

We this week, on our first page contain our biographical sketches with Hon. Dudley P. Ely. The next in order will be Capt. W. H. Ferris, to be followed by S. E. Olmstead, Esq., of Norwalk.

Davis, the late governor of Texas, has finally given up his office to Governor Davis. These officials die mighty hard; nevertheless they do die.

A considerable change comes over the spirit of Congress. Less than a year ago a majority was found in both Houses to vote for an increase of pay all around. Since the late elections only eight of the Senate and twenty-five in the House could be found to oppose a repeal of the increase.

We know of but one city has tried the crazy Communist plan of providing work for all the unemployed at public expense, and that is Paterson, N. J. The experiment has not proved a success, for the men were not willing to work, but treated the money paid them as theirs of right, whether they chose to earn it or not. The taxpayers of the city are protesting against the whole thing as an outrage, and the men are to be discharged.

The feeling in favor of the nomination of Mr. Harrison by the R. Republicans gains ground rapidly, and it is now about as good as settled matter. The Democratic papers feel pretty bad about it. The fact of their using every effort to create dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, is the best evidence that they consider Mr. Harrison a popular candidate. With the Republican party united, victory is not so certain with the Democracy. There will be work necessary on both sides.

Miss B. Harvey, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Tolland County, died of pneumonia at his late residence in Suffolk on Thursday last week. Mr. Harvey was the principal owner of a large manufacturing establishment in Stafford, and was widely known in business circles. He was for several years one of the railroad commissioners in this State. At the time of his death he was president of the Stafford National Bank. Stafford has for the past three years been sorely afflicted in the loss of several of its most substantial business men.

A short session of Congress is predicted this year, for the simple reason that there is no money to vote away. Legislating for the people is a pleasant thing if the people have money enough to make it an object, and usually Congress is willing to remain in session so long as there is a cent they can get their hands on. At best, four-fifths of all the bills introduced look to the expenditure of public money, directly or indirectly; but as there is no money to spend beyond what is absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the regular appropriation bills, it follows that all this mass of legislative propositions will have to go over until next session without definite action.

The Commission of Appeals, of New York, has just made an important decision in a matter greatly affecting the traveling public. The case is that of J. H. Elmore, against Louis G. Smith. The defendant is a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, and ejected the plaintiff from the cars for refusing to pay his fare because he had a ticket purchased some days before but which had expired. Upon it "God for this day only." In other States it has been decided that these tickets are good at any time, but the commission of appeals in this case decides that the law is different in that State, as they have given judgment against the plaintiff and decided that a ticket issued by a railroad and stamped "Good for this day only" is not good for any other. The Commission of Appeals do not know whether this is good law or not, but scarcely anything could be devised that would work more inconveniently to the traveling public than this.

For the benefit of the currency tinker, especially those who want more of the article, it is worth while to show how little they have learned from past experience. The crisis of 1837 was preceded by an increase in the amount of paper circulation that raised it from \$24,000,000 in 1834 to \$149,000,000 in 1837, an inflation of 58 per cent in three years. The crisis of 1857 was preceded by an increase that raised the amount in circulation from \$155,000,000 in 1851 to \$204,000,000 in 1854, and then, after a check that reduced it to \$186,000,000 in 1855, raised it again to \$214,000,000 in 1857. This, it is perceived, was a much more moderate and gradual inflation than the earlier one, amounting to only 38 per cent in six years. It was helped, to be sure, as an inflation, by an even larger increase in the specie circulation, but that was an increase that powerfully aided to alleviate the shock of the crisis when it came, and to restore trade afterwards. In contrast with these comes now the crisis of 1873, which was preceded by an increase in the amount of money of all kinds in circulation equal to 100 per cent within the three or four years that followed 1861, and equal to 300 per cent in the amount of mere paper currency. While all this is unquestioned there are currency doctors of the *similia similibus curantur* school, who hold that "a hair of the lion will cure the wound," and they insist that as the crisis came with too much paper money the true remedy is a little more of the same.

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY. It has been announced that, in Austria, where the general tenor of the government has been despotic and averse to progress, the right of trial by jury has been guaranteed in all the courts of that country. We trust that our Legislature at its next session, will abolish, as inconsistent with the spirit and liberties of our great charter of rights and liberties, that rule peculiar to the practices in the courts of this State, which permits a *demurrer* in order to escape from a jury trial; for under this rule, it has of late been the practice of wealthy corporations to take refuge, so that by acknowledging nominal damages and costs, they may go to the judge to fix the measure of damages, being afraid to trust their cause to a fair trial by an intelligent and impartial jury. It is plain to understand that, under these conditions, a verdict may more easily become a matter of dollars and cents than of impartial justice; or, in other words, how much less an effort would be required to bring these powerful influences to bear upon one man than upon twelve well-chosen men, who come from the people, largely imbued with those elements of character which eminently qualify them to consider and determine upon the broad and substantial principles of common sense (and not upon the dry abstractions, and too often erroneous notions of what is styled law) facts involving in controversies, and their just bearing on the rights of litigants.

The painful experience of the Empire State, that, with a class of lawyers upon the bench who can be thus influenced, a man of limited means has a very poor chance of gaining the plainest case, if his opponent be

wealthy and powerful. In such cases a shrewd perversion of what is claimed to be law, obstructs the rightful course of justice, and that word, so significant of the rights of every citizen, becomes the embodiment of selfishness, whose balance turns only when countless gold is thrown into the scale. The only hope is to arouse a strong public sentiment whereby the people will no longer consent to be deprived of their rights by a practice at variance with the spirit of our institutions, and to see to it that our Legislature be composed more largely of those whose position in society will prompt them to labor to secure the best good of their constituents.

It is evident that so long as our Legislature is controlled by lawyers, the practice of our courts will, if at all, be reformed only in their interests, and those who are so unfortunate as to be compelled to seek their rights in the courts will continue to be subjected not only to long years of delay and the payment of exorbitant fees, but likewise to all the petty annoyances that have so long disgraced the administration of justice in this State.

D. R. SELLECK AND THE CITY.

With this issue we publish the last of the charges and "stubborn" facts, promised us by Mr. D. R. Selleck, if we would allow of their publication in the columns of the SENTINEL. When we offered their use to the gentleman, little did we dream of the terrible nature of the disclosures which would be made public. In our ignorance of the condition of affairs, we had thought that our city was managed by men of passable character, and who had regard for the rights of the people. But, alas! how much were we in error. Instead of this we find that they have even gone away off to Bridgeport, to get a City Attorney; they have not made it their business to enforce the ordinances. Even branches of trees are allowed to hang over the sidewalks; the sidewalks themselves have been encumbered with snow and ice, and not a single councilman, nor the mayor even, have ever turned out with their shovels and picks to remove the same. Police men have been guilty of using profane language; have even dared to warn themselves by stoves, instead of creating warmth by the exercise of running down imaginary violators of the law. More than this, in the month of February 1873, a drunken man was on the streets, and the then chief of police, Enoch S. Platt did not arrest him. The present council ought to be severely censured for this, and undoubtedly a discriminating public will hold them to a strict accountability for it. The Lock Company have enriched themselves by gobbling up the property of the city. This must be immediately returned, or down comes their house. Worse still, Mr. Giddings has had in his possession, (accounted for as much as \$75 at a time. This is all wrong. Suppose he should meet with an accident on his journey from this city to Bridgeport—another financial crisis would be upon us. The Street Committee have not improved all the streets at once. Here we are personally aggrieved. We want a walk laid right up to the place where we put up, but it hasn't been done. If the rights of the people had not been usurped this would have been otherwise. But for this oligarchy we might to day have been enjoying the privileges of citizens of this free republic. Verily we are in the hands of the Philistines, but a mightier one than they will rescue us. The doctor has got after them, and we had better. Soon again we shall feel that we are men, and men act as men. The council's day are numbered, and no hindrance is for them to close up their official affairs, and retire to private life. Town Constable C. W. Smith, is also a bad man—a terrible fellow. No one would ever have dreamed that this gentleman was such a wicked man, had it not been enunciated from so reliable a source; but he stood in the way of the giant, but only for a brief moment. That "Ku Klux" bill shows him up in his true light. A leader of such an organization should be frowned down. President Grant must be called upon, if no other way can be devised to get rid of him. A man that makes a mistake must not be tolerated in this community. *Sick to death.* The back of the monster is broken, *hic, hic, hurrah!* Forasmuch as we have been benefited by these disclosures we are thankful, and now that we can see our way out of the present chaotic condition and discern in the near future, the dawn of a better day, when we shall be relieved from the oppressive tyranny of our present rulers, we, together with a grateful people, in the language of the poet, sing—

The morning light is breaking,
The darkness disappears
The members of the council
Are all of anxious fears.
Each week that mighty pen,
Shakes lightning light on
Never will end this commotion.
For Selleck has got 'em.
See the rascals now, there bending
Before the power of truth,
And the thousand hearts ascending
In gratitude and love.
While sinners, now confessing,
D. R. S.'s call obey,
And receive an agitator's blessing
By getting out of the way.

Registrar's Report.

From the report of Registrar of Births Marriages and Deaths, we learn that the whole number of births for the year 1873 was, 333; marriages, 80; deaths, 182. The deaths were from the following causes:

Table with 2 columns: Cause of death and Number of deaths. Includes Cholera Infantum (15), Cholera (1), Diphtheria (1), Typhoid Fever (1), Measles (1), Scarlet Fever (1), Whooping Cough (1), Small Pox (1), Malaria (1), Consumption (1), Dropsy (1), Pneumonia (1), Tuberculosis (1), etc.

The following is for the past years. 1873. Births 333, Marriages 80, Deaths 182. 1872. Births 304, Marriages 81, Deaths 185. 1871. Births 289, Marriages 77, Deaths 177. 1870. Births 287, Marriages 75, Deaths 175. 1869. Births 282, Marriages 73, Deaths 172.

The births during the past year have been quite as numerous as they were when there was more marrying. Another rather remarkable feature about the births is that there has been but a difference of one between the sexes, the males having the odd number. Altogether the report shows the health of the town to have been better than usual, but we are sorry to find such a falling off in the marriages.

By the Connecticut Register for this year which has just been published, the clergy are classified as follows: Congregational 349, with 87 having no pastoral care; Baptist, 165, with 49 having no charge; Episcopalian, 168, with 15 having no parishes; Methodist, 106, with two out of service; Presbyterian, 21, with six unoccupied; Universalist, 16; Catholic, 79; Unitarian and Reformed, one each; Lutheran, three; Hebrew, 6; African Methodist, 5. The number of physicians in each county is as follows: Hartford, 139; New Haven, 156; New London, 60; Fairfield, 80; Windham, 44; Litchfield, 70; Middlesex, 43; Tolland, 26. By counties the lawyers are located as follows: Hartford, 115; New Haven, 135; New London, 78; Fairfield, 77; Windham, 24; Litchfield, 38; Middlesex, 25; Tolland, 10. Of the whole number, (400) the cities contain 313, as follows: Hartford, 81; New Haven, 80; Bridgeport, 35; Norwich, 11; New London, 20; Middletown, 14; Waterbury, 12; Meriden, 11; Norwalk, 10; New Britain, 9.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic under its new regime, while maintaining its old standard of literary excellence, shows the management of its new publishers, Houghton & Co. Aldrich's story "Prudence Palfrey" grows interesting, and shows a fine analysis of character. Chas. Dudley Warner continues his very entertaining summer travels in the British Provinces. C. W. Holmes gives us his historical "Ballad of the Boston Tea Party." There are readable articles by Robert Dale Owen, N. James, J. G. Whittier, J. T. Rowbridge and others. Theodore Lyman contributes some very interesting "Recollections of Agassiz." Altogether what was good in this magazine grows better.

Scraper is gaining more and more the position of the great magazine for the people. Several articles in this number are profusely illustrated. Edward King continues his articles on the "Great South," this one being "Glimpses of Texas." This is a weird Hindoo poem by Clara Tiltman; a discriminating criticism of "A Representative Trial" of English Poets, viz: "Hood, Arnold and Procter," by E. C. Steadman; an excellent biographical sketch of "Berangus" by Albert Rhoads; and several bits of poetry by Louisa Manton, Celia Thaxter and others. Dr. Atwater, of Princeton answers Dr. Blannett's trenchant religious criticisms on the theology and pulp of the day.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.—In regard to assessors, the ordinance reads—"The Council shall annually appoint a judicial assessor of said city, assessor." It does not provide, neither is it contemplated, that one of their number should be appointed, and it seems a little odd that such is the case. We assert still further, that the ordinance relative to the speed of locomotives and cars is not enforced. The ordinance, section 1st, provides, "No locomotive, engine, car or train of cars, shall pass over any railroad between the west end of the bridge and Monroe street at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour." That this ordinance has been, and is constantly, violated, your own columns testify, and we suppose it records the truth always. This ordinance at least is a farce, a great surprise, as it is almost entirely disregarded. Again, ordinance relative to nuisances, section 2nd, deems, "Every person who shall, in said city, keep any swine (which means a hog) within fifty feet of any building used as a dwelling house, or manufactory, or of any street or church, etc., shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each day he shall so keep such swine." We here assert that this and section 4 of the same ordinance is and has been violated continually, and that it is known by the Councilmen and police, yet no action is taken to enforce it. But as this is a "hugish subject" we will proceed to sections 7 and 10 of the same ordinance, without quoting them, and say they are violated, as is the ordinance relative to saloons and other places. All of these ordinances and their violations have been discussed by the Senior Councilman and the writer, it is therefore nothing new.

We now refer to the ordinance entitled "An ordinance relative to sidewalks," etc., asking you to read section 1st and 2nd to the first period. Then we quote "and whenever such sidewalk shall be permitted to be covered with snow, ice or sleet for more than six hours after the same shall have been deposited or formed thereon, the street commissioner or shall remove such snow, ice, etc." Mr. Editor, you do not require to be told of the continued violation or non-enforcement of this ordinance, neither who should enforce it. We tire of searching for an ordinance which is faithfully enforced. The violated ones meet us on almost every page of the recorded ordinances, and we haste to refer to another; an ordinance relative to the police. The Council in this ordinance, kindly comply with the provisions of the charter, and seem to give to the mayor a right and duty made incumbent on him, and if we shall that any one is remiss in regard to its enforcement, they must take it, as we are to state stubborn facts" in proof of our assertions.

The requisite of this ordinance is, "There shall be appointed a chief of police, and all other members of the force shall be subject to his orders, under the mayor. It shall be the duty of policemen to obey such lawful orders and instructions as they shall receive from time to time from the chief of police or mayor, respecting their duties. It shall be their duty to guard the city day and night (what part is guarded, except the depot, the saloons, and hotels and the police office," and report to the chief of police all violations of the laws of the State, or of the charter or ordinances of the city. It shall also be the duty of all the officers and members of the police to arrest all persons found guilty of vagrancy, disorderly conduct, or drunkenness." That this ordinance, as a whole, has been and is violated, you are referred to an affidavit of the writer—"Dependent being duly sworn, saith, That in the month of February, 1873, he was grossly insulted by a drunken man, while walking with his son, in the public highway of the city, on the Sabbath; and deponent further saith that he called upon the chief of police, Enoch S. Platt, to arrest said drunken and disorderly person, which said Platt declined and refused to do, saying that he was instructed to deal leniently with such persons, and to use his discretion in regard to their arrest. This may not be sufficient evidence, at least it was not so the then mayor and Councilmen, as charges were made to the mayor and police committee, not only for neglect of duty, but for using profane and abusive language, which was not of sufficient importance to receive their attention. From a report of the present chief of police, we quote, "The report in regard to the regard to the patrolmen, I am sorry to say is not very favorable. I will state a few facts in illustration how they are doing their

duty, and I can prove my statements by responsible parties. The few illustrations are but a small number of what I know. On the night of January 28th, 1873, the two policemen were in the station house one hour and forty-five (45) minutes, and again off duty between 11 P. M. and 11 o'clock A. M. I made that night two arrests, one at 9:30 P. M., and one at 11 o'clock P. M. The one made at 11 o'clock took me three-quarters of an hour before I could secure my prisoner, and then received no help from the other policeman, and you could have heard the man scream for help a half a mile around. Feb. 1st, 1873, Waterbury was off his beat, and was at Military Hall without permission. Feb. 27th, 1873, Tuttle and Waterbury were both asleep in the station house; Tuttle lying on the floor, Waterbury in the chair, and this between the hours of two and four o'clock A. M. I have spoken to Waterbury about being off his beat so much, and he replied that he did not care a damn for his beat, he should go where he was a mind to (How obedient). I spoke to him once when in the station house too long, and he replied that he should go out when he got damned good and ready. I have remonstrated with them about going to Hurlburt's saloon; they go there every night, and say to me if the city does not like it, they can discharge them." (The majority of the Council seem to like them, and re-appoint them, notwithstanding the serious charge. How true, there is no accounting for taste.)

This would seem to be an "elegant sufficiency" of proof, but there is an abundance of it yet unrecorded, and lest we sicken you, will only say that the same disposition is still manifest; the same disregard of the ordinances and instructions of the chief, and the printed rules and regulations issued by his Honor, the Mayor, which rules the Councilmen in solemn convention, approved.

The police office at night is frequently visited by the patrolmen, (to get warm,) and their visits are prolonged, and sometimes with their visitors, they appear very happy and joyous. At such hours, at least, the city is not guarded, but perhaps just as much so as though they were out of doors.

Finally, under this head, we refer briefly to an ordinance relative to sidewalks on Clay street, June 17th, 1872. The owners of land on Clay street were ordered to make sidewalks within twenty days from date. On July 15th, 1872, as the work was not done, the street committee were instructed to grade sidewalks if not commenced by owners within ten days of date. (This bold move was made by one very daring H. W. Lester, Esq.) Why was this ordinance not carried out? Was it the duty of the mayor to enforce it, or the councilmen? Without thanks to them, the work was completed about the middle of August, 1873. We find the same studios disregard of the ordinance referring to Marshall street, and quote the record in proof—"State of Connecticut, City of South Norwalk, Fairfield Co., ss. (Here is five dollars worth) That in the opinion of this Board of Councilmen the Norwalk Lock Co. have encroached upon Marshall street, and in view of that fact, the street commissioner be and is hereby instructed to notify the Norwalk Lock Co. to remove the fence from the public street, and that the said company remove the said encroachments and fence within the term of twenty days from Sept. 21st, 1872. This ordinance, unlike the preceding one, remains a dead letter to this day.

You will bear me witness that no assertion was made as who was to blame for the non-enforcement of the ordinances, but you and others can judge now from the records, and when we consider how the Board of Councilmen is made up of interested parties affected by this ordinance, may we wonder why such ordinances are not enforced.

Here is say three thousand dollars in value of the property taken, according to the report of the street committee, by the Lock Co., and the remaining members of the Board of Councilmen, outside of the interested Councilmen, seem powerless to act. Is it worth while to prolong and perpetuate such a government? We say, No. Emphatically, No! We doubt whether the blind confidence of the people in re-electing a majority of these Councilmen, and with which they have so recklessly trifled, can be entirely restored, even by years of good behavior.

More about Clams and Oysters.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.—In your issue of Jan. 15th, I notice a letter from Pawtucket, R. I., which says "put for oysters in flavor and quality we put Norwalk against the world." With all due respect for the opinions of the writer, I, as a native born Rhode Islander, very respectfully differ with him. No doubt Norwalk oysters, like the ladies, are nice, very nice, but when your correspondent says they "beat the world" I object. Who has not heard of the Providence River oysters, and who doubts they are not as nice (I will not say better) as any oysters. Your correspondent's presumption is correct when he says "it is conceded by all that Rhode Island excels in clams and clam bakes." Now our clams are not your clams, our clams are soft shells, while yours are known to us as Quabogs, and we would no more think of asking a Connecticut citizen to sit down to a Quabog Bake, representing it as a genuine Rhode Island Clam Bake, than I would of buying a Connecticut Ham without first eating it half up to see if it was not wooden. Now it is beyond my comprehension to know why you Connecticut people, who have such a reputation for selling wooden hams and wooden oods should allow your self to be so much deceived about "clam bakes." As I heard a South Norwalk lady say once "Bah! I don't like clams or clam bakes here"—meaning Connecticut. On inquiring I found that when a bake was made, the clams were all turned snouts downward, on end like so many eggs, and a huge fire built on top, and the result was, to use her expression "a lot of cluders, some sand and clams, with a consistency of leather." Rhode Island is small, to be sure, but she extends a cordial invitation to all Connecticut, and South Norwalk in particular, to come and see next summer, and be convinced as to how we do it, and I am sure that posters will herald far and wide the advent of "A Genuine Rhode Island Clam Bake" at Gregory's Point and Roton Hill every day during the summer. Why, Mr. Editor, we are so jealous of our reputation, that no student graduates from our college, (Brown University), without having been initiated into the mysteries of making a "Genuine Rhode Island Clam Bake," for that accomplishment is considered necessary for a complete course in that excellent institution. Having had my say I now give way for further discussion on the subject.

NATIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.—I take the liberty of trespassing upon your courtesy again by sending a little more light to the public upon some more of the dark points in the Report of the Board, regarding the great reduction of the debt. Some of the readers of your paper expected it a week ago, it seems, but as I intend to only name what I feel sure are facts, the communication could not be got ready till this week, and now I will resume the suspicious in their order. 4th. In the report for 1873 is a little item of seventy-five dollars for one year's rent of Old Adams House. No such item is to be found in the last report. No one has heard of the building being burnt or sold, and as it is said to be still occupied, what can we think is the cause of the absence of that amount unless it was paid on the debt, and the two policemen were in the station house one hour and forty-five (45) minutes, and again off duty between 11 P. M. and 11 o'clock A. M. I made that night two arrests, one at 9:30 P. M., and one at 11 o'clock P. M. The one made at 11 o'clock took me three-quarters of an hour before I could secure my prisoner, and then received no help from the other policeman, and you could have heard the man scream for help a half a mile around. Feb. 1st, 1873, Waterbury was off his beat, and was at Military Hall without permission. Feb. 27th, 1873, Tuttle and Waterbury were both asleep in the station house; Tuttle lying on the floor, Waterbury in the chair, and this between the hours of two and four o'clock A. M. I have spoken to Waterbury about being off his beat so much, and he replied that he did not care a damn for his beat, he should go where he was a mind to (How obedient). I spoke to him once when in the station house too long, and he replied that he should go out when he got damned good and ready. I have remonstrated with them about going to Hurlburt's saloon; they go there every night, and say to me if the city does not like it, they can discharge them." (The majority of the Council seem to like them, and re-appoint them, notwithstanding the serious charge. How true, there is no accounting for taste.)

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ing burnt or sold, and as it is said to be still occupied, what can we think is the cause of the absence of that amount unless it was paid on the debt, and the two policemen were in the station house one hour and forty-five (45) minutes, and again off duty between 11 P. M. and 11 o'clock A. M. I made that night two arrests, one at 9:30 P. M., and one at 11 o'clock P. M. The one made at 11 o'clock took me three-quarters of an hour before I could secure my prisoner, and then received no help from the other policeman, and you could have heard the man scream for help a half a mile around. Feb. 1st, 1873, Waterbury was off his beat, and was at Military Hall without permission. Feb. 27th, 1873, Tuttle and Waterbury were both asleep in the station house; Tuttle lying on the floor, Waterbury in the chair, and this between the hours of two and four o'clock A. M. I have spoken to Waterbury about being off his beat so much, and he replied that he did not care a damn for his beat, he should go where he was a mind to (How obedient). I spoke to him once when in the station house too long, and he replied that he should go out when he got damned good and ready. I have remonstrated with them about going to Hurlburt's saloon; they go there every night, and say to me if the city does not like it, they can discharge them." (The majority of the Council seem to like them, and re-appoint them, notwithstanding the serious charge. How true, there is no accounting for taste.)

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You will bear me witness that no assertion was made as who was to blame for the non-enforcement of the ordinances, but you and others can judge now from the records, and when we consider how the Board of Councilmen is made up of interested parties affected by this ordinance, may we wonder why such ordinances are not enforced.

Here is say three thousand dollars in value of the property taken, according to the report of the street committee, by the Lock Co., and the remaining members of the Board of Councilmen, outside of the interested Councilmen, seem powerless to act. Is it worth while to prolong and perpetuate such a government? We say, No. Emphatically, No! We doubt whether the blind confidence of the people in re-electing a majority of these Councilmen, and with which they have so recklessly trifled, can be entirely restored, even by years of good behavior.

D. R. SELLECK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.—I take the liberty of trespassing upon your courtesy again by sending a little more light to the public upon some more of the dark points in the Report of the Board, regarding the great reduction of the debt. Some of the readers of your paper expected it a week ago, it seems, but as I intend to only name what I feel sure are facts, the communication could not be got ready till this week, and now I will resume the suspicious in their order. 4th. In the report for 1873 is a little item of seventy-five dollars for one year's rent of Old Adams House. No such item is to be found in the last report. No one has heard of the building being burnt or sold, and as it is said to be still occupied, what can we think is the cause of the absence of that amount unless it was paid on the debt, and the two policemen were in the station house one hour and forty-five (45) minutes, and again off duty between 11 P. M. and 11 o'clock A. M. I made that night two arrests, one at 9:30 P. M., and one at 11 o'clock P. M. The one made at 11 o'clock took me three-quarters of an hour before I could secure my prisoner, and then received no help from the other policeman, and you could have heard the man scream for help a half a mile around. Feb. 1st, 1873, Waterbury was off his beat, and was at Military Hall without permission. Feb. 27th, 1873, Tuttle and Waterbury were both asleep in the station house; Tuttle lying on the floor, Waterbury in the chair, and this between the hours of two and four o'clock A. M. I have spoken to Waterbury about being off his beat so much, and he replied that he did not care a damn for his beat, he should go where he was a mind to (How obedient). I spoke to him once when in the station house too long, and he replied that he should go out when he got damned good and ready. I have remonstrated with them about going to Hurlburt's saloon; they go there every night, and say to me if the city does not like it, they can discharge them." (The majority of the Council seem to like them, and re-appoint them, notwithstanding the serious charge. How true, there is no accounting for taste.)

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Advertisements.—The SENTINEL is the best medium for advertising in this section.

To Correspondents.—We earnestly request that all communications be sent to the editor.

Job Printing.—If you want Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Visiting Cards, Pamphlets, or anything else in the line of printing, have it done at the Sentinel office.

List of Letters.—Persons calling for any of these letters may be served at the office.

Ladies' List.—Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, and Rev. Olympia Brown.

Gentlemen's List.—Mr. E. P. Clark, Osborn Hunter, Jr., George Hayward, G. McCullough, Almon S. Wood, E. P. Smith, Frederick Wood.

CHROMO!—The Sentinel Chromo, ("Flora's Offering") is now ready for delivery.

Home News and Notions.—A young lady in this city was caught smoking tobacco.

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Lincoln Council No. 4 O. U. A. M., will give their first Anniversary Social at Military Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 6th, 1874.

The Democratic and Liberal caucus for the election of delegates to the state and senatorial conventions, will be held at Mr. R. H. Rowan's factory, Thursday evening, Jan. 29th.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, and Rev. Olympia Brown, will speak on the subject of Woman's Suffrage, at Military Hall, South Norwalk, Thursday evening, Feb. 5th. Admission 25 cents.

In a speech before the senate the other day, Mr. Boyl complained of the unequal distribution of the currency. We, ourselves, are in favor of having it divided around a little more evenly.

The Temple of Honor propose holding a series of temperance services, at the hall over Swords' clothing store, each Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Feb. 1st, Rev. Mr. Hautenbeck will deliver the first lecture.

The South Norwalk SENTINEL is publishing biographies of the prominent citizens of that city, which is a capital idea. The articles are invaluable, and we recommend the enterprise of THE SENTINEL.—Meriden Recorder.

There is a man in "Billbury" whose ears are so large that they set on his head like a pair of white saucers. He has been engaged by one of the sound steamers as bow watchman on foggy nights to hear the fog horn an Eaton's Neck.

One of the leading physicians in this city, speaking of the disagreeableness attending the administration of quinine, especially in children and fastidious persons, says there is no way equal to giving it by injection, which is equally as beneficial as giving it by the stomach, the result being the same upon the system.

The South Norwalk SENTINEL will continue its enterprise, in coming out with illustrated biographies of our old and true citizens. Last week it did up Eben Hill, Esq., and this it goes for Dudley P. Ely, with others to come as fast as the way is paved for them.—Norwalk Cor., Bridgeport Standard.

There is a family at Bethel Conn., that Danbury this time if you please who made apple sauce and put it out in the shed to cool, whereupon the family rooster presided over its destiny, and losing his balance, fell in, and turned up jack immensely. The tars of the church festival the next evening were plenty, and the parson smiled to see so much money in the church treasury.

From Wm. A. Handley, we acknowledge the receipt of THE MITCHELL WALZ, composed by Mr. H. and dedicated to Samuel N. Mitchell the popular and widely known song writer. The front page is ornamented by a full length view of Mr. Mitchell and if his walk is as attractive as he appears to be it will have a large sale among musical young ladies of Connecticut. To be had at all music stores.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norwalk Iron Works was held at the office of the company Tuesday last. Frederick Bolden, Esq., having declined to serve any longer as a director, Moses Hill, was elected in his place. The officers of the old board were re-elected. A special committee of five was appointed to confer with the directors upon the matters of the concern. An adjourned meeting will be held Tuesday Feb. 10th.

The stringency of the egg market is painful, except at Stillsons, whose remarkable hens go on with their depositing just as though nothing in the shape of a panic had disturbed the finances of the country. But there are some people so prejudiced against these eggs so proudly displayed by Mr. S. are received from a Connecticut manufactory which is, now that the wooden nautic business has been so thoroughly exposed, turning its attention to the manufacture of white maple eggs. They are not recommended for hatching purposes, but for durability they can take the spots out of any eggs ever invented.

One evening this week while we were passing up Washington street we noticed a sad affair. We saw one of the fast boys of this city holding fast to the lamp post that stands at the head of the street, and was evidently trying to prevent his falling into the gutter. Every time the post would give a lurch, off would go his hat. Occasionally it would give a sudden hoist, sending him half way round; then it would give another curve and unwind him. When we last saw him his hat, handkerchief and a small black bottle, (supposed to contain perfume) were strewed around on the pavement, but that noble youth still hung to the unsteady post, determined to keep it from falling down upon some heedless passer by. Why don't the authorities plant the lamp posts so deep they will hold themselves up?

A Grand Surprise.—A large surprise party assembled at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. A. B. St. John, on Monday evening, Jan. 20th, to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. The company was composed of the elite of this city, as well as guests from Southport, Darien, and New York City. Everything was gay as a "New York Ball." The tables fairly groaned under their weight of goodies and delicacies of the season. Music, both vocal and instrumental, interspersed with many games added pleasure to the happy company. The guests did not leave until the "wee sma" hours, and all can unite in saying—

This is a well assorted marriage. And hath not many cars.

Woman's Suffrage.—This subject which is at present attracting so much attention throughout the country, is soon to be presented to our people by some of its most eloquent and talented advocates. Arrangements are being made for a lecture or lectures by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Isabella Hooker and Rev. Olympia Brown, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5th, at Military Hall. Undoubtedly most of our readers have heard of each of these ladies, and wished for the opportunity to hear them advocate the cause. They will probably never have a better opportunity than this for doing so, and we can safely assure them that they will be entertained and instructed, and learn much about this subject. We advise all to go. Give them a full house.

Webb's Norwalk and South Norwalk Directory.—We are indebted to Messrs. Webb Bros. & Co. of New York, for an early copy of the above useful publication, and have given it a careful review. It would be too much to expect that we should be able to judge as to its accuracy and completeness, by a glance or even by using it for weeks, but this much we can say with truth, that the name of the firm which published it is a guarantee for all they represent it to be. The firm of Webb Bros. & Co. are well known and long established, and we are fortunate in having them as the publishers

of our Directory, in fact we believe they are the only parties which, at this time, could have been successful in such a difficult task. The book looks well, has the appearance of being compiled and printed with care, and is all if not more than what we could expect for the money asked for it. Price \$3, and for sale at the bookstores.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM.—One of our readers sends us the following problem: While Noah and his family were in the Ark, Noah got tired of steering and his wife took the helm. In giving her directions he used a nautical term which, with the rest of the phrase, forms the name of a country in South Western Europe. At this Mrs. Noah got mad and would not take the helm, so he resumed the duty. Not being up to nautical terms she retailed by a word which plowmen use, which with his name added forms the name of a city in Central Europe. "First class in Geography, stand up!"

Norwalk has a few old buildings of the style in that down East village which "numbered about five hundred houses and two thousand inhabitants, all standing with their gable end to the street;" and from the roofs of such houses the snow is wont to thunder down, on warm weather in winter, upon the pavement, without giving any warning. Shortly after the last snow might have been seen a party of lusty laborers, hard at work standing on the sidewalk waiting for somebody to ask them to drink, when a load of snow suddenly came down upon them and nearly covered up several of the delicate individuals. A treacherous climate.

The entertainment given at Miss Hogan's school room, on Friday evening last, was the nicest treat we have had this season. The scholars were well drilled, spoke their parts well, having them perfectly learned. The dialogue and other pieces by the *sema ones*, were nicely rendered, although the room was not well adapted to singing. The music sang by Miss Seltick and Fox was well deserving of much praise. Excellent taste was displayed in the selection of music played on the piano by Misses Cox and Schell. In fact, everything attempted on the occasion, was a success. Much praiseworthy notes in due to the successful principal, Miss J. Hogan and her associates, for the able manner in which the school is conducted.

Debating Club.—At the meeting of the South Norwalk Debating Club, last Wednesday evening, the question of "Pew Renting" was discussed. H. W. Lester, Judge Crow, L. P. Foote, James Powell and Jesse Bradley, in the affirmative; T. S. Dutton and James Golden in the negative. The question was decided for the affirmative. To-night (Wednesday) the question "Whether intemperance or war have been the greatest evil to the human race," will be discussed. Nelson Dickerman and T. S. Scranton in the affirmative, and T. L. Raymond and J. J. Millard in the negative. On the 11th the question of "Woman's Suffrage" is in order, and a lively debate is anticipated. L. P. Foote in the affirmative, and L. Dibble in the negative. An effort will be made to allow the ladies to attend and participate in the discussion on that night, which we hope may be successful.

Agricultural Society Meeting.—The adjourned meeting of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society took place at Lockwood's Hall, on Wednesday last. The report of the committee appointed to prepare a suitable charter to be presented to the next legislature was read, and after considerable discussion, accepted. It provides that that the capital stock shall be \$20,000, consisting of fifteen hundred shares at twenty dollars each. Life or annual members, by paying ten dollars, shall be entitled to one full share. No person shall hold over twenty five shares. When twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed the remaining five hundred shares will be disposed of singly. The committee who drew up the report, are to present it to the legislature. The premium list was revised and numerous changes made as to the amount offered as premiums. After deciding that the fair will be held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of September next, the meeting adjourned.—The Hour.

T. S. Scranton's Dental Rooms.—The advances made in the science of filling, treating and extracting teeth has long been rapid than may generally be supposed. Dr. T. S. Scranton, whose rooms are over Swords' clothing store, has, since he commenced practice in this city, established a reputation for scientific treatment of the teeth that is enjoyed by few. He goes into his work with his whole soul, and in order that each branch of the business may be conducted so as not to interfere with the other, he employs a skillful workman who makes filling teeth a specialty and does nothing else, and the same may be said of the laboratory, the whole being under the personal supervision of the Doctor. He also makes a specialty of all diseases of the head arising from diseased teeth, and correcting irregularities. We have had our attention called to a case now undergoing treatment. The son of Prof. Whitgong, artist, Norwalk, three months ago had probably one of the most irregular sets of teeth that could possibly grow in a boy's mouth. The doctor commenced treating them at that time and to-day, by the skill of the doctor, and by patience on the part of the youth, his teeth are almost as regular as they can be. It will repay any of our readers to investigate this case, and see what can be done with teeth.

SALE OF THE E. A. QUINTARD RESIDENCE IN STAMFORD.—Various local papers have noticed the sale of the Quintard residence in Stamford, for one hundred thousand dollars. This to many will seem to be a very large price to pay for a country seat, but in reality this is a very valuable estate, situated in one of the most flourishing districts of this worthy popular town. This residence, constructed of blue stone, surrounded with its green houses, grapevines, etc., forms an object of great interest to travelers on the great thoroughfare from Boston to New York, as they look northward from the car window soon after passing Noroton station. Many New Yorkers are admiring this section of country with residences, gardens, fountains, etc. Some, like Mr. Phillips of Brook Farm, are taking advantage of the Noroton River which separates the town of Stamford and Darien, are constructing miniature parks resembling in some features the more pretentious "Centra." There seems to be no doubt that at a time not far in the future these magnificent estates will meet those extending out from Norwalk, so that a drive from one to the other, of seven miles, will be through the most enchanting scenery in the world.

On Saturday evening of last week, a young man named Brown, imbibed some of the latest patent "essence of purgatory," now sold in this place, and, in consequence, he got rather uproarious in his mother's house, which necessitated her sending for a policeman. Officer Sullivan obeyed the summons, and after a lively "scrimmage" with young Brown, succeeded in taking him to the "hut." He was not a "Cargic" in quality.

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Ely's Block! Ely's Block! ELKAN & CO. DRY GOODS STORE, ELVY'S BUILDING, (Opp. Post Office).

Consisting of a full assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, SKIRTS, VELVETS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, CALICOES.

A full line of Hosiery & Underwear. A general assortment of NOTIONS. OUR Millinery Department.

Will always contain the latest novelties in HATS, FEATHERS, TIPS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS AND VELVETS.

By selling first-class goods, at reasonable prices, we hope to earn the custom and confidence of the public. Please call and examine. 106 ELKAN & CO.

City News Depot HAS ARRIVED AT H. E. Bodwell's, With a Full Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, Consisting in Part of Albums, Magic Lanterns, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Picture Puzzles, Wooden-jointed Dolls, Sets of Tools, GAMES OF ALL KINDS, Carts, sleighs, Whips, &c. Confectionery & Toys.

In fact everything suitable for Christmas presents for children. 1847.—ESTABLISHED.—1847.

E. K. LOCKWOOD'S Housefurnishing Emporium!

The largest and best assortment for the LEAST MONEY.

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, WOODEN WARE, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, MANTLE ORNAMENTS, in GREAT VARIETY.

Plain and Japanned TINWARE. Bird Cages, Brooms, Brushes, and Dusters.

In fact, everything pertaining to the wants of HOUSEKEEPERS, AT E. K. LOCKWOOD'S 1847.—Established.—1847.

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200,000 CIGARS!

The depression in the trade for the past two months has afforded us an opportunity to increase our stock of Cigars to a number and variety of styles we had long desired.

We offer to buyers an assortment of Cigars made expressly to satisfy the smoking public. The quality of the goods, and the exceedingly low prices, are inducements which we would especially call to notice.

C. SWARTZ & CO. South Norwalk, January 8, 1873.

POPULAR CATHARTIC MEDICINE. Extract of Vegetation. CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, and all Diseases arising from a disordered state of STOMACH, LIVER and BLOOD.

That it is free from anything of a mineral or injurious nature is testified to by the Best Physicians in Danbury. For sale by Druggists and Grocers. \$1.00 per bottle. THE MOTHERS DAME CO., DANBURY, CT.

Photographs AND Tintypes, of all sizes and styles, at North's Gallery, WASHINGTON ST., (Opp. Bank of MELVILLE E. MEAD).

Prices Lower for same quality of work than at any other Gallery in this Vicinity. SMALL CHILDREN Should be brought before 2 P. M., on pleasant days. Others are welcome at any time, CLOUDY DAYS not excepted.

A PARLOR ORGAN, Left at this Gallery for sale, will be disposed of at a sacrifice to a CASH PURCHASER. Has 3 full sets of reeds and 9 stops. Is new, and warranted perfect in every respect.

GEO. S. NORTH, D. H. WEBB Agt., Sole Agent for Averil Chemical Paint, COAL AND WOOD FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED, Lehigh, Lackawana AND PURE FRANKLIN COAL OF LYKEN'S VALLEY.

TRY OUR SPLIT KINDLING WOOD CHESTNUT, per Cord, \$ 8.00 OAK, per cord, 10.00 Delivered at your house

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. D. H. WEBB, Agent, Foot of Washington Street, SOUTH NORWALK.

G. W. DAY, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FEED, Etc., Etc. Japan, Oolong, Imperial Teas, 80 cts. per Pound. GOOD BLACK TEA, 50cts. per lb.

Full stock, embracing everything in the Grocery line, kept constantly on hand. 1847.

1874. ELKAN & CO. DRY GOODS STORE, ELVY'S BUILDING, (Opp. Post Office).

Consisting of a full assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, SKIRTS, VELVETS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, CALICOES.

A full line of Hosiery & Underwear. A general assortment of NOTIONS. OUR Millinery Department.

Will always contain the latest novelties in HATS, FEATHERS, TIPS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS AND VELVETS.

By selling first-class goods, at reasonable prices, we hope to earn the custom and confidence of the public. Please call and examine. 106 ELKAN & CO.

City News Depot HAS ARRIVED AT H. E. Bodwell's, With a Full Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, Consisting in Part of Albums, Magic Lanterns, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Picture Puzzles, Wooden-jointed Dolls, Sets of Tools, GAMES OF ALL KINDS, Carts, sleighs, Whips, &c. Confectionery & Toys.

In fact everything suitable for Christmas presents for children. 1847.—ESTABLISHED.—1847.

E. K. LOCKWOOD'S Housefurnishing Emporium!

The largest and best assortment for the LEAST MONEY.

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, WOODEN WARE, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, MANTLE ORNAMENTS, in GREAT VARIETY.

Plain and Japanned TINWARE. Bird Cages, Brooms, Brushes, and Dusters.

In fact, everything pertaining to the wants of HOUSEKEEPERS, AT E. K. LOCKWOOD'S 1847.—Established.—1847.

DIARIES FOR 1874 AT THE MISSES DAWSON, LEATHER BELTING H. M. & J. T. PROWITT, 45 Main Street, NORWALK.

Having secured the agency for P. JEWELL & SONS Leather Belting, Which will be sold at Lowest Factory Prices.

ALFRED KNAPP'S PATENT SAFES. Admitted by all that the best place in the City to buy

Reduce the premiums on your Fire and Life Insurance Policies, by using Pratt's "Astral Oil." ALFRED KNAPP, Agent for this City.

Cabinet Making AND JOBBING. The undersigned have taken the building on Washington Street, second door below the Banking House of M. E. Mead, and are fitting it up for manufacturing purposes, and are now ready to do all kinds of Jobbing, making anything in the cabinet line that may be required in Dwelling, Store, or Office, Tables, Chairs, Bookcases, Secretaries, Office Desks, Brackets, Picture Frames, &c.

Repairs Of Furniture and every kind of wood work. ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. CRANE & CHAPIN, Washington Street, South Norwalk, N. Y. CRANE, 128-9, E. A. CHAPIN, 129-0.

Old Carriage Shop New Carriages and other Vehicles made to order and Repairing and Jobbing done in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch. Having arranged to carry on the business lately conducted by his brother, on MARSHALL STREET, and engaged the skillful and experienced workmen lately employed by him, the subscriber feels a confident that he can satisfy all the old customers of the

Oldest Stand in Norwalk, and such others as may be led to extend to him their patronage. C. M. TUTTLE.

GEORGE W. SMITH Dealer in all kinds of Groceries, FLOUR AND FEED The Oldest Grocery in South Norwalk.

All goods warranted of the best quality, and sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. We always keep on hand a full stock, and invite inspection at all times, from consumers and dealers. Produce taken in Exchange

1874. ELKAN & CO. DRY GOODS STORE, ELVY'S BUILDING, (Opp. Post Office).

Consisting of a full assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, SKIRTS, VELVETS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, CALICOES.

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