. Those who make pleasure a direct quest are more than apt to be disappointed in the end. The only way to get happiness is to be busy with the things of God. The Bible says: "The joy of the Lord is our strength." The joy of the Lord is our strength.

Does not human experience reveal to us the fact that joy arrives when we have our minds fixed on some other thing? The man who is busy with his daily task, do a good turn to another, render some service for the community, if you would know the truth that the joy of the Lord is our strength. The joy of the Lord is our strength. The joy of the Lord is our strength.

Not once or twice in our rough island-story. The path of duty was the way to glory: He that walks it, only thirsting. For the right, and learns to disdain. Love of self, before his journey closes, He shall find the stubborn thistle.

Into glossy purples, which outbredden All voluptuous garden roses, Not once or twice in our fair island-story. The path of duty was the way to glory: He that walks it, only thirsting. For the right, and learns to disdain. Love of self, before his journey closes, He shall find the stubborn thistle.

His path upward and prevailed, Shall find the topping crags of Duty scaled. Are close upon the shining tablelands To which our God Himself is moon and sun.

THE PARSON.

WHEN LAFAYETTE VISITED NORWICH

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.) The fact that the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the birth of General Lafayette is to be widely celebrated Sept. 23 directs attention to the historical record that the distinguished Frenchman paid several visits to Norwich.

There were persons alive as late as the time when Miss Calkins wrote her History of Norwich who remembered the appearance of the noble visitor as he passed through the town on his way to Newport. He had been there before, so needed no guide. His aides and a small bodyguard were with him, and he was accompanied by the Hon. Col. Jedidiah Huntington, in a quick gallop.

He wore the blue military coat, but no vest; and, to the surprise of the townspeople, no stockings. His boots being short, his legs were consequently bare below the knees. This was long before the time when short socks became the rule, or when the populace might become familiar with the kiltie style of dressing—so that the French general's negligence mode of dress caused almost consternation. The historian explains the reason for a matter of fact, the heat of the weather were sufficient excuse for this seeming negligence. He took some refreshment and hastened on his journey.

At another period Lafayette passed through with detachment of 2,000 men under his command, and encamped with them for one night upon the Point. Nearly 50 years afterwards, Aug. 21, 1824-1825 years ago—the venerable Lafayette again passed through Norwich, and the old people who remembered him in his earlier visits embraced him and wept. The distinguished general went aloft, and the people who followed him in a lively interest in Norwich, since he was so keenly in sympathy with General Washington and Governor Trumbull.

Of Washington's visits to the town frequent mention is made in history. He passed through here in June, 1776, to confer with the Continental Congress, which he had come up the river in a packet boat, with his horses and attendants. He spent the night at the house of the late George IV. The following day pursued his journey eastward. In April, 1778, after the evacuation of the city, he passed through here, and his troops were ordered to New York, came on in detachments by land, and

back in the sunshine and admire the works of the Creator. Home is a good place to summer in, as well as to winter in and the blessed place that fits us and that we fit.

Sunday Morning Talk

BY PRODUCTS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. More and more, the manufacturers of the United States are learning what good comes from the use of good material. In Germany, learned many years ago, that the paying end of an industry is often its by-products. The by-products of the automobile are an industrial process is frequently a highly important thing. Thus, we have learned, for instance, now that war has broken out, that the waste material that is left over from the production of steel-making should mean wealth for them and for the country.

I believe that the same situation obtains in the realm of personal life. The great end of a man's moral striving is the production of a character that is worthy of the respect of his fellow men. The character is produced through God's blessing. One fights the good fight of faith and labors to do right because righteousness is the goal for the production of a character that is worthy of the respect of his fellow men. The character is produced through God's blessing. One fights the good fight of faith and labors to do right because righteousness is the goal for the production of a character that is worthy of the respect of his fellow men.

Let us merely hint at some of the incidental advantages of striving to do good. The first is that it is a good example to set for others, for example. To say that honesty is the best policy seems to bring us to a rather sordid plane of thought, but it is not. The man who makes honest efforts to do right is most likely to find success in his way. The big money maker is not the sharper who presides over a well-gambling casino. He is the man who makes honest efforts to satisfy some legitimate human need. He is the man whose primary thought is not merely of getting a big reward, but of doing some good. He is the man whose primary thought is not merely of getting a big reward, but of doing some good.

Happiness, moreover, is by-product of a righteous life. We cannot argue now about the exact nature of happiness, but we can say that it is a good thing. The general principle must suffice that happiness comes from most things incidentally, rather than from the result of a deliberate pursuit. Those who make pleasure a direct quest are more than apt to be disappointed in the end. The only way to get happiness is to be busy with the things of God. The Bible says: "The joy of the Lord is our strength." The joy of the Lord is our strength.

Does not human experience reveal to us the fact that joy arrives when we have our minds fixed on some other thing? The man who is busy with his daily task, do a good turn to another, render some service for the community, if you would know the truth that the joy of the Lord is our strength. The joy of the Lord is our strength. The joy of the Lord is our strength.

Not once or twice in our rough island-story. The path of duty was the way to glory: He that walks it, only thirsting. For the right, and learns to disdain. Love of self, before his journey closes, He shall find the stubborn thistle.

Into glossy purples, which outbredden All voluptuous garden roses, Not once or twice in our fair island-story. The path of duty was the way to glory: He that walks it, only thirsting. For the right, and learns to disdain. Love of self, before his journey closes, He shall find the stubborn thistle.

His path upward and prevailed, Shall find the topping crags of Duty scaled. Are close upon the shining tablelands To which our God Himself is moon and sun.

THE PARSON.

crossing the Shetucket river at the old fording place, below Greenville, embarked at Norwich to finish the route by water. General Washington accompanied one of the detachments, meeting Governor Trumbull by appointment at Col. Jedidiah Huntington's where they dined together. General Washington that evening resumed his route to New York, going down to New London by land.

Col. Jedidiah Huntington, host to Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, was dining at the hotel in Norwich. When, during the winter of 1780-81, the Duc de Lauzun's regiment of Russians was quartered on Lebanon street, the gallant Frenchman made a superb appearance as they rode into town, being young, tall, vivacious men, with handsome faces and a noble air, mounted upon horses bravely caparisoned.

The two Dillons, brothers, one a major, the other a captain in De Lauzun's regiment, were particularly distinguished for form and feature, bright with teeth, one or both of the Dillons suffered death by gallotina during the French Revolution. The Duc de Lauzun was one of the most accomplished Frenchmen of his time who came to America and took a prominent part in the war, doubtless his friendship for Lafayette. He was handsome, liberal, witty, brave—but he was far from being a type of the Sunday school youth, as his celebrity in the French Revolution. Much of his evil-doing was quite in line with the thoughts of the youth of his age—and in his book he throws sad sidelights upon the sorry influence of some of his companions, male and female.

He was born in 1747, inherited great wealth and high titles, and spent all very few years in his native France, having a gay time. Having run the career of pleasure, it was a surprise when he embarked in the cause of the American Revolution. He served in the long marches and strenuous campaigns with good nature, and made himself known by his spiciness and his generous expenditure.

After De Lauzun returned to France he became intimate with Talleyrand and accompanied him on an mission to England in 1793, where one of his familiar associates was the Prince of Orleans. On the death of his uncle, the Duc de Brion, De Lauzun succeeded to the title. Later he married with the Duc de Orleans. Afterwards he served against the Vendéens, but being accused of secretly favoring them was executed by guillotine the last day of the year 1793.

Such was the stormy after-career of the celebrated nobleman who is mentioned in the midst of friends and subordinates enjoyed the banquet prepared for him by Col. Jedidiah Huntington and the other French residents in Norwich. After dinner the entire party went out into the yard in front of the house and made the air ring with the hurrahs for Liberty. The historian states that numerous loungers had gathered round the Huntington house to catch a glimpse of the interesting and noble Frenchman, who conversed with them in excellent English, exhorting them to "live free, or die for Liberty."

During 1778 a body of French troops on the march from Providence to the south halted in Norwich for 19 or 20 days, and were quartered in the city. They had their tents spread upon the Plain, while the sick were quartered in the old courthouse. About 200 men were quartered in the city of the lane that led into the old burial-yard. No stones were set up to these brave men, fighting for another man's freedom and, Mr. Trenchard notes, "the ground was soon smoothed over so as to leave no trace of the narrow tentments below."

The epidemic of infantile paralysis, which has been so prevalent in the American Revolution of Norwich memorializes these gallant deeds in a fitting way. THE DICTAGRAM.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Wrong Car. Mr. Editor: I would like to correct a statement in this morning's Bulletin to the effect that I was driving a Ford car belonging to Aspinwall Torrance which was damaged in a recent accident at a bridge in Taftville. I do not drive any car whatsoever and have never been in the vicinity of the bridge mentioned in your Bulletin. If your reporter tries again he will find the car was not a Ford touring car, nor was it owned by Mr. Torrance. HERMAN DIKALUIS, Norwich, Aug. 25, 1916.

The Infantile Paralysis Epidemic. Mr. Editor: I am not wholly to blame for occasionally crowding myself into the company of your worthy correspondents in these troublesome times, when the storms of preparedness and fear are sounding throughout the land, it behooves the thinking citizen to look about and observe who among us are prepared and who are efficient. The epidemic of infantile paralysis, now raging seems to indicate that the political end of the medical profession, the so-called modern scientists, need to have been any better prepared to cope with disease than were their brethren, the veterinarians, when confronted with an outbreak of foot and mouth disease. When we reflect that they have made no progress toward curing this malady, but, on the contrary, are forced to admit a death rate fully 40 per cent above any heretofore known, it seems to the average observer that they were and are not only unprepared but decidedly inefficient.

Taking into account that these modern scientists have been intrusted with autocratic power over the lives and the property of the citizens of this and other cities of that and other states, under the pretense of protecting the public health, that compulsory vaccination has been enforced to the limit, that medical inspection of schools has been practiced without let or hindrance, that hundreds of kids have been the victims of tonsillitis in many instances without as much as a by your leave, can we wonder? Now add to all the above the fact that now we are in a war, and many other cities as well have been afflicted with pasteurized milk, dealt out to them by advice of certain newspapers, edited by the health commissioners, who have sought to make it us compulsory, it would not seem difficult to easily locate the predisposing cause and ascribe it to the lower vitality inherent to these many violations of nature's laws. Nor is the exciting cause entirely obscured. If we observe the constantly changing and full of meteorological conditions during many months passed, a condition coexisting with the fluctuating prevalence of the disease reported in the daily press, a similar condition was noticeable during the grip epidemic of

PURE RICH BLOOD PREVENTS DISEASE

Bad blood is responsible for more ailments than anything else. It causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in purifying and enriching the blood, removing scrofula and other humors, and building up the whole system. Take it—give it to all the family so as to avoid illness. Get it today.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Doiran, the town at which the French-British force in Salonika began their long-expected advance. It is described in the following war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters: "Situated on the frontier between Serbia and Greece, and only about ten miles south of the Bulgarian boundary, Doiran, also known as Doiran, is 40 miles northwest of the almost circular southern shores of the almost circular Lake Doiran. It is one of the least chosen as the point of first attack by the allies because it is connected by rail with Salonika, the road from the Greek coast to Constantinople here making a great loop to the northwest and then returning eastward by way of Sores, an important town about 45 miles northeast of the Salonika base of operations."

"Doiran, nestled under the southern declivities of the Belashtica mountain range, is probably the Laks Prastina mentioned by Herodotus, whose description of the Paeonians, living in houses built over the edge of the mountains, and the modern fisherfolk living in huts in this vicinity. The women of present-day Doiran are not as famous for their beauty as the women of the Greek forerunners of whom the Greek historian relates a typical story to the effect that Darius, seeing a beautiful Phoenician girl, carried off by the water on her head, leading a horse to drink, and at the same time spinning flax, immediately ordered his Phoenician captives to do the same. The Phoenicians in Asia in order that they might instill a similar spirit of thrift among the Persians."

"Eight miles west of Doiran is the Vardar River, which rises in the Shar Mountains, flows through the Balkan plain and enters the Gulf of Salonika, thus constituting for hundreds of years the principal route from Central Europe to the Aegean Sea. Between the Vardar and the Struma River (to which the Balkan range of the Balkan mountains, a range some 50 miles in length forming part of the southern boundary of Bulgaria."

"The Balkan peninsula and whose away extended from the Danube to the Ruman, met defeat at the hands of the Bulgarians. Byzantine emperor Basil II, married Bulgariotona (Slayer of Bulgarians). Basil had laid the foundation for his success in the Balkans, and he had proudly when he rode out in front of his troops at Alydus and challenged his rebel general, Bardas Phocas, to single combat. Phocas, however, had been preparatory to accepting the challenge, fell from his charger and when picked up by his soldiers was found to be dead."

"During the battle of Belashtica in 1014 Basil captured 15,000 Bulgarians. He blinded the whole number, leaving but one eye to the victor, and he spared to this extent in order that he might act as a guide for the host of warriors this returned to their camp. When the Bulgarians were blind, they were led by their captives, and they were preparatory to accepting the challenge, fell from his charger and when picked up by his soldiers was found to be dead."

"Not Convincing. Senator Overman's declaration that child labor cuts down crime is not unconvincing. There is no evidence committed by the inmates of prisons—Springfield Republican.

\$100 REWARD \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in the last 25 years, and that is Catarrh of the Bladder. This is a terrible disease, but one that is easily cured by the use of the new medicine, Catarrh Cure, which is a constitutional treatment. This Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the system strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY, M.D., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Your Bowels Should Move Once a Day. A free easy movement of the bowels every day is a sign of good health. Dr. King's New Life Pills will give you a gentle laxative effect without griping and free your system of blood poisons, purify your blood, overcome constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the entire system. Many who feel like living. Only 25c. at druggists.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA. A free easy movement of the bowels every day is a sign of good health. Dr. King's New Life Pills will give you a gentle laxative effect without griping and free your system of blood poisons, purify your blood, overcome constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the entire system. Many who feel like living. Only 25c. at druggists.

STEAMER BLOCK ISLAND DAILY SERVICE Until Sept. 5, to Watch Hill and Block Island. NorwichLv. 8:45 9:15 New London 10:25 10:40 Watch Hill 11:30 12:00 Block Island Du.P.M. 1:05 1:30 *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 BLOCK ISLAND RETURN Adults, 50c; Children, 25c. 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, Agent.