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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 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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

CIRCULATION

1901. average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
May 19, 1917	10,350

ITALY'S OFFENSIVE.

For the past several weeks, eyes have been centered upon the operations of the Italians in their new offensive having for its purpose the completion of the task which it undertook last year of capturing Trieste, the important seaport of Austria and the key to that country's operations in the Adriatic.

Italy has selected an excellent time for the resumption of this effort. It has struck while the British and the French are keeping the Germans busy in northern France and while there is much uncertainty existing throughout Austria-Hungary, where there is a growing sentiment in behalf of peace and where the strong pan-German leader, Count Tisza, has been forced to resign from the Hungarian premiership.

Italy has plenty of men, as is shown by the reply which that country made to the suggestion that some of the American troops be sent to that country to fight under the American flag when it advised the despatching of any such expedition to France. It has received and has apparently put into good use an appreciable amount of British heavy artillery and its armies are being directed by skillful generals as was clearly demonstrated by the recent drive which gained not only valuable territory on the way to Trieste, but caught the defenders so completely by surprise that 9,000 prisoners were taken and the counter attacks which were launched were fruitless.

This country has much hard fighting before it in order to carry out its object but it is prepared for it and in this new offensive it has been giving an excellent account of itself. Italy has done much in the war and it gives promise of doing much more towards the crushing of the central powers.

JUDGE TUTTLE'S RESIGNATION.

By the letter which Governor Holcomb has sent to Judge Tuttle he has to all intents and purposes accepted his resignation from the superior court bench after a brief period of service in that position. Judge Tuttle is a man of high attainments and he has demonstrated that the governor made a wise selection when he named him for that position. By his resignation Judge Tuttle will deprive the state of the services of one who gave great promise, but it is surprising, nevertheless that he should advance the reason which he does for returning to private practice of the law.

When he accepted the appointment it was understood what the salary was in connection therewith. There was no salary raise promised and none which could be relied upon. The general assembly has not been inclined to indulge in the practice of raising salaries without reason and in taking that view it acted in accordance with the sentiment of the state.

There is no reason to doubt but what Judge Tuttle is able to secure a much larger income from his private practice, but appointment to the bench is a life job, with a good fat salary up to the age of 70 and half that amount for the remainder of a judge's years as state referee. No one of course can tell a judge that his income must be limited and Judge Tuttle in this respect unquestionably understands his own case best, but it would appear to have been the right time for giving this matter proper thought when the appointment was offered to him two years or so ago. By his resignation the state will lose an able judge but there appears to be no alternative under the circumstances.

CHINA'S NEW PREMIER.

Because it has always been interested in the far east and because of the establishment of a republic in China, this country has followed with deep concern the many changes which have taken place there. There have been several crises in the affairs of that nation since the old empire was abandoned and now following the stand which has been taken regarding the entry of that country into the war the dismissal of Premier Tuan Chi Jiu and the calling of Wu Ting Fang by the president to form a new cabinet, greater interest than ever is manifested.

The stand which had been taken by the dismissed premier had been the cause of much embarrassment to the government. It resulted in a deadlock in the administration of China's affairs, but the designation of a new premier makes it apparent that he is in full sympathy with the president's policy and therefore in a position to permit of the establishment of a definite programme, and it is possible that it will result in a declaration of war by China against Germany.

Wu Ting Fang is no stranger to this country. He will be remembered as the capable representative of China in this country for a number of years under the old regime, a man who while not putting aside his native point of view was able to thoroughly understand and appreciate western civilization.

It can therefore be appreciated in this country that the president of China has made an excellent selection for his new premier. He is bound to inspire confidence among other nations and a man of his standing cannot fail to be of inestimable service to his country at all times.

THE FOOD CORNERERS.

The bringing of indictments by the federal grand jury at Boston against 88 corporations and individuals for conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in onions, reveals a state of affairs in connection with high prices and the food supply of the country which needs to be fully thrashed out and proper punishment inflicted upon those who are proved guilty.

From the facts brought out by the inquiry which resulted in the indictments of these onion dealers it appears that they deliberately entered into a scheme for the cornering of just as much of that product as was possible. They purchased at a low figure kept the supply until the scarcity which they created sent the price skylarking and then gathered in a handsome profit. They are entitled, the same as all dealers are, to a fair recompense but there is no justification for the storing up of great supplies of any kind of food in order that a few may get rich quick by gouging the consumer simply because he is helpless.

It is just such acts as these which are bound to create the condition which exists in this country at the present time. It is such control of the supply which makes government regulation necessary, which calls for the appointment of a food administrator, and from the disclosures which have been made in this instance it is evident that such steps by congress cannot be taken any too soon. The time has arrived when every effort not only should be made but must be made to stop such operations and to punish those who have been proceeding contrary to existing law.

DESPERATE GERMANY.

The desperate situation which prevails in Germany as to man power is revealed by the continuation of the deportation of Belgians, in which women as well as men are being forced to go into Germany for what cannot be looked upon otherwise than the relief of the workmen of that country for other service, or the augmentation of the forces which are already engaged in turning out the necessities in the way of munitions or performing the work of laborers in connection with the war operations.

Germany has done enough to that small country, whose neutrality it was pledged to respect, without turning to its own use the people of the country whose territory has been overrun and devastated, whose property and business have been destroyed and who have been forced to meet the imposition of heavy tax burdens. Following the first deportations the protests which were presented to Germany by other nations, together with promises which had been made that that very thing would not be resorted to, there was the return of certain of the people, but the need of getting more help, and help which of course receives no recompense or next to nothing if it receives anything at all, has forced Germany to return to the deplorable practice.

Such injustice only adds to the wrongs which have been done to that nation, piles up the debt which Germany must pay when the day of reckoning comes and increases the demand for the coming of the time when a government which descends to such conduct, atrocities and vandalism as the imperial German government has been guilty of will end forever.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Unless the weatherman changes his tactics, summer furs will be more popular than ever the coming season.

The only shortage which should exist at any time in the food supply is that which is too often food for the flames.

The man on the corner says: High prices have not only encouraged the art of cutting bread thin, but the filling of the sandwich also.

The slackers are the only ones who will offer serious objection to the daylight saving plan of pushing the hands of the clock ahead an hour.

That German submarine which bobs up first in the Pacific and then in the Atlantic is as elusive and uncertain as the fellow who hit Billy Petterson.

Full credit must be given to the police for the prompt measures which were taken to apprehend the diamond thieves and the quick capture which resulted.

There can be no question but what the people of the city of Atlanta will give much more serious thought to the importance of fire prevention in the future.

From the offering of peace to Russia and the internal troubles which Austria-Hungary is having all is not as well as Germany wishes with that long standing ally.

Austria is now anxious to make peace with Russia, the weakest of the allied nations, but why not make peace with the whole entente group and the world? Inasmuch as the war started there it would be a fitting thing that the end should begin there also.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

It was Emerson who discovered that men like substances "boil at different degrees," flux at different temperatures. It is a wise provision of Nature that man is possessed of every variety of temper—the tart, the surly, the hair-trigger, the quarrelsome—and that only a few boil at a time. Trivial things make some souls discontent, while others are only disturbed by some over-shadowing peril. The best of all tempers is the good temper which radiates the warmth and cheer of a sunny day. The worst is the ungoverned and ungovernable temper which changes a human soul into a grouch. What makes a man superior to a dog is his ability to suppress his growl, and by a conception of his religious duty and spiritual power to eliminate it. The human soul seems to have a low tide and a high tide, an ebb and a flow, and little eddies and whirlpools such as mark the stirring waters of the earth, and it gets tempestuous and roars—each condition in its time and place being fit and commendable.

The woman who thinks her husbands tells her all he knows needs to indulge in a little more earnest thought. We should not forget that love is a suppresser of thought as well as an expresser of it. It is not wise for any one to tell another all he knows, for usually no man knows one-half he thinks he does, and the remainder is likely to be considerably dwarfed in the presence of truth. Many a well-dressed lie passes for truth in religious circles, and it forms the broker's and the diplomat's stock in trade. Of course, a good husband tells his wife everything he thinks will interest her, and suppresses that which would injure his neighbor, for in the end it might prove injurious "to him and his'n," as our forbears used to say. There are truths which it is as wicked to remain silent about as it is to lie, for instance, the truth which would save another from the injustice of suspicion and circumstance. Fiction must wear the garb of truth to be recognized as the product of genius.

This is good advice: Do not blame an honest dollar for taints that have been thrust upon it. It is not so long ago that a great hue and cry was raised against tainted money and it would not then have done to have spoken of it as a fanatical fluke. This so-called tainted money rightly spent can accomplish any good thing represented by a religious purpose. So-called tainted money could not injure any good cause unless it was accepted as a fee for tolerance—as a check to justice. It is true "money is not required to buy one necessity of the soul;" and it is also true, that "he that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends." The taints of mortal man cannot be transferred to money. The stolen dollar feels just as good on the church plate as any other dollar, and will buy just as clean a dinner for a poor family. Dollars that start honest cannot be polluted by business. "Make money your God" said Fielding, "and it will plague you like the devil."

I do not know the solace of the use of tobacco in any form, and I must confess to a stalwart prejudice against its use and a sense of pity for those who are tied down to tobacco by the force of habit; but after reading the statement of a woman who distributed cigarettes to the wounded soldiers in France and told the stories of the relief they afforded the crippled and suffering men, I felt a "thank God" surging up within me for the thing I thought I abhorred. No one could read the tales of gratitude and the joy of these men receiving the comfort of a smoke, whatever his prejudice, and desire to have them deprived of it. I wonder if people who find solace in ways we do not are not just as entitled to it as if they found it in our way? I have noticed that in our prejudices and conceits we are just as likely to be led astray as the other fellow is. I shall not believe more in smoking than I have, but I can now conceive that a smoke can rise almost to the rank of a blessing.

The men with money are not the ones who are doing most good in the world. Money flows like water to the great religious and educational institutions, but ever since the world began the best friends to the poor have been the poor and people of limited means. The worst brute in the world is the man whose success and fortune has led him to hold in contempt those who do not succeed. It seems to be a law of nature that good-heartedness does not flourish among those who worship Mammon. The true riches of the heart only abass where a spirit of helpfulness abides. One pure, good hearted woman may do more for a poor neighborhood than all the millionaires of a town. It takes a Carnegie to throw around millions for libraries, and a Billy Sunday to radiate truth for good's sake, and there need be no comment upon the value or the abundance of the comparative results. It is strange that in this world the people who do not belong to the aristocracy belong to God.

The man who says: "I do not know," is a better fellow than the man who has not the honesty of his convictions. Agnostics are few by profession, but multitudinous reality. The criticism of Carlyle, "his religion at best is an anxious wish—like that of Rabelais, a great Perhaps," fits thousands of church members who adopt the symbols of religion, but remain unmindful of the fact that they are in the mighty push of righteousness—they do not push but become a dead weight. If Jesus were living today he would be what Cardinal Mercier is—a live wire; or he might be like Billy Sunday, a 75-horsepower dynamo. There was no moping in His life—it was all doing. When Mr. Sunday told the professing Christians of New York if they did not serve their country any better than they served God, their country would go to hell, he uttered a trilling truth. The man who is meekly willing to be saved and does not become conscious it is a part of his salvation to work for the redemption of others, has a light grip upon righteousness.

When Abraham Lincoln said: "the plainest print cannot be read through a gold eagle," he simply reaffirmed the fact that selfishness makes men blind in every walk of life. In business the supremely selfish man is a robber; in religion he is a stumbling block; and in the family a petty tyrant. As has been truly proclaimed "selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without himself." This is the evil spirit in man which underlies all his villianies and makes his redemption necessary. It cannot be separated from organization or cooperation whatever its form or declared purpose. It is the one fault civilization promotes rather than retards; and that the church has never freed itself from. The scorpion stings itself and dies from its own poison; and man professing better things, dies a victim of his own wickedness. Selfishness seems to be in the individual a little fault; but in the mass it is a giant evil.

Perhaps the saying of Tom Paine

NOTABLE MEN AND MEASURES

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

Back in October, 1775, it required courage to stand out for one's convictions even more than it does in this age of independence.

Therefore, when Governor Fitch, of Connecticut, called upon his "Assistants"—of whom Jonathan Trumbull, of the town of Lebanon was one of the leaders,—to administer to him the required oath to enforce the Stamp Act, it meant something grave to decline.

When five, the requisite legal number out of the twelve, were found ready to administer the oath, Trumbull refused to be present to witness its administration. Taking his hat, he hastened from the chamber, leading the six other Assistants who, with him, stood firm.

This, with similar clear and courageous conduct, showed him to the colonists as eminently fitted to be their first magistrate, and to have their interests in his care. Consequently, he was chosen governor in 1769.

Trumbull had already had large experiences in public affairs. He had fourteen times represented the town of Lebanon in the General Assembly, and had three times filled the office of speaker; had been chosen Assistant for twenty-two years; had been for one year side judge and for seventeen years chief judge of the County Court of Windham County. He had been for nineteen years judge of probate for the Windham District; had been once elected assistant judge, and for four times was Chief Justice of the superior court of the Colony; four years, also, he had been Deputy Governor.

He held the office of Governor for fourteen years, and until within two years of his death.

Another Lebanon, man, impulsive and ardent, and fitted to inspire others with enthusiasm, was William Williams. "With tongue and pen and estate," we are told, "he gave himself to the cause of the colonists."

During the gloomy winter of 1777, he sent beef, cattle and gold to Valley Forge, saying, if independence should be established he would get his pay; if not the loss would be of no account to him.

With such men active in the patriotic old town, it is to be expected that its statute books should contain such resolutions as the following:

At a town meeting held 7th, Dec. 1767, a letter received from the selectmen of Boston, as to the oppressive and ruinous duties laid on various articles, and calling for union in some measure of relief.

"Jonathan Trumbull, the selectman, and others, were appointed a committee, by themselves, or in concert with committees from neighboring towns, to consider and devise such measures and means, as may more effectually tend to promote and encourage industry, economy and manufactures."

Under the oppressions bearing heavily on it as a port, Boston appealed to Lebanon; and the latter town came into full sympathy and concert with it.

At a freemen's meeting Monday, April 9, 1770, following the "Boston Massacre," of the 5th of March, after other business, it is recorded that the Lebanon men "met and voted and passed a draft of resolves, or declaration, of the sense of the rights and liberties which we look upon as infringed by parliament,—and promoting manufactures, etc."

The text of these "resolves" is the very spirit and tone of the Declaration of Independence, although this was six years before the Declaration of Independence was made. They perpetuate the sense the old town had of its people's liberties, resolves which "have gone into history, the embodied, indeed, in the men who acted here. They reveal the hand of the firm, fiery patriot, William Williams; they were undoubtedly drafted by him, as they are in his handwriting in the town records."

It shows the earnestness which prevailed in Lebanon, that in August of the same year, 1770, a town meeting was called with reference to sending delegates to a general meeting of the mercantile and landed interests at New Haven, to consider proper means and measures to support the "non-importation agreement" and the alarming conduct of New York in violating the same.

The townsmen voted unanimously to send two delegates to the convention, making choice of William Williams and Joshua West, a committee or representatives of the same. They then voted and passed a declaration, instruction and resolve, that the non-importation agreement, which had taken place in the American colonies, was a "virtuous, salutary and patriotic measure, generously designed and powerfully tending to procure a redress of our grievances."

The resolutions being unanimously passed, the meeting made choice of Dr. John Clark, William Williams, Josiah Rockwell, Benjamin Bill, Capt. Elijah Sprague, Charles Hinckley, Deacon Samuel Hartlett, and Ansel Clark (persons from the different parts of the town) "to observe and inspect the conduct of all persons respecting their violating the true intent and meaning of said non-importation agreement, and to use all lawful and prudent measures to prevent the same; and in their prudence and discretion when they judge requisite, to publish the names of such person or persons, if any shall be found, who have violated and counteracted the same, and as occasion shall require, to correspond with the Committees of neighboring towns for the like salutary purpose and design.

"Then——was asked whether he had purchased or not Tea of a Rhode Island importer; he owned he had tea from Rhode Island, etc., but yet he would not purchase any more there, or otherwise contrary to the Agreement, etc., and would store what he had, etc., and thereupon the Town voted it satisfactory and dismissed."

Commenting upon which, the Historian Hine writes: "This was evidently a hot place for tories and half-hearted patriots."

From that time on, there was no town in the country which manifested more activity along the lines of patriotism and preparedness than did Lebanon.

With men of such ability and firmness and distinction as leaders, it was not surprising that the place became conspicuous in all colonial affairs, or that it should have furnished a Governor to whom General Washington could turn with confidence, when national conditions became grave, and anxiety for the fate of the young Republic grew acute.

The dignity, solidity, resources, promptness in aid of Lebanon astonished those visitors who sought the advice of Trumbull in his plain, but wonderful War Office; and the passing of the years does not diminish the wonder which arises, as in this day men look back over the events in which the old town stood out so prominently for its independence, initiative and sturdy patriotism.

THE DICTAGRAPH.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Slave Mind.

Mr. Editor: The cloak of criticism, now as in the past, often shelters a slavish mind. My esteemed critic—Flag-a-Ballagh, omitted a few words in his or her obloquy. Why not accuse me of poisoning my family or blowing up the Rocky Mountains? While my brain is not a storehouse of inexhaustible knowledge, and my memory may not be a bazaar, in which the intellectual riches of past ages are classified and arranged in marvelous and brilliant assortment, having seen much of mankind, I have had an excellent opportunity of scanning humbug. Having a clear conscience, and honest purposes in life, my mind will always rebel against injustice and oppression. If this is agitation, make the most of it. It is pleading ignorance of facts to say that a movement arranged and ruled by a group of trained politicians, who have duped the Irish people for years, and are now about to betray them again, will bring peace to Ireland. Perhaps it might as well be known that the people of Ulster are as much in arms against the present movement as their neighbors of the south. My friend calls attention to the subject-disputes of Saxon and Celt—in bygone centuries—but that has nothing to do with the present. If acquaintance with history would cleave the dullness from said friend's intellect, the history of the Irish Dominicans would open my friend's mind to a few hidden facts.

It is a matter of history that multitudes of Irish people were deported as slaves to the West Indies during the regime of Cromwell and the Puritans, as attested by a host of authorities, contemporary and modern, whose testimony cannot be airily waved aside. Surely it is hard to forget this.

Speaking of Redmond, it is to dig deep into the depths of infamy to reach him. The war revealed this man in his true light, and his descent into the inferno of treachery and debasement has been at a lightning speed. Here is the man who is to save Ireland, cheering in the house of commons when the execution of Pearse was announced, one of the many martyrs, who died that Ireland might live. Speaking of Sinn-Feiners, can Willie Redmond and his crowd of Castle-hacks explain if his word goes for so much in Ireland, why 150,000 English soldiers now garrison Ireland? He knows, and well he knows it. It is to keep down the Sinn-Fein movement which is strong throughout Ireland. Skeffington, Pearse and others were butchered when they rose for freedom and democracy, as Washington and Jefferson did. Agitators are the offspring of despotism and oppression, and they have always been crucified by their kind. Living under the flag that is the symbol of liberty, we find those with a mind shackled in slavery, who in fair weather are loud in profession of devotion to the land of their birth. Summer soldiers and sunshine patriots." When the ship is sailing smoothly and the seas are calm they are loud in enthusiasm and acclaim. Let a ripple disturb the currents and they scurry in terror and slavish fright and even go out of their way to repudiate and deny the principles they formerly professed. Paragons of patriotism, they shrink in shame or apprehension from the mere mention of Ireland, for fear it will give offense. We can imagine them disposing any manly or womanly attribute if they were in the country that is held down by all the forces of coercion. Were they in Ireland who would feel secure in their association, if it were a question of life or death for Ireland surely we might well pray God to save Ireland from such supposed Irish. Are they loyal to America? If a slave can ever be loyal to any country, yes. That man or woman, who, whatever crisis that comes, is ashamed to mention the name of the country where he or his forebears were born and who is indifferent to its welfare, is but a sorry, shabby and cowardly citizen.

Oh, the tragedy of it, to think that men of the type of those who were, to death in Easter week, did so for such as these. In closing let me say this, I refuse to enter into any discussion, but I cannot make myself believe that the Irish people will allow Redmond, Devlin and O'Connor to drag them any further into the mire, so that a gang of tricksters, place-baggers, as mean and paltry as were Keogh, Sadlier and O'Flaherty, and the brass band in the fifties. Redmond with his own relatives filling British jobs, his own firm filling lucrative British contracts. The same is true of all the parliamentary leaders. Dishonest men never believe in human honesty. They believe every man has his price. Redmond has his, and he is earning it by dirty service.

This ends the subject with me. If space would allow I could give my friend the gist of many historical facts, which, perhaps would not look well in print from his or her viewpoint. What's the use? I'm through.

J. H. CUMMINGS.

Norwich, May 24, 1917.

HOME GARDENS

Head Lettuce-Romaine.

"Let me suggest, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations."—President Wilson.

A partically shady part of your garden can be used for growing head lettuce or romaine lettuce in the warm months, says today's bulletin from the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, which is cooperating with this newspaper to urge more food gardens.

The quality of lettuce is apt to be injured in hot, dry weather. For that reason some sort of partial shading is desirable when the plants will not mature before hot weather sets in. Hot weather coming early in the life of the lettuce plant is apt to prevent it from forming any head.

When the garden is not shaded the lettuce may be artifically shaded in hot weather by a movable screen by stretching cheesecloth over a V-shaped frame made of light strips of wood. The sides of this frame should be 2 or 3 feet wide, and the frame ought to be 10 or 12 feet long. The cloth will partially shade the plants, retard evaporation of the soil's moisture, and enable the grower to produce crisp, good-flavored lettuce in summer.

Head lettuce seed should be planted early in the season, a half ounce being enough to plant 100 feet of row. The plants when quite small should be trimmed to stand 6 to 8 inches apart while the rows ought to be one foot apart at least. The plant needs much moisture, hence thorough should be given, while artificial watering helps the crops in dry weather. The entire head should be cut for use.

Romaine leaves grow erect and form a loose head. The crop is grown the same way as head lettuce, except that when the plants are grown the outer leaves should be tied together at the top to bleach the inner leaves.

M. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, had a conference in Berlin with German and Austro-Hungarian Socialists.

Sunday Morning Talk

HANDICAP RACING.

Every contestant on the cinder track of life runs his course under some disadvantage. We are conscious enough of our own handicaps, but those of our neighbors are often hidden from view. We cannot see the circumstance that holds this or that man back, nullifying his best efforts and putting him behind in the race. It is certain, however, that he carries some sort of weight, and the fact should lead us to make due allowances and to judge him leniently.

The Apostle Paul suffered from a "thorn in the flesh" or, as the margin gives it, "a stake" in the flesh. The probability is that he was afflicted with some bodily infirmity or painful disease that threatened to wreck his usefulness. Some scholars have inclined to the opinion that it was epilepsy. Others think he was troubled with weak eyesight; while others have advanced the theory of malarial fever. Whatever it was, it represented an impediment in the great campaign that was before him. The Apostle tells us that the Lord thrice that the thorn might depart from him, but his prayer was unanswered. Instead, he was given the deeper understanding in which all similar situations must be interpreted—"My grace is sufficient for thee, for My power is made perfect in weakness."

Some handicaps are very evident and we hasten to honor one who surmounts them. When Helen Keller presented herself to take the examination that admits to Radcliffe College, even her friends were amazed. She could neither see the examiner nor hear his voice, and the subjects were Greek, advanced Latin, and the higher mathematics. Her old teacher might have communicated the printed questions to the blind, deaf dumb girl, but, out of deference to the rules of the institution, this method was ruled out. A man was found who could write the Braille alphabet and engaged to put the questions in that form. At the appointed time, however, it was discovered that he knew only the American system, while Miss Keller had been trained to the English; the two systems being in their arrangement quite different. To the difficulty of the abstruse subjects was now added that of reading a strange writing. The Swiss watch made for the blind by which she was to have measured the time she dared give to the various topics had been inadvertently left at home. With only her instinct as guide, this wonderful young woman kept track of the passing minutes and at the end of the examination period handed in a paper that enrolled her triumphantly with the entering class.

A victory like that calls ou the admiration of the world. We are less enthusiastic over thousands of less conspicuous victories that may be in process of being won all about us, because we fail to recognize them. The wonder regarding a multitude of the sons of men is not that they get ahead so slowly, but that they get ahead at all. When we take into account the various physical maladies, the mental twists, the inherited crotchets, the infelicities of circumstance that play their parts in human affairs, we are less surprised at failure and infinitely more appreciative of success. A thousand ships would be faster sailers if some clumsy defect of construction beneath the waterline could be remedied, and a million human lives might forge ahead if the hidden handicap could be removed.

Let the handicap be honestly recognized. We must perceive with Emerson that "life inveats itself with inevitable conditions which the unwise seek to dodge, which one and another brags that he does not know, that they do not touch him; but the brag is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul. If he escapes them in one part, they attack him in another more vital part."

But let the handicap never in God's world be held as either a terror or an excuse. The Apostle's "thorn" philosophy is not an easy one to reach, but it has girded with strength those who hold it. "I will rather glory in mine infirmities," he could write, "that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Wherefore, I take pleasure in weaknesses, in injuries, in necessities." Only such a spirit could comprehend that paradox of the divine love by which from limitation has ever been made to issue strength and accomplishment and joy.

THE PARSON.

Don't let skin trouble spoil your good time

Resinol heals sick skins

"I can't have any fun! I am such a *sight* with this eczema that people avoid me wherever I go. And the *itching* torments me so that I don't get any peace, anyhow."

Don't be discouraged! Even in severe, well-established cases of eczema, ringworm or similar skin troubles, Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually relieves the itching at once and quickly clears the eruption away.

Doctors prescribe the Resinol treatment. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap

Says Simple Remedy Prolonged His Life

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin Effective as a Remedy for Constipation

Among older people the various organs of the body have a tendency to slow up and weaken, and this is usually first manifest in a pronounced inactivity of the bowels.

Good health is dependent on regularity in this important function; whenever there is the slightest indication of constipation a mild laxative should be taken to relieve the congestion and dispose of the accumulated waste. Cathartics or purgatives should not be employed, however; these are too violent in action and their effect is only temporary.

A mild laxative such as the combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin, known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is the ideal remedy. It is gentle in its action, bringing relief in an easy, natural manner, without griping or other pain or discomfort, is pleasant to the taste, and can be obtained in any drug store.

Mr. Robert LeForgee, 918 Kirkwood Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa, says he always had a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house for the past eighteen years, and that by using it occasionally as the need arises, and in this way keeping his health good,

it has prolonged his life, and brought ease and comfort.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold by druggists everywhere, and costs only fifty cents a bottle. To avoid imitations and ineffective substitutes be sure to get Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. See that a facsimile of Dr. Caldwell's signature and his portrait appear on the yellow carton in which the bottle is packed. A trial bottle free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 111 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

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On account of increase in price of tobacco, the Whitestone Cigar will be sold from now on at 3 for 25c, $35 per 1,000.
J. F. CONANT
jan2d 11 Franklin St.

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SUITS $11.75 and $13.75 Values to $38.50

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