PEN AND CAMERA PORTRAITS OF WELL KNOWN WINDSOR MEN

FREDERICK W. MORGAN

He is one of the best known and most pleasantly thought of residents of Windsor, having grown up in the town and helped it to grow by active participation in its civic, business, social and fraternal affairs. He is willing and capable in his co-operation in all worth while enterprises affecting the welfare of his town but he does not waste his efforts. He is direct and plain-spoken and never "beats around the bush." Neither does he fuss over unimportant details although the apparently small items of real consequence are rarely overlooked by him. An example of his consideration for small details was evidenced at the early age of four years, when in anticipation of a future request for his picture from the editor of the Windsor Town Crier, he went with an escort of maturer years and had the photograph taken which appears at the top of the adjacent column, left.

Nothing better can be said of any man than that he thinks well and speaks well of his home town and his home people, and in crediting Mr. Morgan with those habits of thought and speech the Town Crier believes he is giving the full explanation of the high trust and good will the people of Windsor place in, and hold for, the subject of this sketch.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLERS OF CONNECTICUT
Written For The Windsor Town Crier By The
REVEREND GEORGE L. CLARK, OF WETHERSFIELD.

Author of "A History of Connecticut" "Notions of a Yankee Farmer," Etc

Author of "Silas Deane, a Connecticut Leader in The American Revolution"

It was in 1614, that Adrian Block, the first European explorer on the Connecticut River, went up as far as Enfield Rapids, and learning from Indians, with whom he parlied, that natives brought down furs for trading, he saw what seemed to him opportunities to make money. As a result of that excursion the Amsterdam Trading Company was formed under the authority of the States General of (Continued on page 6)
TOWN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

It is rumored that the shad fishing season may be extended to June 25, fifteen days later than usual, by special order of the State Fish and Game Commission.

It has not been possible at this writing to arrange a date for setting the steel flag pole donated by the Boy Scouts. The E. R. Clark Company of Hartford, of whom the pole was ordered are making exceptional efforts to insure the setting of the pole by Memorial Day at least.

VOLUNTEERS FROM WINDSOR

Aside from the seventy-odd residents of this town who have enlisted in the Home Guard and in local Red Cross work and the food supply campaign, Windsor has contributed many individual volunteers for national service. H. Tudor White has entered the naval coast reserve, Oliver Hayden has enlisted for Red Cross work in France, Howard H. Paine has joined the navy as apprentice seaman, I. H. Rogers has entered the Connecticut National Guard, Percy and Nelson Caye have enlisted in the regular army, William Evans and Charles Perry in the Connecticut National Guard. There are others but only these names are at hand. The Town Crier would like the names of any not mentioned here, who have enlisted.

"A penn'orth each of liniment and liquid cement, please."

"Are they both for the same person or shall I wrap them up separately?"

"Well, I dunno. Muver's broke 'er teapot, so she wants the cement, but farver wants the liniment. 'E's muver broke 'er teapot on."—Pall Mall Gazette.

MARRIAGES


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MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30th

RACES

AT SAGE PARK, WINDSOR

Four Big Classes.

Watch Daily Papers For Details

DON'T MISS THE FIRST BIG RACE MEET OF THE SEASON!

Admission 50c. Grand Stand Seats 25c.

FRED H. THRALL, Proprietor. JOSEPH P. GRAHAM, Secretary.


The New Haven Railroad has completed its part of the work on the new steel bridge over the underpass which replaces the old "death trap." There is now a practically straight course in the tracks between the old Grace Church crossing and the bridge, the former curve having been eliminated.

SUMMER TOURS

ALL EXPENSES OR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TO Yellowstone Park, Grand Canyon, Alaska, California, Niagara Falls, Great Lakes Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, and Champlain, Hudson River, Georgia, Florida, New Orleans, Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, Atlantic City and many other resorts.

Direct Agent for all the Leading Tourist Companies. Never Travel Without Baggage Insurance. POLICIES ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT. Your patronage appreciated.

H. R. GRIDLEY, Steamship and Tourist Agent

26 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
The Windsor Town Crier

"Windsor's Only Newspaper"

Published monthly for the ultimate good of every one of the nearly 5000 inhabitants of Hayden's Poquonnock, Rainbow, Wilson and Windsor by the TOWN CRIER PUBLISHING CO., WINDSOR, CONN.

(No changes payable to above.)

Subscription: 50 cents Per Year
Single Copies: 5 cents Each
Advertisements: Rates on Application

VOL. 2 JUNE 1917 NO. 6

We do not intend to print advertising that we cannot endorse. We will not publish liquor or fake advertisements at any price, and reserve the right to comment on any subject, whether it concerns an advertiser or not.

CONTRIBUTIONS: We shall welcome suggestions and short contributions of news of coming events, or other items of local interest at any time.

Advertising or other copy must be in our hands on the 15th day of the month preceding publication.

Hartford Office: Purvis & Joseph, Printers 68 Market Street PL. Ch. 5852
Windsor: Nance C. Green, Business Representative
4 Elm Street Telephone 170
Staff Artist: Donald Craig Fobolds

The Town Crier will be for sale at stores in Hayden's, Poquonnock, Rainbow, Wilson and Windsor and in Roberts' Smoke Shops, 607 Main Street and 106 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

TRAINS LEAVE WINDSOR

GOING SOUTH—WEEK-DAYS
Twelve Minutes to Hartford
Morning 6:12, 7:37, 8:21, 10:50
Afternoon 4:43, 7:20, 10:00

GOING SOUTH—SUNDAYS
Morning 10:50, 12:52
Afternoon 4:43, 7:20

Thirty-eight Minutes To Springfield
Morning 6:02, 8:19, 9:53, 11:29
Afternoon 2:13, 4:51, 6:27, 6:58, 11:53

GOING NORTH—WEEK-DAYS
Morning 10:25
Afternoon 2:13, 8:42, 11:53

"KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT! OBEY THE LAW!"

One of the most inelegant and eloquent expressions ever attributed to a high administrative official as a public announcement was that quoted above and promulgated for the reassuring and solace of the many enemy alien residents by United States Attorney General Gregory, coincidentally with a statement that they need not fear molestation nor unnecessary inconvenience if these rules were followed.

There is no doubt at all as to the meaning of this warning. It suggests a plan of conduct for every one—every day in the year, war or no war. You can hardly utter a criticism of any individual or any enterprise but that some one will take it direct to the persons most affected by your remarks. It is so difficult to please and so easy to displease. Men are criticized when they do a thing and when they don't do it. If you must find fault make up your mind before you utter your thought that you would be as willing to express it face to face with the ones it concerns as you are to apparent outsiders. Any other principle of conduct will insure you new enemies and lose for you old friends. Do your duty as you see it and leave to others the privilege of deciding what their obligations are.

The coal situation is troubling many in Windsor, as it is elsewhere. The Town Crier is assured on excellent local authority, backed up by recent announcements by the Federal Trade Commission, that there is plenty of coal on hand ready for delivery at the mines and that only the conduct of the public to buy in anticipation of a shortage and the long cold spring causes the present low stock in the hands of retailers. Summer coal seldom begins to come east before the last of May or June and unless the government takes control of the railroads for the exclusive transportation of munitions—an unlikely thing apparently—such necessities as coal will not be held up by embargoes. Coal will be a little higher probably, due to increased costs at the mines but it will not be priced prohibitively unless consumers rush for it. If your dealer has always taken care of your coal supply you can't do better than to talk it over with him and save up your money to pay for it when it comes. If he can't get it—and he wants it as much as you do—you can't get it.

A very much greater proportion of credit for work done in promoting the remarkable food conservation campaign in Connecticut, is due Headmaster N. H. Batchelder of the Loomis Institute than will probably be realized locally. Mr. Batchelder early in the state campaign went to the Connecticut Food Supply Commission with original plans which were enthusiastically adopted and successfully initiated. Largely through his personal co-operation the assistance of public and private schools throughout the state was obtained. Faculties and pupils alike were enlisted for various important phases of the work—work which it was practicable for them to do and which in many cases could be better and more thoroughly executed by them than by anyone else.

This number of the Windsor Town Crier will be on sale in Wethersfield, as well as in Windsor and Hartford. See daily papers for list of dealers.

Memorial Day will have an unusual significance this year and the inspiration of the presence of our few remaining veterans at the ceremonies incident to the day will be deeply felt by us all. Let us do such honor to these men of '61 as will make them feel that their example has been marching on to the help and success of the cause of '17.

At most of the motion picture theatres a sometimes painlessly conscientious effort is made by the pianist or the entire orchestra to provide music—or plain noise-intended to be appropriate to the scene on the screen. If a locomotive appears in view a cow-bell will be industriously clanged, a hoarse whine produced and other sounds produced, all of which are calculated to remove any lingering doubt in a patron's mind as to whether what appears to be the picture of a locomotive is really intended to represent a locomotive or a striped zebra. At one theatre where many war pictures are shown, a bass drum is pounded with extraordinary ferocity every time a discharging cannon is pictured, and the firing of rifles is accompanied by a fire-cracking racket. The whole performance is so ridiculously childish to one who likes comparative quiet when he cannot have music, that we are reminded of Artemus Ward, (or was it Josh Billings?) who was once obliged, in his effort to provide appropriate music for his lecture on scenes from Bible life, to employ a half-drunk pianist. When the stereoptican threw on the screen a picture of the raising of Lazarus, the pianist promptly struck into the then popular tune, "Oh, Rise Up Billy Reilly, And Come Along With Me."

The announcement that there will be the usual Decoration Day races at Sage Park will be received with much satisfaction by the horse lovers of this vicinity.

The Windsor Trust and Safe Deposit Company has just appointed, at the request of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, a committee of citizens to help in placing the new 3 1/2% Liberty Loan Bonds. As the bank will serve in all respects without any compensation in receiving and forwarding subscriptions to these bonds, our towns-people who subscribe to them through the Bank will be acquiring a sound investment and cooperating in a highly patriotic enterprise.
THE SPIRIT OF AGE
An Editorial
By
HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD
In The Rural New Yorker
(Editors' Note: In connection with the reproduction in this issue of the slogan as adopted several years ago by the Windsor Business Men's Association, this editorial, published some time since, will interest many, if not all, of our readers.)

On October 20 the Hope Farm man attended a banquet given by the Business Men's Association of Windsor, Conn. There are many thousands of towns in this country all claimed to be "best." I think Windsor has about the best motto I have seen—"In years the oldest town in the State—in spirit the youngest." Just stop and run that over until you get it all and see how much it means. It means so much that I cannot possibly add to it by any comments of mine. The old town lies in the rich Connecticut Valley—a region of tobacco farming perhaps the most profitable of any in the country. I should judge that Windsor remained satisfied and stationary for a good many years. Now a few eager spirits have organized an association, and they are pushing the old town into new and vigorous life. There were nearly 300 people at this banquet—about half of them sturdy and substantial farmers—the rest business men. The women got up the supper, and it was served informally. I presume every section is noted for some kind of food which is cooked in superior fashion. There is no spot on earth—at least I have never found it—where finer pumpkin and apple pies are to be found than in the upper Connecticut Valley. They had them on tap that night to top off a dinner which would be served by a prosperous farmer to entertain company. There was a fine program of music and recitations—no foolish vaudeville performances, and no smoking. They had invited the ladies, and the wives and sweethearts and sisters and daughters were there as fine and rosy as apples. Here was a section of apples and peaches and tobacco. In compliment to the ladies the men cut out tobacco, while the ladies came as peaches and turned the apples into those famous pies. All agreed that this club and its meetings were doing great things for the town by bringing people together and making them acquainted. They also agreed that such a club could not live long unless a few live and unselfish members were willing to give time and money to the job. That is the secret of all such organizations. There ought to be thousands of just such clubs in country towns. They could do wonderful good just now in organizing for selling products, or for inducing people to establish manufacturing plants, or develop new enterprises. What about your town? Is it old in spirit as well as in age? What is the reason you cannot put new spirit into it—as they have done at Windsor?

PUBLIC DEFENDER

The opinion is extending that the poor man who is not able to secure adequate counsel for his defense, and the foreigner who is not only poor but handicapped by ignorance of our language should have able counsel to protect their rights and liberties. Counsel appointed by the Court is not able to contend with the prosecuting attorney who is chosen to his position by reason of his skill in conducting a case against an accused person, is paid a liberal salary by the State and wields great influence in court; whereas, the counsel assigned to the defense by the court has small standing in court, a very small stipend, and greater regard for the favor of the prosecuting attorney, which will secure him more appointments by the court, than he has for the rights of his poor client, whom he easily persuades to plead guilty upon his promise to secure a light sentence for him. He has small courage and less desire to withstand the prosecuting attorney and contest a case with him when his client is a poor, unknown man, or known only for his association with men as poor as himself. He has no incentive to fight for his client, from whom no reward can be expected, especially if he has fleeced him before-hand of every dollar he possesses, upon his promise to secure acquittal or a light sentence; and every incentive to play into the hands of the prosecuting attorney, from whom other favors may be expected if he helps him to expedite clearing the calendar and securing a large number of convictions.

It is not fair that any person should be thus at the mercy of a prosecuting officer. It reflects upon our entire judicature and brings a court of justice into disrepute.

When a true sense of the present inadequate system of defense for the poor and the ignorant is once roused, the people's voice will be heard demanding the Public Defender.

It is the most apparent and insistent need at present to secure a fair and impartial trial at law.—Monthly Record of Wethersfield State Prison.

THE JUNE MEETING
of the Windsor Business Men's Association

Will Be The Last Regular Meeting
Of The Season
It Will Be Held In The
TOWN HALL, WINDSOR

Tuesday Evening, June 5, at 8:15

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
Will Be Made Later
The Liberty Loan
Will Be Fully Explained and Discussed
This Will Be A Food Supply Meeting
Also And Will Be Open to Public.
Everyone Come!

All members of Windsor Food Supply Committee Are Requested To Meet at 7:40 Before Above Meeting.

The May meeting of the Business Men's Association was one of the most interesting and important public gatherings ever held under the auspices of the Association. At this meeting, following the inspiring talks on various phases of the national food conservation movement by such men as Senator George M. Landers of New Britain, Professor A. T. Stevens of Storrs Agricultural College, Professor Adams, J. E. Goodrich of the Loomis Institute and Superintendent of Schools Daniel Howard, the Windsor Food Supply Committee was formed. This committee has since organized in sub-committees, has taken a crop, garden and canning census of the town and actively assisted in planning for individuals and groups of patriotic men and women. The work has only begun. It will be one of the greatest popular enterprises Windsor has ever entered and it will be a wonderful proof of the power of co-operation.

Dwight Phelps, a nephew of the late Judge D. Ellsworth Phelps, gave an exceedingly interesting talk on the Colt Automatic Machine Gun and on Colt Army revolvers. A demonstration of the several arms referred to was enjoyed and appreciated by the large audience.
Holland, and vessels were soon passing up and down the river. As early as 1627, Dutch traders found their way to Plymouth, where they told the governor and council that they wished to trade with them. This they did, and the Plymouth people "vended much tobacco for linen cloth, stuffs &c." A Dutch captain, noticing the sterile soil at Plymouth, invited the people, as old friends in the Fatherland, to remove to the fertile and pleasant lands on the Fresh River, "which is known by the name of the Conightecote River."

Friendly Indians living on the River added their invitation to that of the Dutch, urging the Plymouth settlers to go to Connecticut. These Indians had been conquered by the fierce Pequots, who had retreated from the Mohawks, and they sent chiefs to Plymouth to tell the people that it was a most desirable place for settlement and trade. In 1631, a sagamore and two companions visited Boston to urge the governor to establish a trading-house on the Connecticut.

Winslow and Bradford formed a commission which went to Boston to arrange if possible with the leaders to go into business together for the purchase of hemp and beaver. The proposition did not appeal to the Plymouth people, and they sent chiefs to Plymouth to tell the people that it was a most desirable place for settlement and trade. They passed from one Indian to another until they reached the sachems, and they sold a large tract of land from the sachems for the purchase of hemp and beaver. The proposition did not appeal to the Plymouth people, and they sent chiefs to Plymouth to tell the people that it was a most desirable place for settlement and trade.

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This photograph was taken at the point where the Farmington River enters the Connecticut. To the left of the wooded point running down to a sand bar is the Farmington. The juncture of the two rivers was nearly half a mile further north and west. When first settlers came, the point of land referred to having been formed beginning with the sinking of a loaded barge near the former mouth of the Farmington, about forty years ago.

"Farmington River." It was Sept. 26, 1633, when Holmes landed, bought a large tract of land from the Sachems he carried with him, drew a ready-made house from the hold of the vessel, put it up, mounted the cannon, and offered a bold front to the Dutch, who soon appeared from what is now New York with a force of seventy men. Sharp words passed, but Holmes held his ground, and the Dutch went away without firing a shot.

We must now glance at the settlement of Wethersfield. There came to Plymouth from England in 1623, a keen settler named John Oldham. Expelled from Plymouth in 1624, he went to Nantasket, where he stayed a year. Then went back to Plymouth without permission; not behaving he was thumped on the breech out again; he went to Virginia, became ill, re-formed and went back to Massachusetts Bay to live. He was made a freeman of the colony, the privilege only of church members, and in 1632, he owned a house in Watertown. In September, 1633, he went with John Hall and two others to Connecticut to trade. They passed from one Indian village to another until they reached what is now Wethersfield. It was a journey of one hundred and sixty miles, and the four men carried back some specimens of beaver, hemp and black lead.
For a month after Oldham's return, the bark Blessing from Boston explored the coast of Connecticut and Long Island. The reports were unfavorable on account of the intense cold and the small pox, that was killing off the Indians. Possibly the latter fact was a note of cheer to Boston Bay people, for they at once began to plan to take up lands on the Connecticut River. There is a tradition that a few settlers from Watertown passed the winter of 1634-5 in their log huts at Pyyquag, as Wethersfield was then called. We can account for Oldham's absence from Watertown, where his home was, during the winter of 1634-35. He was elected first representative from Watertown, and was present with the deputies in May, 1634. He was on two important committees, and his presence can be traced on Boston Bay until September; his name is not mentioned again until May, 1635, when he was put upon a committee. He was not elected again. Was he in Connecticut between September, 1634, and May, 1635?

The Connecticut records tell us that John Oldham was killed by the Indians in July, 1636. In Sept. 1636, there is a record of the settlement of his estate at a Court held at Wethersfield. The Court ordered that Thomas Raynor, as he hath hither too done, shall continue to look to and preserve the corn of Mr. Oldham, and shall inn the same in a seasonable time. It appears from this that Raynor, who reached the settlement in 1635, was in charge of the unharvested grain, and also that Oldham must have been away. There seems to have been a harvested crop of 1635, which, if winter-sown, would argue that the seed was put into the soil in the autumn of 1634. It is however possible that the grain was sown in the spring of 1635. There is another scrap of evidence. There is a record of a town vote of Wethersfield on August 30, 1711, with reference to a suit for common and sequestered lands, which says that the town had been in possession of the lands for seventy-seven years, which carries us back to 1634, as the date of the settlement of Wethersfield. Prof. Charles M. Andrews is of the opinion that shortly after the September meeting of the Massachusetts Court, Oldham led eight men to the place he reached in 1635, erected huts for the winter, sowed some grain and the following spring returned to Watertown. On May 10, 1635, when the Court met at Newtown, Oldham asked leave to move to Connecticut; receiving a favorable answer, he led fifteen or twenty men to the new settlement. A month later, leave was given some people in Dorchester to settle on the Connecticut. By August 16, 1635, a company of them had reached what is now Windsor.

A controversy arose at once between the Plymouth people under Capt. Holmes and the Dorchester settlers, who claimed that it was of the "providence of God" that they had found some of the "Lord's waste" in the Great Meadow just north of the Plymouth Meadow. The Plymouth settlers replied, "We tell you still that our mind is otherwise, and that you cast rather a partial eye upon that which is your neighbor's, and not yours, and in so doing your way could not be faire unto it. Look ye what you abuse not God's providence in such allegations." The controversy ended after two years of debate by a compromise in which, for the sake of peace, the Plymouth settlers yielded fifteen-sixteenths of the land they had bought. They retained forty-three and three-quarters acres around the Plymouth house and a tract of about forty acres next to the Hartford bounds. They were also to share "equal to a 40 acre man" in the future distribution of the public lands. The "40-acre man's" share in 1654, was three-hundred and sixty acres.

It is clear that the Plymouth enterprise under Holmes was a bona fide settlement from the following. He wrote: "We bought it of the right owners, and maintained a chargeable possession of it all this while... It was well known that we were upon a barren place (Plymouth) where we were by necessity cast, and neither we nor ours could long continue upon the same, and why should they go and deprive us of that which we

(Continued on page 11)
THE TOWN CRIER NOTES A FEW STYLES AND THINGS

The Town Crier saw a skirt the other day, the following of which with his astonished eyes, caused him to sacrifice three eggs by running into a corner of an isle of safety. The skirt was blue embroidered with grey worsted zigzags and with a grey woolen fringe on the bottom of it that looked as if it had been stolen from a piano stool of by gone days. The whole affair appeared to him like an old fashioned lambrughin although inquiry proved that it was a very much up to date skirt.

The Town Crier reads that “Half hose will probably be very generally adopted by women before Summer fairly arrives.” Interesting, if true, and one reason perhaps for the coming of longer skirts. Once upon a time, in the g-r-r-eat city of New York the Town Crier's unsophisticated eyes beheld a pair of lady's half hose in the actual process of being worn. Well, being in New York he survived the shock but he doesn't like to contemplate its common repetition here in staid New England.

If the Town Crier didn't see a sure-for-certain basket with a brown velvet ribbon tied around it and being worn upside down for a hat he is willing to eat the orange colored cherries that grew on the front of it!

Well, well! There ought to be a banner crop of sweet young things as we understand that candy-striped muslins are to be the very darlings of fashion.

“Summer Furs,” this sign in a window recently attracted the Town Crier’s attention. He stopped and gazed in a desperate attempt to discern the subtle difference between them and the Winter furs, but it was too much for him. Why are Thermos bottles and furs alike? Because they both keep out both heat and cold.

There is a certain style of hat trimming that seems to keep good company and yet looks like a cross between an Indian war-bonnet that has barely weathered a cyclone and a picnic fence of miniature feather auto dusters at the end of a long dry season. The Town Crier is curious to know what manner of bird it is that is mercifully relieved of these plumes.

Jabots are in, also stock collars. To the best of our understanding the jabot is a sort of flim-flam bib affair that is well calculated to betray any misfortune that may befall the wary wearer at table. We hear that ladies are to be privileged to remove their collars with their hats this Summer. No such luck for a man! His collar is his last hold on even near-gentility, when he loses that he is in a line up with Misery Mike and Hobo Hank.

In a desperate hunt for the now rare and precious onion “set” the Town Crier suddenly espied a sign in a window that read, “Sets a Specialty,” without looking further he rushed into the shop to find humility, disappointment and “Sets” of hats, bags and parasols! “Things are not what they seem.”

If your Panama or Leghorn hat needs renovating do not trust the work to inexperienced hands. By going to the Shelmerdine Hat Renovating Company you will obtain the services of a skilled hat maker whose work will be a delight to you and whose charges are surprisingly low.

We have seen chickens with feathers on their feet, just regular, common chickens. Light Brahmas, we believe they are called but now the girls are to wear feather pumps. Yes sir! Shoes with different colored feathers stuck on them. We saw this in print, so of course it must be so and the Town Crier for one is on the look out for the fearful and wonderful sight.

Why all this talk of plowing up front lawns for raising vegetables? We saw as fine a crop of carrots, squash, peppers, cucumbers and purple cabbage growing on a hat, as one could find in any garden, front or back. Only one thing lacking to complete the appetizing spectacle and that was a bottle of salad dressing for a stick-up.

It used to be a most undesirable thing to own a bulgy umbrella, now however, judging from a prominent fashion authority, they are exceedingly smart. No “Josh Whitcomb” about them. It is not for us to say what they may contain but from the looks we should think they might serve the purpose of an over-night suitcase.

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THE BUTTON SHOP
NEW LOCATION
1026 Main St., Pilgard Bldg.
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PLEATING, ALL STYLES
BUTTONS COVERED, ALL STYLES

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Leading Florists

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Prices from .35c. to .75c.
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("The Store of Cheerful Service")

WHAT WE DO
Shelmerdine Hat Renovating Co.
Clean and Block Ladies' Panama's for .75c.
Men's for .80c.
We take apart. re-Iew, block and press ladies' hats for $1.00 and dress suits for .85c. extra.
739 Main St., Hartford, Conn.
(Over Walk-Over Shoe Store)
ROYAL AGAIN LEADS IN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

Its Policies Attractive Because of Known Fair Adjustments and Prompt Payments.

The Royal Insurance Company announces on the first page of this issue that in 1916 it held the position of leading company in volume of automobile fire insurance business. The Royal issued its first automobile policy in 1910, and states that by 1915 it had secured first place among the automobile writing companies, fully maintaining the lead in 1916.

The prominence of the Royal in the automobile fire insurance business is not due to any rate concessions, as it charges the regular rates that other companies do, but is due to exceptionally fine service that Royal policies imply. Agents, brokers and automobile owners know that Royal policies are sure of absolutely fair adjustments and prompt loss payments and this explains the preference shown for Royal policies.


WILLIAM GILLIGAN & CO., Agents

252 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

THE SAME SMALL BOY

By J. W. Foley

The rattle and creak of the same old tent; the trunk on the same old elephant; the same old tugs and wrinkled skin, and the same old trunk with the peanuts in; the same old cage where the lions roar and the same old music that they had before; the same old barker, the same old stunts, and the same gay streamers out in front. The same old swindles, the same old antics, and the same old jokes, and the same old jokes that will always be; the same old tunes that they used to curl in sluggish folds round the summer air; the same old snake that barks and the same old girl; the same old roar of the lion's cage; "Please hold your horses"—the same old cry—"for the elephants are coming by!"

The same free show near the same big tent; the same old cries that the barker vent; the same old camels, gray with age; the same old stop at the monkey cage; the same old tigers, tired and thin, with the faded stripes and wrinkled skin; the same old brute friends here I see, all caged in the same menagerie; the same old words—"Is the lion cross?" "Does the elephant really know his boss?" "Will the monkeys bite?" "See the camels pour!" "Would the tigers fight if the bears got out?" "Is it just raw meat that the lion gets?" "Is it really blood that the hippo sweats?" And the same old march in the same parade to the big main tent where the rings are laid.

The same hard seats and the same old style; the same bandwagons, the same old bale of brazen horns on the street parade and the same old airs that the old times played; the same old clowns and the same old smile, from right to left in the same old style; the same bandwagons, the same old brash of brazen horns on the same old tramps, the same old roar of the lion's rage and the same old old things that Barnum knew of the human kind that are always true. And I'm on the grounds when the music plays with the same heart-throb of the old, old days; I'm down in front with the same old thrill, and the same old joy delights me still; for it seems like the same old show, you see, that thrills the same small boy in me!

—Saturday Evening Post.

HURRAH! RINGLING DAY ALMOST HERE

Big Circus and Great Spectacle Occupy Five Trains Crammed With Wonders

The big event for which the youngsters and grownups have been impatiently waiting is drawing near, for on Friday, June 1, Ringling Brothers' circus is to exhibit afternoon and night in Hartford. Expectancy never ran so high before and it is likely that this town will send a large delegation to feed the elephants. Unusual interest centers around the gigantic pageant, "Cinderella," with which the famous showmen are this season opening their wonderful main tent program. "Cinderella" is probably the most loved of all fairy tales and to see it produced with more than 1000 persons, hundreds of dancing girls and gloriously retiring pageants, indeed gives promise of making "childhood's golden dreams come true." In the same great tent, will come the marvelous circus numbers in which 400 men and women performers, scores of trained animals and a galaxy of special features are introduced. The majority of the acts are entirely new to America, the Ringling Bros. having secured the pick of all European performers who have been obliged to seek engagements in this country. The all-new street parade will take place show day morning.—Adv.
## PLANT FOOD CROPS
### YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOUR HELP

The Citizens Of Windsor

Must Do Their Part

ANY MEMBER OF WINDSOR’S FOOD SUPPLY COMMITTEES WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU CALL ON THEM FOR ADVICE OR ASSISTANCE CONCERNING YOUR PART IN THIS BIG CAMPAIGN

### THE TOWN CRIER’S CALENDAR FOR JUNE

**Fri. 1.** Ringling’s Circus. Hartford.

**Sat. 2.** Meeting of Boy Scouts. Red Cross headquarter open from 5 p.m. until 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

**Sun. 3.** Trinity Meeting. Holy Name Society St. Joseph’s Church. Windsor. Class in surgical work at Town Hall 3 p.m. until 5 p.m. Graduation of Poquonock Grammar School class at 2.30 p.m.

**Mon. 4.** Meeting of Loyal Order of Moose.

**Tues. 5.** Meeting of Windsor Business Men’s As’n. Meeting of Eureka Chapter Order of Eastern Star No. 56. Red Cross headquarter open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m.

**Wed. 6.** Meeting of Palisado Lodge I. O. O. F. Meeting of Ladies Aid Society Windsor. Class in surgical work at Town Hall 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Thurs. 7.** Monthly meeting Winnipig Fish and Game Club. Meeting Poquonock Court Tunxis. F. of A. Meeting of N. E. O. P. Monthly meeting of Fire Commissioners. Thimble Club in afternoon. Red Cross headquarters open from 5 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Fri. 8.** Recital at Campbell School.

**Sat. 9.** Meeting of Boy Scouts. Red Cross headquarters open from 5 p.m. until 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

**Sun. 10.** Meeting of Holy Name Society at St. Gabriel’s Church, Windsor. Confirmation administered by Bishop Brewster, Grace Church.

**Mon. 11.** St. Barnabas’ Day. Meeting of Washington Lodge A. F. & A. M. Meeting of Tobacco Growers As’n.

**Tues. 12.** Meeting of Woman’s Club in Congregational Parish House. Roll call, Quotations. Paper, “An Old Fashioned Garden,” Mrs. J. B. Spencer. Red Cross headquarters open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. Poquonock Camp No. 9685 M. W. of A. Meeting of Orpah Rebehk Lodge, No. 60. Campbell School Play, “King Ren’s Daughter.”

**Wed. 13.** Meeting of Palisado Lodge I. O. O. F. Class in surgical work at Town Hall 3 p.m. until 5 p.m. Campbell School Graduation and Reception.

**Thurs. 14.** Flag Day. Meeting of George L. Lilley Circle, No. 1015, C. of F. of A.

**Fri. 15.** Meeting of Boy Scouts. Red Cross headquarters open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

**Sun. 17.** Bunker Hill Day.

**Mon. 18.** Meeting of Loyal Order of Moose, No 1448. Meeting of Tobacco Growers’ As’n.

**Tues. 19.** Annual Picnic D. A. R. at Ellsworth Homestead. Meeting Eureka Chapter Order of Eastern Star No. 56. Red Cross headquarters open from 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Wed. 20.** Meeting of Palisado Lodge I. O. O. F. Meeting of Ladies Aid Society Wilson. Class in surgical work at Town Hall 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Thurs. 21.** Meeting of Poquonock Court Tunxis. F. of A. Meeting of George L. Lilley Circle No. 1015 C. of F. of A. Red Cross headquarters open 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Fri. 22.** Windsor Public Schools close. High School Graduation. Graduation of Roger Ludlow Grammar School class in High School at 2.30 p.m.

**Sat. 23.** Meeting of Boy Scouts. Red Cross headquarters open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

**Sun. 24.** St. John the Baptist’s Day.

**Mon. 25.** Meeting of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Meeting of Tobacco Growers As’n.

**Tues. 26.** Annual Picnic of Woman’s club. Meeting of Poquonock Camp No. 9685 M. W. of A. Meeting of Orpah Rebehk Lodge No. 60. Red Cross headquarters open 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Wed. 27.** Meeting Palisado Lodge I. O. O. F. Class in surgical work at Town Hall 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Thurs. 28.** Meeting of George L. Lilley Circle No. 1015 C. of F. of A. Red Cross headquarters open 3 p.m. until 5 p.m.

**Fri. 29.** St. Peter’s and St. Paul’s Day.

**Sat. 30.** Meeting of Boy Scouts. Red Cross headquarters open 3 p.m. until 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

### THAT NEW BUNGALOW

Will Be Ready For Occupancy

SOON

ASK US ABOUT IT

WM. STINSON & SON

WINDSOR

NOW that the WEEKLY WASHING can be DRIED and IRONED IN WINDSOR, WHY NOT have it DONE in WINDSOR?

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had with charge and hazard provided, and intended to remove to as soon as we were able?” Another evidence that Plymouth intended more than a mere trading-station by sending William Holmes up the Connecticut is in a letter written in 1636, by Bradford, the governor of Plymouth, to the new governor at Saybrook, “I perceive by a letter from Brewster (at Matianuck, or Windsor) of a motion of yours to him to procure of you hay for one hundred beasts. We had a purpose to have sent some cattle there, but (are) so discouraged by him (Brewster) through the injurious dealing of his intruding neighbors, as we fear will not be long living for man or beast.”

In 1635, Jonathan Brewster, who was the manager of the Plymouth Company, wrote to his employers from Matinuck: “Ye Massachusetts men are coming almost daily, some by water and some by land. Many of them are his neighbors which we have .......to be a great town and have commodious dwellings for many years.” An excursion up river by some Dorchester people met so much hardship that it was decided to take possession of the Great Meadow, just north of the Rivulet, a tract of six hundred acres, despite the protests of the Plymouth men. About the same time there came a party of twenty, including three women, under the leadership of Francis Stiles. These people appeared in the name of the Lords and Gentlemen, an English Company chartered to “rule New England in America.” The Dorchester people were so numerous, and they had so positive and resolute a leader in Roger Ludlow that they were able to outline both the Plymouth settlers and the Stiles contingent. The latter was assigned a smaller meadow to the north, which in later years was known as “Sequester Meadow.” Like many of the other settlers, Stiles made a dug-out dwelling place in the bank. This was on the land, afterward built upon by Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice of the United States.

It was a bitter disappointment to the Plymouth settlers to be obliged to give up their project of having a large settlement at Windsor, and be reduced to one share, “as of a single family,” but when the determined Roger Ludlow appeared with a large number of colonists, there seemed to be but one thing to do. A protest against the Dorchester intrusion was put on record at Plymouth. Winslow went to Boston and had a fruitless conference with the Dorchester leaders. “Many were the letters and passages” that were indulged in. Both appealed to God’s good providence, but Dorchester had more power, and the Plymouth men said: “It is far from our thoughts to live in continual contention with our friends and brethren, though we conceived that we suffered much in the thing.”

As we have noticed, most of the Windsor settlers were from Dorchester, Mass., which was settled from the western counties of England. A move toward the migration was made in 1629; a church was organized on a day set apart for fasting and prayer; the people making “choice of two reverend servants of God, Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Maverick to be their ministers.” Maverick did not go to Connecticut. There is no question about Plymouth house and lot being within the jurisdiction of Windsor. After Matthew Hale had bought the property, the Court declared in 1640, that such was the case.

There have been those who have maintained that the Plymouth house was only a trading-station, that the Dorchester people who came to the River in 1635, were the first to make a true settlement, therefore Wethersfield was the “first permanent, agricultural” settlement. To confirm this there was brought to light many years ago a statement made in the Colonial Records in 1650, concerning “the most ancient town, (which for the river is determined by the Court to be Wethersfield)” The explanatory clause in parenthesis may have been colored by a prejudice which prevailed on the River against the Plymouth Colony, thus ignoring the settlement under Holmes’ leadership on Sept 26, 1633. If Plymouth Colony did not intend more than a trading-station, why buy so much land? Why try to persuade Boston Bay to go in with Plymouth? How account for Bradford’s statements about the plan to leave the “barren place” on Cape Cod? The reason why Plymouth settlement did not grow was because the Dorchester shoulder that pushed into its ribs was so hard and stiff. Is it fair to add to the hardships the Holmes party endured the loss of the honor of making the first settlement in Connecticut?
RED CROSS WORK IN WINDSOR
By
Mrs. Frederick W. Harriman,
Vice-Chairman

During the past winter considerable work for the American Red Cross was carried on by several groups of ladies in various parts of the town. It was all consolidated and increased by an organization effected in the Town Hall on the evening of March 6th, when a large meeting of men and women formed "The Windsor Branch of the Hartford Chapter of the American Red Cross Society." A Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer were chosen, and an Executive Committee was appointed; also Committees on Work, Office, House, Education, Ways and Means, Publicity, and Motors. Sub-committees have charge of comfort bags, surgical dressings, canteen, cutting, and a census of all our citizens to ascertain what each can do or furnish in case of emergency. The Selectmen allow the use of a room in the lower part of the Town Hall, which is open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday evenings, for giving out and receiving work. The Branch is providing hospital supplies, clothing for sick, wounded and convalescent soldiers of our own Army, and clothing for orphan children in France. One item is a box containing everything needed for nine men in hospital, the materials costing about $120. The Branch has already sent to Hartford 1,008 finished garments and packages of surgical dressings, besides 106 comfort bags.

Children help by cutting up soft cloth to fill pillows. The Boy Scouts have been very useful in delivering work to those who cannot come to the Hall. Coffee and sandwiches have been supplied for many nights to the National Guardsmen doing sentry duty at the railroad bridge.

Financial support is essential to the success of this work, and calls for liberality on the part of our people. It is confidently expected that Windsor will do its full share. When American soldiers become involved in the actual fighting, our own boys may need the articles which we are now accumulating in Hartford.

We need more members at one dollar a year each. Our Treasurer has received on this account $161, all of which goes to the Treasurer of the Hartford Chapter. In return the Chapter sends us materials costing a great deal more than we have thus contributed. For our local work we have also collected $271.02. Wm. P. Calder, Treasurer, will receive membership fees and donations at the office of The Windsor Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

The work already accomplished attests the activity and enthusiasm of many, and the faithful attention given by the committees to their respective departments.

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Also choice building lots.

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THE AMERICAN FLAG
Should Fly Over Your Home.
We Furnish Them With or Without Poles in Every Size and Material. We will soon be needed. Let us see our representative to talk over either subject.

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We cordially invite you to use our New Home Portrait Department. We send our artist to your home and guarantee as fine portraits as are made at our studios.

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If You Are Satisfied Tell Your Friends
If Not—Tell Me

14 Poquonock Avenue
Next to Viola's Store WINDSOR.
POEMS WORTH READING

THE HOUSE
BY THE SIDE OF
THE ROAD

By

SAM WALTER FOSS

"He was a friend to man, and lived in a house by the side of the road."—Homer.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran;—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorners seat,
Or hurl the cynics ban;—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears—
Both parts of an infinite plan;—
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

THE EATON HOUSE at Wilson, where the "Eaton boys," as they were known, lived for many years as true "friends to man." The house was destroyed by the large elm which stood in front of it, being blown down a few years ago.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the long road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorners seat
Or hurl the cynics ban?—
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

"HE IS RICH THAT IS SATISFIED"
Those who have found out ALL places in THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. will do for them are satisfied not to look elsewhere for insurance. May we tell you about them.

Arthur J. Birdseye, State Agent
First National Bank Building, Hartford.

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CALLS MADE ANYWHERE PHONE
To the Editor:

I would like to tell my friends in Windsor, and vicinity, through your good paper of what is to me a wonderful and most interesting plant called a century plant; growing on my neighbor's lawn at this place; before a fine appearance, they were frozen forty feet high in about six weeks. I told Mr. Holley, the Postmaster here, measured it, and told me about it: I saw it when it began to grow and it grew sometimes a foot and one-half in twenty-four hours, the stalk resembles an asparagus stalk in color, but is smooth. Mr. Webster, a man here, who had knowledge of botany, showed me a plant and is, according to good judgment, a stalk from the center and now it is making an effort to seed. A few weeks ago it commenced sending up a stalk from the center and now it is about six inches in diameter at the base, growing to a point at the top and is, according to good judgment, twenty-five feet or more tall; the plant is twelve years old and nature exudes from the center of the plant, about the time he gets eating the leaves begin curling up and the insect is caught, devoured and passes into the circulation of the plant, all except the bones, which are left on the leaves; then the leaves open out again, and when it needs more nourishment another tiny drop of sweet fluid comes out, and soon another hungry insect goes in, to become food for this wonderful plant. The weather is ideal here 75 to 80° in midday and cool nights and shiny every day.

Frederick W. Mack.
DE FU'ST CONVENTION
A Story Told to The Town Crier
And Illustrated by
Arthur A. Green, 6 Years Old

When the several political parties were holding or planning conventions and the public was quite generally discussing the subject, an old southern darky volunteered to tell the story of the very first, but unfruitful, attempt to hold a convention.

"It was like this—animals in the woods thought they ought to get together or plan conventions and the public was quite generally in favor of it. De lion and de tiger dey been a-fightin' each other time out o' mem'ry. De rabbits and de squirrels dey don't associate none wid de yuther ani'mals. De woodchucks dey done got so stuck up dey is the equal of any ten cent cigar and better than most. For sale at every cigar-stand in Windsor, and in Hartford by Raymond B. Berry, Inc. in the Arcade of the Connecticut Mutual Building, 36 Pearl Street.

A Cent A Word Advertisements.

For Ordinary Want, for Sale, For Rent, Lost or Found Notices will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, name and address included, but no ad. will be accepted for less than 25 cents. Send remittance in advance.

For Sale—Gas stove, 4 burners and 1 immerser. In first class condition, Price $7.50. A. H. Eddy, 34 Hayden Avenue, Windsor.

To Rent and For Sale—Tenement, building lot, and appended land near the water tower, in acreage to suit. H. S. Barber, Windsor.

For Sale—Green cord wood, mixed. George H. Ford, Trolley Station 21, Windsor.

Wanted—To purchase a two-volume set of Stiles' History of Windsor. Please state price and address. "History" care of Town Crier.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912
The Windsor Town Crier published monthly at Windsor, Conn., for April, State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, is the organ of the town.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George E. Crosby, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the Windsor Town Crier, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher Town Crier Publishing Company, Windsor, Connecticut; Editor, George E. Crosby, Jr.; Managing Editor, Arthur A. Green. The editor is not a stockholder as such.

2. That the owners are: Town Crier Publishing Company, George E. Crosby, Jr., sole owner.

3. That none of the stockholders, security holders, or other persons owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trust is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, whether as stockholder or security holder, or by the reverse of this form, to wit:

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And never miss your ten cent cigars. Learn for yourself that "LOWER BREAK NECK" at 5 cents is the equal of any ten cent cigar and better than most. For sale at every cigar-stand in Windsor, and in Hartford by Raymond B. Berry, Inc. in the Arcade of the Connecticut Mutual Building, 36 Pearl Street.
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Force per pkg. ......................................... 12c

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