

25 CENT 'DANDERINE' FOR FALLING HAIR AND DANDRUFF-GROWS HAIR

Don't Pay 50 Cents for Worthless Hair Tonics—Use Old, Reliable, Harmless "Danderine"—Get Results

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff that awfully scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast.

DONOVAN HILL VS. UNDERWOOD

(Continued from Page 1) "Could any member of our business men's association have been interested in the workmen of this state if they had still and did not call attention of the legislature that the people were being handed shorter weights, and the net weight bill should be passed."

WOMEN IN POLITICS

New York—Too feeble even to sit up in bed, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, president of the Woman's National Union and Marshall League, directs affairs at headquarters by bedside phone.

OUR SPECIALTIES

WEDDING DECORATIONS AND BRIDAL BOUQUETS James Horan & Son FLORISTS

DIED.

MAHONEY.—In this city, October 16, 1912, John J. Mahoney, aged 34 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 51 West avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 19, at 8:30 a. m., and from Sacred Heart church at 9 a. m.

Special Sale

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HAWKINS 317 Bp STRATFIELD BUILDING

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KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT

Houghting's Revised Hand Book of Useful Information will place before you more facts for a little money than any other book published, sold in cloth at 15c, and better binding for 25c, at JACKSON'S BOOK SHOP, 986-988 MAIN STREET. Contains the latest U. S. Census and gives the population of cities. Contains 216 pages of information valuable for every day needs.

propose to do. But you must bring your facts—you must convince me." Free machine tools, free barbed wire, free lumber—these were instances of the radical moves of the Democratic House in its tariff legislation pointed out by Underwood.

"I am engaged in the pig iron industry," But I cut the tariff on it from \$2.50 to from \$1.00. Yet I came to Waterbury to be charged with legislating along sectional lines for the benefit of my own district.

"Now about the cost of living, it asks you to pay the tariff. It has all to do with it. But I say that it has something to do with it and my friend Hill's own contentions for the protective tariff don't put a price, what do you want it for. If you take it off, if you put the protective tariff out of business, you get lower the price. And if it does put the price up, it makes you pay more for what you buy."

He called attention to the beef trust. In this country raising the price of meat 50 per cent in the last 10 years, and selling the meat shipped to Europe cheaper than they will sell it in Waterbury.

"Do you call that a free country, or legislating for a free people?" he asked. "But all is changed. Mr. Mann offered over 100 amendments to the bill that I offered. My friend himself offered a good one which I accepted on a point of order because that had nothing to do with the subject of the bill."

He discussed President Taft. On the one hand, you have a standard bearer of my friend's party, a distinguished judge, a good lawyer, a weak one; a man not informed on these questions which we are legislating for. He said that he had signed the bill three years ago putting it through and then when I saw him revision of that schedule the first time he vetoed it he said because his own board had a set of clear rules to come to the conclusion and when it came to the board—did come to a conclusion would not write the bill he wanted me to write.

"I admit that Brother Hill doesn't know how to write a tariff schedule because he admits it himself. He tried his best when he wrote the Payne bill three years ago, and he admits it is a failure now, and he is not willing to try again. He has the president get some experts who are not responsible to you or to the people, and tell him how to write a tariff bill."

"But this great Democratic party which I represent does know how to write a tariff bill and I want to give you a chance first before you turn the government over to Brother Hill's set of clerks."

On the other hand, we have a standard bearer who has not vetoed any woolen bill or cotton bills, bread, or free lumber bills, but a man of great ability, a man learned, earnest, honest, standing out for progressive principles in the interests of the great mass of American people and I call on you my friends if you want to move on in this government to the high ideals that will uplift and enlighten and struggling masses of the American people, to give them a real show and a fair show for existence, then I call on you to rally to the standard of the Democratic party and the great leader of the Democratic party when this battle is fought next November." (Tumultuous applause.)

When Congressman Hill arose to take his final inning, he was so plainly rattled that even his admirers could not help being amused. He stalked up and down the platform, waving his arms with unwonted gesticulation as he fought off the impending accusation of his adversary that he was one of the old school of stand pat Republican statesmen that are fast disappearing.

Hill argued that he was the author of bills that the Democrats would not accept which lowered the tariff still further than the Democratic legislators proposed. He raised the bugaboo of free trade again. "I've seen expert core makers and cylinder workers in Japan as good as any here in Waterbury, working for 40 cents a week and their work is nearly finished," said he with a note of ominous warning in his voice. "What are you going to do for your children, what are you going to do for your families?" he asked, as he pointed out cheap goods of foreign origin and compared it with American workmen.

He complained that Mr. Underwood had placed a wrong impression on his declaration that he stood always for Connecticut. He did not mean to put the interests of Connecticut against those of the whole nation, he said, but against any other section of the nation.

PARK AVENUE TEMPLE, FRIDAY

The Spirit of Unrest—Modern Forces That Are to Be Marshallled to Mould a Better Social State. In the series of lectures that Dr. Maurice Thorneycroft is delivering on the application of ethical ideals to the solution of modern social problems, the Rabbi of Park Avenue Temple will speak Friday evening at the Temple on "The Practical Dreamer." The speaker will discuss tendencies in modern society which expressing themselves in a passion for social service, in a desire to lop off abuses in our social, economic and political institutions, may be so united, organized and controlled that they may serve to constitute a constructive idealism making for a better social state, which shall embody social justice and civic righteousness. The lectures are open to the public.

T. R. Lynch, No. Dering, Maine, says that during the winter and spring of 1911 he was afflicted with a cough and tried many remedies with no relief until he purchased a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. He says that relief came quickly after taking it and he has had no return of the cough since." P. B. Brill. *135

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main street, Fairfield avenue, and Cannon street Bridgeport, Conn. The Weather—Fair, warmer, tonight and tomorrow. Thursday, Oct. 17, 1912.

Coolness means warmer underwear.

We've long been ready for these cooler days. They mean that folks want warmer underwear. And the store is ready with it. Big quantities—and of the sorts that people want. Every sort from pure cotton of medium weight to light wool that assures warmth without any amount of added weight. Women children and men; all can be fitted out with like promptness and satisfaction. Single garments from 25 cents up. And union suits of all weights for the large number of folks who have learned their goodness.

Handsome coats; warm suits.

Chill breeze, so like November's, will be of no inconvenience to folks who are clad in warm suit or warm coat. Such coat, makes light dress amply warm for wear. Such suit for street wear, does away with need of coat. And so one may choose whichever appeals with greatest power. Handsome suits, plain fabrics and fancy mixtures, trim and attractive and in glowing colors as well as deep blues and black,—\$15 and more. Coats in new styles that are especially trim and graceful. Some of double-texture fabric are made without lining. Many are plain and many others are richly trimmed,—\$15 and more. There are special models made for young and for small women. In them there is special attraction of color; seem to have been planned particularly for women of youthful taste.

Notion bargains.

These examples give fair idea of how much work a small amount of money does just now at the nation section. And there are 100 articles in all, that can be bought at such saving: Clark's O N T six cord spool cotton, full 200 yds, worth 5c—3c. Brainerd & Armstrong's spool silk, 100 yds, worth 10c—6c. Dexter knitting cotton, all numbers, worth 5c—3c. Kirby-Beard and Eagle pins, worth 5c—3c. Stocking feet, white and black, worth 10c—5c. Silk dress shields, light weight, worth 25c—12c. Safety pins, all sizes, worth 4c paper—2c. DeLong hump hooks and eyes, white and black, worth 10c—5c. Bias seam tape, worth 5c to 10c—3c. Button holes by the yard, usually 10c—1c. Shears, 7 8 and 9 inch, worth 50c—29c. Pearl buttons, fancy, worth 25c and 35c dozen—15c.

All may share in the hair-goods saving.

Gray switches and blonde, dark and light; all are to be had just now at a saving. Only a limited lot so those who would share must lose no time. Gray hair goods Handsome wavy switches, short stems. 20 inch, usually \$6—\$5 22 inch, usually \$8—\$6.50 24 inch, usually \$9—\$8 Pompadors of wavy hair of fine quality, usually \$2.50 and \$3.35—\$1.75 & \$2.50 Transformations, 24 inch size, usually \$6—\$4.50 Single psyche puffs, usually \$1—65c Single puffs of nice wavy hair, usually \$2—\$1.50 Pin curls of naturally-curly hair, usually \$1.50—\$1 Hair rolls, 24 inch size, usually \$1.50—\$1 usually 75c—50c Regular shades Wavy switches of fine French hair. 20 inch—95c 22 inch—\$1.50 24 inch—\$2 28 inch—\$4.50 Transformations, encircle the head—\$1.75 Half transformations of fine wavy hair,—\$1.50 Sanitary rolls, full size—35c Large hair nets—20c

THE HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

HOWLAND'S

Special hats—\$5.

Velvet hats of rich deep black. Graceful new shapes ranging from Tam-o-Shanters to Gainsboroughs. Finished with trimming of fancy ostrich feathers in white black red or natural. Or trimmed with handsome large roses in attractive colors. Quality style and effect are all unusual for price.

Some teas of special strength flavor & price.

"Your teas are not half appreciated. I never was able to buy any that matched them for strength, delicate flavor, and unvarying quality,—unless I paid far more than your price." Such criticism is pleasant. All the more pleasant because the aim has ever been to make Howco teas a standard. Every brand of Howco tea is carefully selected. Every brand is kept up to a rigid standard. And every brand is sold at a price which is possible only because the store buys in godly quantity and, importing direct, saves large share of the usual expense. Right now there are teas of even-special interest. They come direct to the store from the tea-market of the Far East. Some are in the original packages; packed in the garden where they grew with smallest possible amount of handling. Special, fancy grown, 20-lb boxes—43c lb IX, fancy choice crop 20 lb boxes—38c lb X No. 2, excellent quality boxes of 20 lbs—32c lb Lot A—Of exquisite flavor, half-chests of 40 lbs—50c lb Lot B, a popular flavor, half-chests of 40 lbs—36c lb Howco Formosa Oolong teas 1/2 lb 1 lb 5 lbs 10 lb Finest quality imported 30c 60c \$2.75 \$5 Garden Chop 23c 45c \$2 \$3.50 Choice No. 3 18c 35c \$1.50 \$2.75 Howco English Breakfast teas or Mixed teas Finest imported 30c 60c \$2.75 \$5 Garden Chop 23c 45c \$2 \$3.50 Choice No. 3 18c 35c \$1.50 \$2.75 Howco Ceylon tea, picked by lovers of tea as the one marked by rich flavor, splendid strength, and delicious aroma—Orange Pekoe in 5-lb caddy, special importation—\$2.50.

THE HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

"TEN FOOT" CENTERS BONE OF CONTENTION

The question of allowing the Connecticut Co. to place rails with ten foot centers on Fairfield, East Washington and Cannon streets was heard before Judge Holcomb in the superior court today. It came up as an appeal by the city of Bridgeport from an order of the Public Utilities Commission which decided that the Conn. Co. should be allowed to lay the ten foot centers.

JEROME TO AID BECKER

Whitman Expects to Have State Close its Case Today. New York, Oct. 17.—Unable to complete his case against Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, last night because of the time consumed by Attorney McIntyre in cross-examining witnesses, District Attorney Whitman started to rush matters when the trial was resumed today. He had only a few witnesses left.

McIntyre sprung a distinct surprise on the prosecution when he let it be known that he had called Attorney William T. Jerome to break down Jack Rose's story. Jerome was to be called to swear that he and Attorney John W. Hart were present when Becker called up Rose at Harry Pollock's house and that no mention whatever was made by the policeman of the crime nor did he tell Rose that 200 policemen were looking for him.

Becker expected to throw blame for the murder of Rosenthal directly on the four chief witnesses against him—Rose, Vallon, Webber and Scheppe. He insisted that the witness take stand in his own defense and McIntyre said, today, that he would probably be sworn as the last witness.

John Carney, a telephone operator in the Times subway, said he made a connection from one of the public booths at 257 the morning that Rosenthal was killed. He said the connector was the phone number 6594 and then Lucius Haywood, another operator, testified that this number was the phone number that traffic on Fairfield is very heavy and the sidewalks are now too narrow for a business street. He didn't think it would be feasible to decrease the width of the sidewalks if the ten foot centers were allowed. The ten foot centers were laid by counsel for the company that the rails in Fairfield avenue are not now in the center of the sidewalk. Counsel brought out the fact that if ten foot centers were allowed the distance between the curb and the south curb would be increased. The city engineer admitted this but said the width of the