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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING JUNE 11th, 1921
11,155

THE CITY MEETING.

That the voters were interested in the business before the adjourned annual city meeting was indicated by the number in attendance. That they had decided that there must be no radical advance in the tax rate of the city was indicated by the action that was taken upon the various items.

There was manifested a willingness to provide for that which was considered necessary at this time, and without attempting to pass upon the merits of certain of the propositions there was evidenced a feeling that certain projects could be delayed without harm. On that point opinion may have differed but the sentiment of the meeting was clear. It was evident that the meeting was imbued with the spirit of keeping down expenditures but in meeting its obligations as the vote on the appropriation for the completion of Sachem street pavement showed.

The slight increase of three-quarters of a mill in the tax rate is due to the fact that appropriations were made in addition to the sums recommended in the estimates, which were for the Sachem street work, the expense connected with the revision of the charter which is a matter that was decided upon since the estimates were perfected and the supervision of the playgrounds.

The city meeting plainly indicated that it believed that the tax rate should not be unnecessarily boosted at this time. Its action can hardly be regarded as being in opposition to progress but rather a stand against plunging into heavy expenditures at a time when such is not believed to be warranted.

NEW HAVEN'S CHARTER VOTE.

Sentiment in New Haven appears to be quite the opposite of that in New London concerning the question of commission government with a city manager. By a vote of over two to one, and with over half of the voters expressing themselves, New Haven has turned down the idea after an interesting campaign in which both sides have been particularly active.

The vote was taken in connection with a revision of the charter which would place the affairs of the city in the hands of a commission of nine persons elected on a general ticket and a city manager. New Haven has been told that such a city charter would not eliminate political bosses, that it would not necessarily do away with certain conditions that prevail now and which many would like to have improved and that a high powered charter is a particularly dangerous instrument unless the right men are elected.

New Haven apparently has its problems the same as other cities but it has realized that the solution is not going to be accomplished by simply changing the charter and the form of the city government. Troubles which may have bothered under the old form are not necessarily going to be eliminated under the new unless public sentiment stands up to the rack and makes it understood that conditions must be different.

If New Haven is seriously desirous of reforms in its city government it unquestionably lies in the hands of the electorate to obtain them and to do so under the present charter. The secret lies in electing the right men whether it is the mayor and council form of government or the commission and city manager form. It is the failure of the electorate to do its part and to stand for the best in city government that is invariably the cause of dissatisfaction, and with such an attitude manifested under a commission form, those who have advocated and lived under that form declare it highly dangerous. New Haven apparently prefers to work out its salvation under the present form.

New Haven in turning down the city manager plan has done only what five out of six cities in Indiana have done this month, and the one city that favored the change there did so only by a majority of 220.

THE DROP IN SUGAR.

Getting back to normalcy is to be noted in many directions these days even though the progress is gradual and though there are directions in which no appreciable move has been made.

For the matter of a year now sugar has been dropping. We haven't as yet gotten back to those good old days of 20 pounds for a dollar but we are moving in that direction and sugar is steadily going down. The situation today presents a decided contrast to that of a year and a half ago when it was next to impossible to beg or buy it. From that peak of high prices there has been a steady slump and the bottom has not been reached. From the reported world shortage at that time the situation has changed today so that there is a surplus. A year and a half ago there were those who had such control over the market that it was possible to indicate a shortage as grounds for high prices but sugar production has been on the gain, Europe is coming nearer to meeting its requirements, consumption has been cut and this country is today so stocked with the sweet stuff that Cuba is worrying as to what it will do with its production.

Sugar which has been accumulating from the different sources is now available in such quantity that there is good and sufficient reason why the price should descend. Whatever was possible a year and a half ago in the way of covering up the real conditions cannot be practiced today. It isn't a question now of holding back the supply but of getting rid of part of last season's supply as well as this season's. Sugar has struck the toboggan because of the amount available and it is therefore only proper that the consumer should be given the benefit of the situation. It is time that he should get some relief as an offset to the robber prices that were imposed upon him.

AVOIDING STREET DANGERS.

The need for safer streets extends far beyond the boundaries of the state of Connecticut. It is a need that prevails in every community and on every highway and if it is going to be accomplished more attention must be devoted to getting all users of the streets interested therein.

A large percentage of the street accidents and fatalities involve children and it is a capital idea that has been advanced in Massachusetts where a campaign is to be conducted in all of the children's playgrounds of the state for the purpose of impressing upon the boys and girls the dangers which need to be guarded against in the highways. There is no reason in fact why similar instructions should not be given in the public schools in the same way that other plans are carried out for getting certain vital facts properly impressed upon the minds of the children in order that the seed thus sown may get the right start and be placed where it is most needed.

If it is possible to get the children to realize the effects of carelessness and to get them to thinking about how danger can and should be avoided much progress in the way of self preservation is going to be made. It is never possible to tell just how much good is going to be done by it. If only one life is saved it is worth the undertaking, but it is reasonable to believe that it will have far greater results, that it will inspire vigilance where otherwise little thought would be given to it and that it will serve to check the number of children who are inclined to dash into the street in play, jump onto and off of fast moving vehicles and in other ways place their lives in jeopardy thoughtlessly.

Through the playgrounds such instructions can perhaps be placed before children at a time and in a manner that would have as beneficial effect as possible. It is certainly an effort that is worth making and the example will no doubt impress itself upon others engaged in similar work.

SENATOR FRANCE'S EXPERIENCE.

When Senator France recently started for Russia with the announced purpose of getting at the truth of the conditions in the land of the bolsheviki first handed, it was believed that he would be taken by the hand by the leaders of the soviet government and given a personally conducted tour about the country in order that he might see those things that they wanted him to see and not come in touch with those things that they wanted to hide. In other words it was expected that the soviet heads would regard it as an opportunity for showing off the high spots of their accomplishments and by so doing get a favorable advocate before the United States and through that an influence that would work in other nations. It looked like a capital opportunity for the soviets to get their horn blown since Senator France of Maryland appeared to be inclined to the belief that bolshevik Russia was being misrepresented. Thus to a certain extent he might be regarded as being in more or less of a sympathetic frame of mind and disposed to take the right view of things.

But the expected did not happen, and therein there must have been quite as much disappointment on the part of the senator as there was upon those at home watching his investigation. Regardless of the fact that it was possible to regard him as a friend of soviet Russia he found the entrance gate at Reval, Esthonia, closed hard and fast to him. His experience in that respect was the same as other Americans, who have found that the gate swings neither out nor in. Soviet Russia was neither ready to permit him to come in and look around on his own responsibility nor to show him about as a member of the United States senate.

It was a rebuff that must have chilled the ardor of the senator. One cannot imagine that it sets well and it is only possible to infer that even though the senate had plenty of confidence in soviet Russia it must have been rudely shaken and caused him to reflect that there must be a good reason why the soviets do not wish Americans or a United States senator to get first hand facts about what the conditions are in Russia today.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Just at the present time there is nothing about those icebergs to attract any great number to the northeast shores.

Anyone who has perplexing questions these days are inclined to refer them to Mr. Edison before tackling the college graduates.

The fellow who is postponing his vacation to wait for lower railroad fares stands a good chance of remaining home this summer.

That Hartford man who tried to rob three armed guards and get away with a big payroll was certainly old enough to know better.

Oil is a great thing with which to calm troubled waters, but it seems to have created them between this country and Holland.

The man on the corner says: Those setting out to borrow money run up against all kinds of snags. With advice it is different.

Those who hastened to Russia as converts to bolshevism are returning if they can get back thoroughly convinced of the fallacy of the idea.

It is one thing to clean up, but it is another thing to refrain from immediately creating just as bad an eyesore as prevailed before the cleanup.

The voters in city meeting seemed to understand pretty well where they wanted to draw the line between necessary and unnecessary expenditures.

It is good news that the marine engineers' strike is to be ended but it is unfortunate that it could not have been prevented before it got underway.

When Obregon says he cannot comply with the terms of the proposed treaty, he must know if he doesn't the much desired recognition goes a glimmering.

It is a bit interesting to learn that gasoline consumption has decreased. From the number of cars the impression was that it has gone rapidly in the other direction.

THEIR EXCEPTIONAL CASE

"Aren't you staying up pretty late?" asked the third floor neighbor as he passed up the rear stairs after putting the car up for the night.

"Not at all," said the second floor neighbor sadly as he regarded his upstairs friend. "I had a hard day at the office and another hard one before me tomorrow. I came home early and made up my mind that the 'early to bed and early to rise' idea was the best thing in the world for me.

"By half past nine I was in bed all snug for the night when the bell rang and I answered it: It was a telegram for Eloysius Ephrain Pemberthy. Never having heard of him in the neighborhood I supposed that the messenger was trying to make game of me in some way and was about to throw him out when he showed me the envelope.

"I went back to bed and composed myself by counting mental sheep who automatically leaped one by one over a pretty white fence and when I began to doze the telephone rang. It might have been any one at a half dozen important calls and so I reluctantly oened my eyes and piled out to find that the operator was putting a long distance call through to Salem, Ill., and rang my phone for heaven alone knows what reason.

"So again I climbed back to bed. This time I let the sheep go their merry way and tried thinking about a gray patch that ran itself around and around in a circle. But another sound aroused me. The man upstairs was carrying out the rugs for his wife and his heels clicklacked across the floor at a remarkable rate.

"I guess I fell asleep after that," said the second floor man thoughtfully. "Anyhow, I was awakened by a beautiful voice singing the 'End of a Perfect Day.' That's an old song now, of course, but to me there is something very wonderful in it. But while I was enjoying it a phonograph broke in — I think it was that old one that the Hendersons left when they moved—the one the janitor appropriated—and it grated out "Tipperary." So I came out here on the back porch and made a few remarks and presently the janitor was upstairs here with a complaint."

"Why? Because you went to bed too early?" asked the third floor neighbor interestedly.

"No, he didn't like what I had said about the phonograph, I imagine. Anyhow, he observed that we'd have to get rid of the dog that it said expressly in the lease that no dogs were allowed in the building. I told him he was crazy, but just to make sure I looked it up in the lease.

"That sounds a simple matter, looking it up in the lease. But that lease was nowhere to be found about the place at all.

"After a lengthy search I located it and, after wading through a bunch of technical terms, I found that we not only could not keep a dog, but that if my icebox leaked and hit the people beneath me I was liable and that if the people upstairs let theirs leak I had no redress against the agent and that if—"

"Pause" urged the aired third floor neighbor, as he raised his hand in imitation of a traffic policeman. "I once read mine clear through and I know all of the things that we are shot on sight for doing.'

"So, though I was getting wider awake every minute I once more crawled into bed," continued the sufferer. "But the children in the court on our south decided to have just one more game of hide and seek and their shrill voices and squealing and yelling kept me awake for another half hour. Finally I decided to comeout here and sit until things quieted down a bit. I don't know how long it will be, as the Mullens family has just come home, and they will tell the Drapers across the way all about the party before they go to bed. Mrs. Mullens is now describing the hairdressing of the hostess, but —well, looks like an oil night job." The second floor man shook his head wearily.

"Say," suggested the third-floor neighbor briskly, "I wonder how you'd like to come downstairs to the garage to put in the time till they get through. There's something wrong with the transmission on my bus and I'm pretty sure you'd know what was the trouble."

The weary second floor man, yawned happily. "Much obliged, old fellow," he said. "I'm beginning to feel horribly sleepy all of a sudden. Here goes for a bunk fatigue!"—Chicago News.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

City Play Grounds.

Mr. Editor: An interesting subject was opened up at last night's city meeting. The condition of the Lake street playground. It is a disgrace to the city of Norwich. It is not a political question because both sides have sinned. That land was put aside as a playground for the children. Go up and take a look at it. What was once a baseball field is covered with telephone or light poles strewn all over the ground. The street department has put up an unsightly old shed to store the road roller. Under the swings is a pile of oyster shells three feet high put there so that the poor barefoot children who have no other plan to play, can cut their feet on them.

Whoever or whatever department put those long poles all over the play ground had certainly an unmitigated gall. A two-wheel rig with a pole 30 or 40 feet long stood up on the ground last night a number of young boys started to play around it and the pole nearly came over onto them. If it did the city for its criminal carelessness would probably be called upon to pay another $25,000. It is a well behaved neighborhood that stands for these impositions. The only wonder is that we have not had some Thanksgiving celebrations on these grounds.

FOR THE BOYS.

Norwich, June 15, 1921.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

On June 14, 1777, congress adopted the following: "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The first flag displayed in the cause of American liberty appears, by historical data, to be that hoisted by the hands of John Paul Jones, as first lieutenant of the Alfred, on board that vessel, in Philadelphia, in December, 1775.

During the Revolutionary war, both before and for some time after the Declaration of Independence, a variety of flags were used, typifying the especial colony that espoused the cause, and a particular arm of service. The flag known as the Great Union was the first displayed by Washington upon the heights before Boston, upon assuming command of the combined army of the colonies, on January 2, 1776. This flag consisted of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, with thirteen stripes alternate red and white, through the field. This continued in use probably until the 3rd of September, 1777, when congress adopted the flag officially specified above.

The flag of June, 1777, was altered ostensibly to accommodate the progress of the republic by the incoming of new states. This was not accomplished until 1816, and a number of states were admitted in the meantime with no rearrangement of the stars.

In 1816 Hon. Peter Wendover, of New York, made a motion before congress, asking that the incongruity of the flag might be corrected, as it did not represent all of the United States, but he presented no remedy. It remained for Captain Samuel C. Reid to fix the happy medium; to combine the glory of the past with the progress of the present and future, and to give a design for the national flag at once unique, beautiful and satisfactory. It was Mr. Reid who suggested that a new star should be added for every new state, such new star to appear on the Fourth of July succeeding such admission.

Capt. Reid's idea was adopted by Mr. Wendover, and incorporated in his report presented to the house of representatives, January 2, 1817. A bill was presented to carry out Capt. Reid's idea, which was passed as follows on March 30, 1818:

"Be it enacted that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

Section 2. "And be it further enacted that on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."

The first flag thus instituted was made by Mrs. Reid, in New York, and was first hoisted over the hall of the house of representatives on the thirteenth of April, 1818, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

It is said that committee had been appointed three weeks before June 11, when the stars and stripes were adopted, who were to consider the subject and report on a general standard for all thetroops of the colonies, which consisted of Gen. Washington, Robert Morris and Col. Ross. It is further related that this committee called on Betsy Ross, who kept an upholstering shop on Arch street, Philadelphia, and passing into the back parlor to avoid public view, they asked Mrs. Ross if she could make a flag after the design they showed her. She said she would try. She suggested changing the stars that Washington had drawn with six points, the English rule, to five points, the French rule. Her suggestion was accepted.

There is little doubt but that Betsy Ross made the first flags and that she made them for the government for several years. There is an entry of a draft on the United States treasury, May, 1777: "Pay Betsy Ross, 14 pounds, 12 shillings and 2 pence for flags for fleet in Delaware River."

It is claimed that the first using of the Stars and Stripes in actual military service was at Fort Stanwix, New York, in August, 1777. Thirteen stars and thirteen stripes are mentioned as used at Brandywine, September 11, 1777, at Germantown, October 4, 1777, and to have floated over the patriots at Valley Forge the next winter, it waved at Yorktown, and shared in the rejoicing at the close of the war.

(Tomorrow—The Thirteen Colonies Become States.)

Stories That Recall Others

Not Exactly.

Aunt Jane, who was a spinster, came to visit her sister and family of four children. And from the first minute was very much given to offering advice to her sister on the way to feed, dress and treat her children generally. The sister listened in perfect good humor, but not so Sally, her efficient helper. And frankly, Sally said so. "Look here, Miss Jane," she began. "What do old maids like you and men know about raising children?" We ain't never had none and a person has to have children to know how to raise them."

Aunt Jane smiled a tolerant smile. "Oh, not always, Sally," she returned. "Now take those little chickens out there. Don't you think you know more than their mother? You feed—"

But Sally interrupted her. "Yes, ma'am, I feed them, if that's what you mean. But I hain't never yit taught any of them to scratch—have I?"

His Idea of One

The sixth grade boy had written a letter because his teacher had demanded one for a grammar lesson. It was to a far away Chinese who didn't know a thing about America and he was telling him about American amusements. After baseball and field meets he turned to describe parties. And this is what he wrote: "A party is a place where boys and girls play games and the boys take the girls home and it is all over. And, oh, boy, they are lots of fun!"

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

ALEXANDRIA

"Certain cities have traits that persist. Recent rioting in Alexandria, Egypt, seems only a latter day echo of the tempestous city where Caesar was mobbed, where Caracalla once slaughtered all youths old enough to bear arms, and the pagan beauty, Hypatia, fell victim to enraged rioters."

With this introduction a bulletin of the National Geographic Society points out that though Alexandria may be popularly associated with the disturbances, its influence is widely diffused in more significant ways.

"The Londoner as he eats his breakfast eggs, the New Yorker as he strolls along throught the great Central Park, the Philadelphian who sometimes rebels at the rigid checkerboard street plan, the worshiper in a Christain church of any denomination —all owe something to the city which in Cleopatra's time, was the commercial mistress of the Mediterranean.

"To explain: Until the war handicapped Mediterranean shipping Alexandria sent 80,000,000 eggs a year to London. It contributed one of its famous twin shafts of red granite to Central Park, New York, in 1881, the other one having been removed to London three years earlier.

"Dimocrates of Rhodes, friend of the Macedonian Conqueror who founded and gave his name to Alexandria, laid out the streets in gridiron regularity, thus setting a pattern which was copied the occidental world over.

Finally Athanasius, known to church men as the "Father of Orthodoxy", fought in Alexandria his bitter theological battle with the Arians and set fourth doctrines still embodied in the creeds of many denominations.

"Land at Alexandria today and you may catch a boat-train to press on to Cairo, as far to the southeast as Washington, D. C. is from Wilmington, Delaware. This practice of tourists, of ignoring a city of 2,300 years of history and a present population of some 400,000, became so general that, in 1912 hotel men urged that boat-trains be taken off.

"This neglect was not without reason One does not go to the land of the pryamids to see a busy, modern port city with solid business, shipping sugar, rice grain and, normally cotton.

"But Alexandria has a charm. Arab guides will fight for the chance to conduct the visitor to the City's one important relic of its ancient glory—the so-called Pompey's Pillar. Standing on Alexandria's highest hill this red-granite shaft beckons, the incoming ships as does the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

"The traveler who will defy the guides and forsake the guidebooks will reap the reward of the adventurous when he happens upon a Greek pastry shop where 'Leben' is to be had. This custard, made from water-buffalo milk is highly esteemed by gourmets. Levantine women attired in latest Paris fashions, lend an exotic touch to the cafes.

"No traces remain of the Pharos lighthouse, a wonder of the ancient world, nor the famous library of 700,000 volumes deposited therein by the Ptolemies. The tradition of the Arab destruction of this library is discredited, but the story of Caliph Omar's edict, giving the reason for the destruction will long be cited to illustrate a certain set of some human minds. After listening to a plea that the books be preserved, Omar, so runs the story, replied that if the books contained the Koran doctrines they were superfluous; if they agreed they were heretical. Hence, he argued they should be destroyed in either case.

TESTIMONY GIVEN OF THE ILLEGITIMACY OF GUY STILLMAN

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 15.—Testimony introduced to support the contention of James A. Stillman (that Guy Stillman, his wife's infant son, is illegitimate was given by five witnesses today at hearings in the banker's suit for divorce from the former Fifi potter.

The foremost witness was Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, the sister of Mr. Stillman and a niece by marriage of the founder of the vast Rockefeller fortune. Her testimony was to the effect that Mr. Stillman and Mrs. Stillman did not live together during the first four months of 1918. Guy Stillman was born in November of that year. Four servants corroborated her testimony.

Counsel for Mr. Stillman agreed today to a demand made by Guy Stillman's guardian ad litem, John E. Mack, to produce the banker for cross-examination. The attorneys decided to have Mr. Stillman take the stand at hearings here on June 28. It was considered probable that he will face Mrs. Stillman during his testimony, as she has attended all of the recent hearings.

The direct examination of Mr. Stillman was conducted in New York last December, before knowledge of his divorce suit became public.

Attorneys for the defense widened their counter attack against Mr. Stillman today by presenting to his lawyers an amended answer accusing the banker of misconduct with three women. The document was accepted by Mr. Stillman's counsel. In it, Mrs. Stillman names a person identified only as "Helen." In addition to Florence H. Leeds, Broadway show girl, and the woman "Clara," mentioned in her previous answers to the banker's complaint.

Bernard Kelly, formerly superintendent of the Stillman estate in the Pocantico hills, testified, it was learned, that between January 28 and February 6, 1919, Mrs. Stillman and Fred Beauvais, the part Indian guide who Mr. Stillman contends is the father of Guy Stillman, had rooms in the same section of the "Blue cottage" on the estate. The witness had never seen Beauvais in Mrs. Stillman's room, however.

Mrs. Rockefeller was on the stand more than an hour, and when she left the hearing she went into an ante-room from which sounds of sobbings were presently heard.

Mr. Mack's cross examination of her was described as severe. She had testified, it was learned, that Mr. Stillman from January 1 to the middle of April 1918 lived continually at the home of his father, who died in March of that year, and that Mrs. Stillman at no time during these weeks visited the place. She had seen Mr. Stillman come home almost every evening.

During cross examination, Mrs. Rockefeller was understood to have recollected that Mr. Stillman was absent over a week-end in February, and to have admitted that she, too, left the city on two or three occasions early in 1918. Also, it was said she admitted Mr. Stillman went to live at his own home after the death of his father in March.

After the hearing adjourned, Mrs. Stillman was asked whether the appearance of Mrs. Rockefeller upon the stand had surprised her.

"Yes, at first," she said, "but when Mr. Mack got through with her she didn't know where she lived."

Testimony not unlike Mrs. Rockefeller's was given by Frank Lacey, former butler at the home of Mr. Stillman's father, and three other servants there, Mary Murray, waitress, Mrs. Helen D. Hunt, housekeeper, and Delia Rock, cook.

Lacey, it was learned, admitted on cross examination that he was living in Ireland last winter and came back after Mrs. Hunt wrote him about the Stillman divorce suit. He is now a guard at the National City Bank, of which Mr. Stillman was president until recently.

Bernard Kelly told of reading one of the letters which he said was written to Mrs. Stillman by Beauvais. He was quoted as saying the letter was taken from Mrs. Stillman's writing table and shown to him by Mary Kelly, a maid.

Dr. Warren Hildreth, the physician who was present at Guy Stillman's birth, testified that Guy was a normal baby and that Mr. Stillman visited the hospital during Mrs. Stillman's confinement "apparently a normal, fond husband."

TWICE WINNER OF HISTORIC BOWDOIN COMPETITION

Cambridge, Mass., June 15.—John F. Fulton, Jr., of Saint Paul, Minn., a junior at Harvard college, has made an unusual record by winning for the second time the first prize in the historic Bowdoin competition "for dissertations in English." Last year, Fulton, then a sophomore, entered two separate thesis in the contest and won both first and second prizes with them.

This year he has again carried off the first award in a field of thirty competitors, thus winning $250 and a bronze medal. His subject was "The Physiology of Novocaine."

The Bowdoin prize fund is the oldest of its kind at Harvard, having been bequeathed by Governor James Bowdoin of Massachusetts, a member of the Harvard class of 1745.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNS TURKISH NATIONALISTS

Constantinople, June 15.—(By The A. P.) The British have warned the Turkish Nationalists that any attempt to take Contsantinople will mean war with Great Britain. The purpose of sending a British brigade from Malta to relieve the Greeks at Ismid is to frustrate any such nationalist attempt to occupy Constantinople.

Most youngsters of the present day learn so rapidly that it's almost impossible for the high schools to keep up with them.

ALL HIS AILMENTS DISAPPEARED

When He Tried "Fruit-a-tives" or Fruit Liver Tablets

MOUNT BELKNAP HOTEL,
LAKEPORT, N.H.

"At 70 years of age, *chronic Constipation* was causing me to suffer with distressing Headaches, Dizziness and Indigestion.

I believe I have taken more medicine than any half-dozen people in town; but *nothing did me good until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'*.

Right away I could see their good effects. After taking them for three months, my bowels were regular, and the other ailments disappeared".

FRANK A. HALE.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 19G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

WOMEN WHO CANNOT WORK

Read Mrs. Corley's Letter and Benefit by Her Experience

Edmund, S. C.—"I was run down with nervousness and female trouble and suffered every month. I was not able to do any work and tried a lot of medicines but got no relief. I saw your medicine advertised in a little book, and I had not taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before I could see it was helping me. I am keeping house now and am able to do all of my work. I cannot say enough for your medicine. It has done more for me than any doctor. You may print this letter if you wish."—ELIZABETH C. CORLEY, care of A. P. Corley, Edmund, S. C.

Ability to stand the strain of work is the privilege of the strong and healthy, but how our hearts ache for the weak and sickly women struggling with their daily rounds of household duties, with backaches, headaches, nervousness and almost every movement brings a new pain. Why will not the mass of letters from women all over this country, which we have been publishing, convince such women that Lydia E. Pinhkam's Vegetable Compound will help them just as surely as it did Mrs. Corley?

WHEN YOU WANT to put your business before the public, there is no medium better than through the advertising columns of The Bulletin

Claim and Challenge!

"SALADA" TEA

CLAIM—It is the most economical and the purest tea.

CHALLENGE—Compare it with any other tea on the market for purity and flavor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR BINS FOR NEXT WINTER!

OUR COAL

Is the Best You Can Fill Your Bins With.

Lowest Price Highest Quality

People's Coal Co.

TELEPHONE 542

SPECIAL

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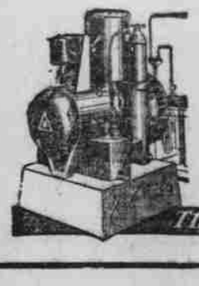
Endorsed by 135,000 users

For more than five years Delco-Light has been giving unfailing electric service to farms and country homes. Its dependability and economy of operation have been proven on the farms of over 135,000 users. These users are satisfied and enthusiastic because Delco-Light is making good.

You too can reap the time-saving advantages of electricity by putting Delco-Light to work for you now.



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