South Norwalk Sentinel.

VOL. 8. NO. 16. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. WHOLE NO. 380.

SOUTH NORWALK, a city of 5000 inhabitants, is situated on Long Island Sound, the New York and New Haven Railroad, and at the terminus of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad; 40 miles from Grand Central Depot, New York; 32 miles west from New Haven; 16 miles from Bridgeport; and 22 miles south of Danbury. It has probably the most complete and economical Water Works in the country, and is thoroughly protected from fire and supplied with excellent water for culinary and laundry purposes. Fourteen passenger trains arrive from and 13 depart for New York, and 3 to and from Danbury daily. A line of freight propellers runs regularly to and from New York, and a large and commodious passenger steamer makes daily trips during the summer months, conveying passengers at the low fare of 25 cents a distance of 45 miles, or the trip to New York and return, 50 miles for 50 cents. The sail is delightful, and connections are made with the New York & New Haven and Danbury trains. The steamer Young America runs to and from Huntington, L. I., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water discharge their cargoes at the wharves. South Norwalk has grown rapidly and substantially, more than doubling its population within the past ten years, and is now one of the most important stations on the New York and New Haven Railroad. The chief pursuits of the inhabitants are the manufacture of machinery, steam engines, locks, hats, straw goods, ship building and the cultivation of oysters. Hundreds of barrels of oysters are shipped daily to the large cities, where they are esteemed on account of their extra size and peculiarly fine flavor. As a location for manufacturing establishments it offers unusual facilities. Here are the Norwalk Lock Co., manufacturers of Locks, Knobs, Bronze Goods; The Norwalk Iron Works Co., manufacturers of the Norwalk Steam Engine and Earle's Celebrated Steam Pumps; Croft & Knapp, A. Selmana, G. & W. H. Benedict, Smith & Palmer, Adams Bros. & Brush, the latter five are manufacturers of fine hats. The Hat Forming Co., J. J. Asch, fur cutters. Beatty Brothers, straw hat manufacturers; Lounsbury Bros., & Rockwell, shoe manufacturers; Fairfield Co. Planing Mills, Robert H Rowan's Paper Box Manufactory, Geo. S. Bell's Ship Yard and Marine Railway; Richards, & Weed Boat Builders; builders and contractors, lumber yards, coal yards, nurseries, florists, etc. For the general retail and local business see advertising columns of this paper. There are 5 churches, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic. One National Bank; one Savings Bank; The Fairfield Fire Insurance Co., which has agencies in every state in the Union, and one of the most successful companies in the country. There are excellent graded schools, gas works, paved streets, delightful and extended views of the Sound as far as the eye can reach, east or west, from the elevations rising from the business centre, where are situated many beautiful summer villas, and commodious residences, owned by those not engaged in business here, the occupants of which contribute much to the life, fashion and prosperity of the city during the summer months. There are two well appointed and well conducted hotels. There is a magnificent opera house that will seat 1,200 persons. To capitalists and manufacturing establishments looking for a place to locate we recommend this city. Any information desired will be cheerfully given by addressing any member of the City government, whose names will be found in another column. South Norwalk offers unusual facilities and inducements to the capitalist, mechanic or laborer, as it is a city of great possibilities, as the reader of impartial evidence—a representative New England town, having every facility present and prospective for making and saving money and enjoying life.

SOUTH NORWALK CITY OFFICERS

Mayor—Winfield S. Hanford.
Clerk—Edwin Wilcox.
Comptroller—Robert I. Tolles. List 25. Frank E. Tolles List 37.
Treasurer—John H. Ferris.
Auditor—Tallmadge Baker.
Marshal—William O. Merritt.
Registrar—Theodore Wilcox. J. Russell Raymond.
Attorney—Nelson Taylor.
Surveyor—William T. Craw.
Chief of Police—Edward Wheeler.

Councilmen—
Peter L. Cunningham, Charles F. Hallock, William T. Craw, Christian Swartz, John I. Richards, Oliver W. Weed.
Water Commissioners—Tallmadge Baker, Alden Solmans, Robert H. Rowan.
Preserver Water Fund—W. C. Quintard.

LIST OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

1. Chairman Committee on Finance, Christian Swartz.
2. Chairman Committee on Ordinances, William T. Craw.
3. Chairman Committee on Police, William T. Craw.
4. Chairman Committee on Lamps and Gas, Charles F. Hallock.
5. Chairman Committee on Streets and Sidewalks, John I. Richards.
6. Chairman Committee on Fire Department, Charles F. Hallock.
7. Chairman Committee on Sewers, John I. Richards.
8. Chairman Committee on Public Printing, Christian Swartz.
9. Chairman Committee on Public Health, Oliver W. Weed.
10. Chairman Committee on Assessments, Christian Swartz.
11. Chairman Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Oliver W. Weed.

Church Services.

First M. E. Church—Rev. W. H. Simonson, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ a. m. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath School at 12 M.; Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M. Sunday; Young Peoples Meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30; Regular Church Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening. Class Meeting Friday evening.

Congregational Church, Rev. Homer N. Dunning, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 12 M. Young Peoples Prayer Meeting at 7:45 P. M. Tuesday. Regular Church Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening at 7½. Missionary Concert first Sabbath evening. Sunday School Concert second Sabbath evening in each month. Teachers' meeting Friday evening.

Baptist Tabernacle—Rev. James M. Taylor, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 12 M.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 7½; Sunday School Concert second Sunday in each month.

Trinity Church (Episcopal) Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rector. Divine service on Sunday mornings at 10½ and on Sunday evenings at 7:00 o'clock. On the first Sunday in the month the Holy Communion is celebrated and there is no service at night; but evening prayer is offered at half past three in the afternoon, with instruction to the children. Sunday school at 12 m., but on the first Sunday of the month at 3 p. m.

Asbury Christian Church, Elder H. C. Smith, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. in the room at the east end of Carriage Bridge; prayer meeting Friday evening 7½ o'clock.

East Avenue M. E. Church, Rev. K. L. Pray, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Seats free. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Regular church prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Spring Hill Union Chapel—Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock Sunday evening, and 7½ o'clock Wednesday evening. All invited.

Grandeville Chapel Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Sunday and Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

Society Directory.

MASONIC.

Old Well Lodge No. 108 F. & A. M. meet the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, at Masonic Hall, Clark & Lane's Block, South Norwalk, at 7½ o'clock. Officers—W. M., Thaddeus Guyer; S. W., Geo. W. Smith; J. W., R. H. Golden; Sec., R. M. Wilcox; Treas., W. C. Quintard.

Butler Chapter No. 38 R. A. M. meets the second Monday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall, Clark & Lane's Block, South Norwalk, at 7½ o'clock. Officers—H. P., R. M. Wilcox; K., Geo. W. Smith; Scribe, Wm. B. Reed; Treas., J. E. Smith; Sec., Theo. Wilcox.

St. John's Lodge No. 4 F. A. M. meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, at St. John's Hall, Gazette Building, Norwalk, at 7 o'clock. Officers—W. M., A. C. Golding; S. W., Mark Harris; J. W., G. W. Selleck; Treas., Asa Smith; Sec., Edgar S. Wheeler.

Washington Chapter No. 34 R. A. M. meets the first Wednesday evening of each month, at St. John's Hall, Gazette Building, Norwalk, at 7 o'c. Officers—H. P., Wm. A. Sammis; K., Edwin Hoyt; S., A. H. Camp; Treas., Asa Smith; Secy., Jacob Turk.

Clinton Commandery No. 8 K. T. meets the first Friday evening of each month (July and August excepted), at St. John's Hall, Gazette Building, Norwalk, at 7½ o'clock. Officers—E. C., Edwin Hoyt; G., A. C. Golding; C. G., Wm. R. Smith; Prelate, Asa Smith; Treas., John R. Smith.

I. O. O. F.

Butler Lodge No. 97 meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Insurance Building, South Norwalk, every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Degree Lodge first Wednesday evening in each month. Officers—N. G., Wm. H. Duncan; V. G., W. H. Riley; R. S., L. J. Blake; P. S., Henry Phillipson; Treas., H. E. Bodwell.

Our Brothers Lodge No. 19 meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Centennial Building, Norwalk, every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Degree Lodge first Monday evening in each month. Officers—N. G., John H. Kinney; V. G., H. B. Wigham; Rec. Sec., J. T. Trowbridge; Per Sec., M. John Merrills; Treas., Thos. S. Stout.

Rahanna Encampment No. 9 meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Gazette Building, Norwalk, first and third Thursday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock.

Norwalk Lodge No. 6, Daughters of Rebecca, meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings in each month at Odd Fellows Hall, Gazette Building, Norwalk, at 7 30 o'clock.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Lincoln Council, No. 4, O. U. A. M. meets in mechanics' Hall, Dibble's Block, South Norwalk, every Friday evening. Degree Council first Friday evening in each month.

Old Well Hook & Ladder Co. Regular meeting first Tuesday evening of each month. Officers—F. H. H. Clark, Foreman; Frank M. Smith, First Assistant; Fred. T. Lyon, Second Assistant.

Putnam Hose Co.—William H. Hoyt, Foreman; William Wheat, 1st Assistant; L. J. Burdick, 2d Assistant. Regular meetings first Monday night of each month.

Hay Finishers' Trade Association meet in R. M. Hoyt's Hall, 3d Wednesday in each month.

☞ Regular meetings of other societies will be inserted in this column gratuitous.

What is Life?

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread,
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,
A little blue eyed face and fair;
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithsome, winsome maid,
A little hand within is laid;
A little cottage, acres four,
A little old-time household store.

A little family gathered round
A little turf heaped, tear-dewed mound;
A little added to the soil,
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair,
A little stool and easy-chair,
A little night of earth lit gloom,
A little cortege to the tomb.

Tea Table Talk.

Staving business—barrel-making.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.

An expensive wife makes a pensive husband.

Salt and oil have been discovered in the Black Hills.

What tracks are most common among Irishmen?—Patricks.

Turkey seems to have had the stuffing knocked out of her.

A dozen Hartford Protestants have recently been converted to Catholicism.

Mr. Darwin holds that heaven's best boon to man is the baboon.

When ought mariners to have fruit at sea? When they stem the currents.

A Paris letter says Gambetta is in poor health, dropsical, and not likely to live long.

President Taylor's grave in Jefferson county, Ky., is unmarked by any monument.

Of the seven millions of custom duties collected at San Francisco, Chinese pay one-fourth.

The Chinese residents of San Francisco have sent a memorial to Congress asking for protection.

"Time and tide wait for no man," but there are a great many women who have waited a long time to be tied.

We are never so ridiculous by the qualities we really have, as by the affectation of those we have not.

The old bummer smelleth the bottle from afar off when it is set up for a free treat to the crowd.

If a friend points a gun at you, knock him down. It will be time enough afterward to find out whether it is loaded or not.

A tornado struck a camp of the Pawnee Indians the other day, and they thought it was a new kind of Yankee surprise party.

A gentleman reprimanding his little son, was surprised to hear the youngster observe:

Young men, learn to wait; if you undertake to set a hen before she is ready, you will lose your time and confuse the hen besides.

The postal statistics for the last two years show that New Haven proportionally mails more letters than any other city in the country.

Joseph Faulkner, one of the crew of the British ship "Shannon," which sunk the "Chesapeake" in the war of 1812, has just died at Winsor, N. J., at the age of 103.

The boy stood on the burning deck that he had hauled from fire fire, where his father had thrown it, but the old man yanked him off and completed the cremation of the vile cards.

"God Bless our Boarding House," is the latest motto for sale in the shop windows. When this thing gets down to particulars, let us not forget the proverbial boarding house butter.

Lately a gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began with: "Know one woman by these presents." "You are wrong," said a by-stander; "it ought to be 'Know all men.'"—"Very well," answered the other, "if one woman knows it, all men will, of course."

Winter—A Boy's Composition.

Winter is the coldest season in the year, because it comes in the winter, mostly. In some countries winter comes in the summer, and then it is very pleasant. I wish winter came in summer in this country, which is the best government the sun ever shown on. Then we could go skating barefoot and slide down hill in linen trousers. We old snow ball without getting our fingers cold, and men who go out sleigh riding wouldn't have to stop at every tavern to warm, as they do now. It snows more in winter than it does at any other season of the year. This is because so many cutters and sleighs are made then.

Ice grows much better in winter than in summer, which was an inconvenience until the discovery of ice-houses. Water that is left out doors is apt to freeze at this season. Some folks take in their wells and cisterns on a cold night and keep them by the fire, so they don't freeze.

Skating is great fun in winter. The boys get their skates on when the river is frozen over, and race, play tag, break through the ice and get wet all over, (they get drowned sometimes and are brought home all dripping, which makes their mothers scold, getting water all over the carpet in the front room), fall and break their heads, and enjoy themselves in many other ways.

There ain't much sleigh riding except in winter. Folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. Grown up boys and girls like to go sleigh-riding. The boys generally drive with one hand and help the girls hold their muffs with the other. Brother Bob let me go along a little way once when he took Celia Ann Crane out sleigh-riding, and I thought he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horse.

Snow-balling is another winter sport. I have snow-balled in the summer, but we use hard winter apples. It isn't so amusing as it is in winter, somehow.

Every nature must have the subsoil ploughing of sorrow before it can recognize either its present poverty or its possible wealth.

"Say not ye: There are yet four months, and then cometh the harvest; behold I say unto you: Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest."

Early Rising.

There is another class of superstitions borne down to us from the crabbed times of our Puritan ancestry which I fancy we shall also somewhat shamefacedly own. They were the daily maxims which formed a part of the teaching in every genuine New England home, and their permanence as a part of our mental constitution is an encouraging circumstance to educators who sometimes are inclined to think that even line upon line and precept upon precept fail to make their impression upon the wayward mind of youth. To remove this fear, we stand as living monuments, boldly avowing, first, that we find it constantly difficult to convince ourselves—though our reason tells us that we are absurd—that it is not a moral duty to rise before, or at least, with the sun. Day by day, as we descend to our eight-o'clock or nine-o'clock breakfast, we are conscious of a certain sense of moral turpitude which we know to be unreasonable. It is in the effort to shake off this sense, which is only the remnant of an old superstition, that I write. The general axioms on the subject of early rising, which helped to make the New England Primer and the Farmer's Almanac a never-failing source of supposed improvement, and which were afterward re-enunciated by Franklin, do not apply to the present day nor to city life. What is gained even for useful work by rising at six, and then being obliged to take a nap in the middle of the day? Why not do not all our sleeping at once, and have a clear sweep for work? If, again, one could carefully rake up and cover the embers of his fire at nine p. m., and sleep the sleep of the righteous till six, he might possibly rise at six, or even five, though why, even in that case, any sane person should insist on doing two hours' work before eating, and call such action virtue, I could never understand. I myself know of two young women of New England birth and training who, though they go into much evening society, and are frequently awake at midnight or after, each week during the N. Y. winter, yet persist in being punctual every morning at the half past seven breakfast of the family. True, they have no appetites; true, they take long naps in the afternoon; true, they break down every year by March; yet they gallantly return to the assault every autumn and would feel ashamed and guilty if they did otherwise. So strong is the force of superstition!

In the future more perfect days it will be considered a sin to awake any one from sleep except in cases of life and death, and our grandchildren may perhaps be free from the inherited weakness of believing, because the flowers and chickens and the birds wake when the sun does, that therefore a human being should do so. By what logic do we select the one action of waking as suitable for our imitation?—Harper's Magazine for March.

Water for the Eyes.

A writer in Fraser's Magazine thinks that, whatever hesitation there may be justly called for in recommending one or another of the various lotions now so popular, there need be no doubt in respect to cold water or pure water. He says in cases of much inflammation, or difficulty of opening the eyelids in the morning, experienced by so many, the water should be warm, and it may be mixed with warm milk, but in nearly all other cases it should be cold. All those who have been engaged in reading or writing during several hours at a stretch, and especially at night should carefully bathe the eyes with cold water before going to bed and the first thing in the morning's ablutions. All artisans, too, who work at a blazing fire, ought often to wash their eyes with cold pure water, and so should all those who work in wood, particularly carders and spinners, and those likewise who are employed in wooden and cotton manufacturers, the fine dust which such works disperse often producing cataracts, obstinate inflammations, swelled eyelids, etc.

Alphabet of Short Rules.

Attend well to your business.
Be punctual in your payments.
Consider well before you promise.
Dare to do right.
Envy no man.
Faithfully perform your duty.
Go not in the path of vice.
Have respect for your character.
In everything be just.
Judge mercifully of others' faults.
Know thyself.
Lie not, for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never profess what you do not practice.
Occupy your time in usefulness.
Postpone not any yet you can do now.
Quarrel not with your neighbors.
Save something against a day of trouble.
Treat everybody with kindness.
Use yourself to moderation.
Vilify nobody's reputation.
Watchfully guard against idleness.
Name your conduct carefully.
Yield to superior judgment.
Zealously pursue the right path.

A Joke That Kicked.

Some practical jokes set on the joker like a rusty gun. One night a smart young man, who lives in a certain city, found a toad hopping around in the garden, and thought it would be a capital joke to put it in the table drawer and let it hop out suddenly and frighten his wife. Before he closed the drawer he called into an adjoining room, and forgot all about the toad, which, during the night, hopped out upon the floor, and, crawling into a vacant boot, passed a pleasant night in it. The next morning the household was horrified by shrieks of masculine distress, and an old woman on the other side of the street, going home from market, was knocked nearly senseless by a flying boot that came crashing through the front window. The smart man said this custom of playing practical jokes on people was as dangerous as it was foolish, and it he ever caught any body fooling around his boots again with toads, or anything else, he would teach them a salutary lesson.

Some men are too busy to serve Christ, because (strange truth) by his providences he has so lavishly blessed them. He turns in judgment and cuts them till they bleed unto death, and then they flee both time and pleasure for and in his service. But be thankful for whatever makes your conscience more tender, your thoughts more spiritual, and your character more consistent. Be thankful that He first uses the pruning hook, and never until in extremity the weeding hook.—Methodist Protestant.

Quaint Advertisements.

Those who neglect to read the advertisements in the newspapers, often times miss the brightest and newsy part of the paper. Severally or collectively, they suggest subjects for many a valuable sermon and convey more intelligence concerning the community in which the paper is published, than the best written editorial. While there are many common place advertisements, there are also quaint and curious ones, that always amuse the reader. Below we give a few specimens of this class, that will be read with interest.

There once appeared in the New Haven Palladium, the following, from one evidently who had had some experience with that peculiar commodity called "help." The satire and truth are well woven together.

Wanted to Hire—A lady having a pleasant home, no incumbrance but a husband and one child, wishes to place herself at the disposal of some servant who can come well recommended from her last place. She would prefer one who would be willing to remain within doors at least five minutes after the work is finished. She would also stipulate for the privilege of going to church herself once each Sunday, having been compelled to refuse the last applicant, who was not willing to allow her but half a day once a fortnight. Wages satisfactory, if under $10 dollars a week.

She is deeply conscious of the utter inability of ladies in general to comply with the present demands of servants, but she hopes by strict attention to please in all respects. The best of references can be given; also a good recommend from one who has now left to her the fate of many housekeepers. Please apply before 6 a. m.

Not long ago the London Times under its head of "Wants," advertised for "a nurse in a small gentleman's family." The size of the gentleman might, probably, be esteemed a matter worthy of mention, as female servants nowadays, even in old England, are growing dainty.

But a Mississippi paper in some respects takes the palm for audacity, when its own editor and proprietor advertises a sow for sale, saying that it is "sold for no fault, except that, having been raised by a Methodist preacher, she has acquired too great a partiality for spring chickens to be agreeable to the present owner.

Occasionally, however, we may find in an advertisement honestly intensified. Here for instance, is one from the Pall Mall (London) Gazette:

Dog.—Required a kind master for an excellent black retriever dog. Owner parts with him on no other account than his savage tendencies. Address P. A. P., Post-office, Clinton.

Here is another, which for morality (or, rather for want of it) is really atrocious:

To Rent.—A house on Melville avenue, located immediately alongside of a fine plum orchard, from which an abundant supply of the most delicious fruit may be stolen during the season. Rent low, and the greater part taken in plums.

The following was lately continued in a Western paper:

Whereas, At particular times, I may importune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me and detrimental to my family, I do hereby notify any persons selling me liquor, or letting me have any on any account or pretense; for if they do, I will positively prosecute them, notwithstanding any promise I may make to the contrary at the time they may let me have it.

It is evident that John wrote the above when he was sober and repentant, and meant to be honest and faithful to himself and others.

The following from a Western paper will commend itself for terseness in stating the qualifications desired:

Boy Wanted:—A smart, active boy, who can read and write, and is not disposed to divide the gross receipts of the establishment with the proprietors, who will find employment by application at the Dispatch Office.

"Catch" advertisements have lately come into common use—very much occasionally to the disgust of the serious reader. These are generally placed among "Notices" in the city journals, or in the columns of reading matter of the country weeklies. Many of them are exceedingly ingenious, and display no small degree of talent in their compilation and adaption. An example is here set in type:

When Anaxagoras was told of the death of his son, he only said: "I knew he was mortal." So, when we see a splendid pair of ladies' slippers, we say, "I know they come from Crispin Puff's."

The example given will show that the art of advertising if not one of the fine arts is certainly one of the most useful. In fact, it has become almost necessary both to buyer and seller. There are those, however, who have endeavored to make it in reality a fine art. Packwood some fifty years ago led the way in England of liberal and systematic advertising, by impressing his razor strop indelibly on the mind of every bearded member of the kingdom.

How to Scare off a Dog

One way to manage a dog that bounces at you by daylight, is to look sharp at him and tell him to take care! Ten to one he is a coward, or so well trained as to mind a masterly order. Another way, that a friend was telling me just now, was the practical idea of one of our school ma'ams down South when a fierce hound sprang at her. She punched her steel parasol down the dog's throat and let him run off with it. The plan has one objection—it costs a parasol every time. Another way for a person with some nerve, is to seize the dog that means to hurt you by the under jaw, with a stiff thumb under his tongue. He'll call for his pen and ink then, says my informant, and you may pound the breath out of him at your leisure, for there's no chance of his biting. If a dog jumps at your throat with open mouth, receive him by jamming your elbow with all the force you can master between his jaws, bringing the blow upon the lower one; it is easily dislocated. Commit these things to memory, for we are keeping a good many imprudent dogs now to drown the noise of our neighbor's pups.

A Boy.—One of the best things in the world to be is a boy.

Boys have always been a plenty that they are not half appreciated.

A boy is willing to do any amount of work if it is called play.

The feeling of a boy towards pumpkin pie has never been properly considered.

A boy furnishes half the entertainment and takes two thirds of the scalding of the family circle.

It is impossible to say at what age a boy becomes conscious that his trowser legs are too short, and is anxious about the part of his hair.

In fact a boy is a hard subject to get moral from.

"Reaching after the unattainable"—A man feeling up under the back of his vest for the end of a parted suspender.

As a politician the cat is a success. None can beat him in his efforts to maintain a position "on the fence."

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is a pretty sure way of making it fly.

Lydia Thompson is worth a quarter million dollars. So much for dressing economically.

The London Society of Compositors possesses a library containing over 7,000 volumes.

"A polite man," said the Duc de Morny, "is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them."

And now the Rochester Express goes and says that Gov. Robinson, of New York vetoed the school-marm bill because a girl was always at the head of his class in school.

A profane correspondent to the Advertiser says, "Keep the mill dam clear." Certainly; keep it clear by all means, but don't swear.

If the first hours of slumber are the sweetest, then if ever a man sleeps the sleep of the just, it is when he's just asleep.

Of a miserly man who died of softening of the brain, a local paper said: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

As Deadwood City the man who kicks the barrel from under a crying auctioneer, and then cuts off one of his ears for a watch charm, is considered an inspired humorist and is made hoarse declining complimentary drinks.

A philosophic Benedict says: "To be engaged at and blown up by a bring of your own, who loves you all the while like apple pie, and whom you love like plum-pudding, is to my idea, the happiest privilege of matrimony."

A very neat definition of the word "suspicion" was that given by a jealous husband: "A suspicion is a feeling that impels you to try and find out something which you don't wish to know."

Nellie has a four-year-old sister Mary, who complained to her mama that her "buttoned shoes" were "hurting." "Why, Mattie, you've put them on the wrong feet." Puzzled and ready to cry, she made answer: "What'll I do, mamma? They're all the feet I've got!"

A man down in Bradford, Pa., cured himself of dyspepsia by chasing a chromo agent over a mountain nine miles high. We look only trouble with it is that there may not be enough mountains to go around.

A young man when he married didn't want to patronize the baker. He said the bread tasted ever so much better made by her dear hands. This delighted her. But when she wanted a scuttle of coal, and he suggested that she get it, as the fire would feel so much better if the coal was brought by her dear hands, she was disgusted. Women are so changeable.

If the opponents of the Woman's Suffrage Movement want to kill it dead, let them make a coffin nail, then let some one of them write a novel wherein the state of society is made to correspond to what it might be, were all the so-called "reforms" carried out—women wearing pantaloons, attending caucuses, voting, etc., etc.

The Retort Courteous.—Andrew Miller was a principal proprietor of Johnson's Dictionary, and the manager treasurer of the fund out of which the payments were from time to time issued to the author.—When the work was completed Andrew was so overjoyed that he sent the following acknowledgment of the receipt of the last sheet of manuscript:

"Andrew Miller sends his compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson with the money for the last sheet of copy of the dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him."

Which drew from Johnson this keen retort:

"Samuel Johnson returns his compliments to Mr. Andrew Miller, and is very glad to find, as he does by his note, that Andrew Miller has the grace to thank God for anything."

The Deposed Sultan.—A Constantinople letter to the Philadelphia Press says: "Ex-Sultan Murad is still confined to the palace of Tchirigan. His reigning brother would gladly give him full liberty of movement if he dared, and I have no doubt would be but too happy to surrender him the throne, if not prevented by reasons of state. Not long since Dr. Capoleone, the former physician of Murad, found means of visiting him at the palace. As soon as he saw him the dethroned Sultan threw himself on his neck and tenderly embraced him, while the tears gushed in torrents from his eyes. 'You, at least,' he said, 'have not deserted me. Thank God I have one friend who is yet true, and who has not turned his back on me because of my misfortunes. Be my friend, but do not compromise your future and life by trying to restore to me the throne.' The broken-hearted Murad could say no more, and sank helpless on the divan."

Sleep as a Medicine.—A physician says that the cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the better will be the more healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will restore vigor to an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weak body. It will cure a headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to promote weariness, pleasant occupation, good air and not too warm a room; a clear conscience, an avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep.

POND'S EXTRACT

POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.

The Universal Pain Extractor.

Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.

Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will Speak of Excellent Things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over Thirty Years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN, NO FAMILY can afford to be without POND'S EXTRACT. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of Inflammation and Ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES. It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a Specific. "Has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from Nose, Stomach, Lungs and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with POND'S EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice.

HOYT'S PHARMACY can recommend "POND'S EXTRACT."

ANY of the Druggists can speak well of "POND'S EXTRACT."

HON. D. P. ELY uses the Extract in his own family.

IT IS steadily used in the family of JOHN J. CAPE, Esq.

MR. HENRY VAN HOOSEAR warmly endorses it.

DR. EMILY PARDEE is a warm advocate of POND'S EXTRACT.

Their names are legion.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates* and *refreshes* while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—POND'S EXTRACT. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and Fast Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhoea, Chills, Colds, &c. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once, and you will never be without it.

Pond's Extract has been imitated. Many substitutes are offered. Persons buying should know how to prepare Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

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Leader of Orchestra and Brass Band.

Teacher of all Brass Instruments, Clarionet, Guitar and Bass Viol a specialty.

☞ P. O. Box 407, South Norwalk. ☜

Music furnished for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Picnics, Theatrical Business, &c., on short notice. 372

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in

OYSTERS, CLAMS,

And Provisions.

Oysters by the Quart, Gallon or Bushel.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Store on Carriage Bridge.

Frames in New Styles.

Frames Cheap as the Cheapest

Frames as Good as the Best.

At North's Photo. Gallery.

363 tf

KAPRAL BROTHERS

Shaving and Hairdressing ROOMS.

Having purchased the well known barber shop formerly occupied by Samuel Pakulski, and refitted it in the most thorough manner, invite the patronage of his former customers and the public generally, guaranteeing the best work and full satisfaction.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL. 359

KAPRAL BROS.,
Ely's Block, So. Norwalk, Conn

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Have Just Received a Fine Lot of

Bohemian, Parian and China Ware,

Including Decorated Cups and Saucers, Vases, Mugs, Parian Statuettes and Busts, Toilet Sets, Lava Match Safes and Cigar Sets, Also on Hand

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS

Of the Latest Improvements.

TIN, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE

Of English, French and American Manufacture.

Bronzed Glass, China, Britannia and Nickle-plated

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Of Copper, Tin, Zinc and Iron.

RUBBER HOSE, WATER PIPE AND FAUCETS

Constantly on Hand.

Also for sale the only pure IRON CLAD PAINT sold in this section of the state.

Our Goods will be sold at the Lowest Market Rates.

F. H. Nash & Bros.

South Norwalk Sentinel

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

GOLDEN BROTHERS, Proprietors.

OFFICE IN CLARK & LANE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

One Year.....$1.50 | Six Months.. $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Formerly Hutchings & Ferris, Ely's Block, Main street, South Norwalk. Thankful for the past patronage received from his customers, he hopes, by keeping a good assortment of Groceries, to meet their approbation, and secure a generous share of their patronage in the future. 1-tf

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(Graduate of N. Y. Medical College for Women.)
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Office Hours, until 9 a. m., and from 3 p. m. Attention to all classes of diseases incident to a general practice of medicine and surgery. Slate kept at Frank Mead's Confectionery, up town, and all orders promptly forwarded and attended to. Families supplied with Homœopathic remedies.

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BOOTS & SHOES For Winter Wear.

We have now a full stock of the best LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS for Winter Wear.

CHEAP for CASH.

Custom work and repairing promptly attended to.

360 **JOHN SCHAUB, Agt.**
WASHINGTON STREET.

South Norwalk Savings BANK!

Washington St., So. Norwalk, Ct., Opposite Post-office

Open Daily from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 1 to 3 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

☞ Interest allowed on Deposits.

DUDLEY P. ELY, Pres. A. SOLMANS, Vice-Prest.
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Kendall & Son,

receive their patrons at either Norwalk Bridge or South Norwalk. The senior partner has taken rooms over Selleck's Bookstore, Norwalk, while the junior retains the old office, Lauder's Block, South Norwalk. Teeth extracted without pain, and all dental operations performed at either office.

C. H. K

South Norwalk Sentinel

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

NO PAY! NO PAPER!

It has been very extensively circulated that the SENTINEL is the instigator in the prosecutions against Mr. Arnold. It is evident that this is done for two purposes, first to injure us, and second to create sympathy for Mr. Arnold. So far as the SENTINEL is concerned it has nothing nor never has had anything to do with the matter, and we unqualifiedly denounce the imputation and defy any one to show that there is a semblance of truth in it. We have no objection to the sympathy for Arnold, if he is entitled to it, but we do object to its being created in our prejudice.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The *Hour* this week reads us a lecture on law, morality and religion, because we justified the use of the services of detectives in bringing to justice violators of the law, and especially because we refer to and commend the course of Anthony Comstock in obtaining evidence against the notorious abortionist "Madame Restell," which led to her arrest, and we hope will result in her incarceration in state prison.

The *Hour* admits that the woman's practices were infamous and claims that the fact that she openly advertised her business for years in the New York *Herald* was sufficient evidence for conviction. We fear our brother's interpretation of law is as faulty as his views of morality and religion, for the mere fact that Madame Restell advertised that she would do certain or certain things is not evidence that she did do or sell such things, any more than the announcements made by certain journals that they have "largest circulation" than their contemporaries proves such circulation, or that because a man who has for years sold liquor without restraint, when it becomes unlawful for him to do so advertises his business and announces that the article can still be procured at the "old stand," proves that he is violating the law against its sale. We admit that it would be reasonable to infer all the claims, but it cannot be demonstrated with that as conclusive proof.

We cannot agree with the *Hour* that the employment of the detective was not sound morality or religion, because its full effects and consequences should be taken into consideration. Morality certainly demanded that she be deterred from continuing a vile and wicked practice, and Mr. Comstock by obtaining the evidence in the manner he did, even though he deceived the perpetrator of the crime, performed a service in the interests of morality, did not actually augment the Madame's wickedness, but obtained the means whereby he expects to put a stop to it in that one direction at least.

We shall not repeat here what we have already promulgated through these columns as the principle upon which detectives are employed. It is too well known to be reiterated, and is considered not only lawful, but is endorsed and practiced by all governments in the interests of the public welfare.

Upon religious grounds it is as justifiable as upon moral grounds—in fact in this particular there is scarcely a distinction between the two terms. If the *Hour* editor had been upon the earth at the time, and had held the same views of law and morality as he indicates by the article under consideration, he would have been among those who rebuked the Saviour for the good offices he performed in violation of the Mosaic law, regardless of the fact that this injured morality than had ever before entered other their minds or hearts.

LEO XIII.

The Conclave of Cardinals held at Rome for the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX, concluded its labors at about noon of Wednesday in the selection of Cardinal Gioachino Pecci as Pope after the third ballot, who chose the title of Leo XIII. The conclave lasted forty hours, being twelve hours shorter than that which elected Pius IX. From the moment the conclave went into session the people outside watched the signs of progress made. This was done by noting a particular chimney through which come the smoke of burning ballots which declared that a Pope had not been elected, when the Pope was chosen the ballots were burned in another place. After the third ballot, in which Cardinal Pecci received thirty-six votes, five short of the requisite two-thirds majority, Cardinal Franchi, who had received the next largest number of votes, walked to the chair of Cardinal Pecci, followed by his supporters, slowly bent his knee before Pecci, and by this act created him Pope. It was the election by adoration.

At half past four the newly elected Pope, surrounded by all his cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of the Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted, "Long live the Pope!" The Holy Father at length made a signal for silence, then intoned the "Benedicite" and pronounced a benediction. After this the cheering was renewed and continued until the Pope withdrew. As soon as the result of the election became known the bells in all the churches of Rome were rung and the diplomats went to the Vatican to congratulate the new Pope.

Gioachino Pecci was born at Carpineto, Diocese of Orvogal, on the 2d day of March, 1810. He has been known and recognized throughout Christendom as one who would honor the Pontiff's throne, both as regards the great moral and spiritual gifts he possesses, and the natural and acquired mental gifts and accomplishments which have been conspicuous for many years of his career. Cardinal Pecci was Archbishop of Perugia, and Chamberlain of the late Pontiff. His position as Chamberlain did not favor his chances of election to the Pontiff's throne, but having occupied it only a short time, he has not had time to create any jealousies or enmities. At one time, before his elevation to the Cardinalship, he was invested with important functions as Papal Nuncio to Leopold of Belgium; it was then the intention of Gregory XVI, had he survived, to confer the hat on Pecci, at the request of a Protestant sovereign.

Of high intellect, and of energetic nature, His Eminence has made not only an excellent bishop, but has displayed such high native qualities in such a manner as to very soon realize the beau ideal of a Cardinal. His administrative qualities were of a rare type. He cleared the infested districts of Benevento of brigandage and smuggling in a manner that would have done credit to a successful soldier or magistrate of any age, and the manner in which he at once began to dispose of the machinations and intrigues of his political and aristocratic opponents, stamped him, in the estimation of his fellow countrymen, as a statesman of high order. His intelligence and learning raised him above the average conservative and sectionary plane occupied by many of his colleagues, and he regarded, with a large and qualifying comprehension and judgment, the relationship existing and arising between the Church and society. In other words, while a Liberal, he was an accurate thinker, and was known to be a prelate who did not fear to follow to their legitimate conclusions the deductions of his own great and clear intellect. He was in favor of Italian unity and national progress, and his election is, no doubt, a triumph for the liberal elements in the Conclave.

A London dispatch dated Feb. 22, says: "It is stated on good authority in Rome that Pope Leo XIII. was not chosen by adoration, but by the requisite majority of votes of the Conclave; that Cardinal Bilio having declined to be a candidate, his partizans, numbering nine cardinals, gave their votes to Cardinal Pecci; that when the votes were counted all the cardinals knelt at the feet of the Pope, and that this act has been misconstrued as an election by adoration."

Another Libel Suit.

The case of the State vs. C. V. Arnold which was adjourned from Friday of last week to Monday of this week, for libellous publication in relation to Chas. W. Smith, was partially heard before Judge Craw, at the Council Room, on Monday, Nelson Taylor for the State, A. Giddings for Arnold.

The following is the article complained of, with the exception of the portions included in the asterisks:

"MORALLY DEFORMED."

"*Men sometimes employ expressions that they cannot define, or tell what they mean by them. Such an expression is the title of this essay, and is one which is much used by ignorant public men, whom Providence has seemed to favor by allowing them to be elevated sometimes to positions of trust and great emolument.

The definition of morally, is "according to the rules of morality,"—of deformed, is to be "disfigured." So we see the expression is full of meaning, if it can be understood.** To say that a man was morally deformed, because he was brought up in the woods, and in his younger days learned the trade of a shoemaker, would not be good logic; or should such a man remove within the bounds of civilized society, and there become one of the pillars of the community, and an officer of the town, and as such offer, borrow a hundred dollars from a widow for the benefit of the town, or should he have thousands of bridge plank to sell and exchange for dead sheep, it might be correct to say he was morally deformed, but it would answer to say he had committed a moral wrong. If such a man should, as such town officer so be mean blackguard as to swap the bridges, for the sake of charging the time thus occupied to the town at the rate of three dollars per day; or should he insist upon defrauding the town poor, many of whom by labors, submission and mortality, are better than he, with a dead lie, as only, it might not be proper to say he was morally deformed, but eminently proper to say that he was morally depraved.

Or if he should be careful to make inquiries to know if every male member of such a dead families voted for his elevation to the high office, which, by these means and others, he so disgraced, before making inquiries as to their needs and worthiness,—it would not be to say he is morally deformed. Or if, by the most persistent efforts, he so aided the editors of a public journal in their daily duties, in writing their editorials and giving them fat jobs of town advertizings, as to purchase their favor, by doing highly fawning and defaming, it might not be said that he was morally deformed, but morally deficient of all honor.

If he should tell a physician not to call upon him, or notify him of the physician's medical wants of the poor which might come to his knowledge,—and to say of another, his poor and in every way a Saint to side him, that he is morally deformed and cannot speak the truth," it would not express his character correctly to say he was morally deformed,—but morally depraved would be his most fitting title. Should a man, for the sake of office, forget all of his political principles, denounce the men and the party that for years had elevated him from a monkey to a man, and fold him from the public crib, slouch around men as mean and contemptible as he, secure their favor and influence to help defame his peers—or should such a man assume great piety, sympathizing with the afflicted, if they had sustained him at their polls, spurning all other equally needy people from his presence, he might not be called deformed morally,—but depraved, degenerate, disgraced, morally, socially and politically.

Ample quarters than the Judge's office made it more pleasant for all parties present.

The first witness called was Chas. W. Smith, who said that he called upon Mr. Arnold at his office on the 11th inst. in relation to the publication of an article in the *Shield* of Feb. 7th, headed "Morally Deformed." Asked him if he wrote it; he said no, asked him if he would give me the name or names of the authors, said he would not tell me, and my name did not appear in the article, said he would not give the name of the author unless he was put under oath; said to him you cannot say but I have treated you fairly in this matter by giving you an opportunity to tell who wrote it; he then asked me what article I referred to, but I could not give him the title of the piece; called again with the paper and showed him the article; he said I was not in favor of his paper, and wanted to injure it; said that since I had been there before he had been up to the *Gazette* office and had threatened them; he wanted to know why I did not prosecute them, and why I hadn't called on him before, as his paper had been out since Thursday, and this was Monday; it seemed to him like an afterthought. I am a shoemaker by trade; came to Norwalk in 1854 from North Castle, N. Y; have never borrowed a cent for the town of Norwalk as selectman; I accompanied Marshal Leland to the Insane Retreat; he was a neighbor of mine who became deranged in 1873; it was necessary that he should have treatment; and he was sent to the Retreat as an indigent person; I accompanied him with Chas Bradbury not in official capacity, but as a neighbor and friend; Mrs. Leland sent her blank-book with an order to my house, and I went up to the Norwalk Savings Bank and drew $100 to pay for his first three months' treatment in advance, which was $97.50, which was paid to the superintendent of the Retreat; Mr. Leland afterward became a town charge, owing to the inability of Mrs. Leland to bear the burden of the expense. Have sold bridge plank to Josiah Marvin, Mr. Weeks and Hiram Jones; received money for some of the planks; did not receive any money from Mr. Raymond. After return from Hartford after taking Mr. Leland to the Retreat injurious allegations were made against me by certain parties of getting one hundred dollars wrongfully from Mrs. Leland, which were published in a newspaper. Never spent any time in sweeping bridges; when taking up old planks to be replaced by new ones might have swept the sleepers; charged three dollars per day for services as selectman, the usual charge. Give orders to the poor on grocers for flour pork, etc., which are enlarged when circumstances require it; never insisted upon furnishing pork and beans only; never inquired when visiting any family how the male members of it voted. Never assist editors in writing their editorials; never went out of my way to furnish advertising to public journals, but tried to see how little of it I could do; In 1873 I changed from a Republican to a Liberal; have been constable of the town, and was paid about thirty dollars for looking up the Gregory murder case for the selectmen. In distributing town charity never discriminated between those who voted for or against me; never spurned any needy person who made application to me.

The cross-examination drew out the following in addition: Never suggested to any editors editorials about people here in South Norwalk; have spoken to editors about matters, and communicated facts to them, and have spoken about other things; wrote a card once which I signed and which was published in the SENTINEL; there was nothing about Mr. Arnold in it. Mrs. Leland paid our expenses to Hartford. Read the whole piece in the *Shield* but did not see my name in it; Arnold told me that he did not write the article; said I didn't suppose that he did, as I hadn't laid a straw in his way; he did not ask me why I had condoned with the *Gazette*; nothing said about the Old Hen Club; the second time I went to the office there was a young man at work there named Taylor; the day after I called on Mr. Arnold I went to Mr. Taylor's office and told him that I intended to prosecute any man that slandered me as had been done if I could find any case that would stand; complained to Mr. Taylor of the libel; did not complain to the grand jury man, nor ask him to prosecute the case for me; did not go to a grandjuryman because I did not think he would know whether the case would hold or not; had been good natured about these matters but had got tired of it; didn't specify anything in the article that I thought was libellous.

Re-direct.—Am acquainted with editors in the town, and have conversed with them, and told them that they mustn't run any more such stuff through their press; never condoned with the *Gazette* people; they explained that they didn't always know what was in the paper they printed for others; when constable when I made a complaint went to a justice and then to the grandjury man.

Re-cross.—Think nothing I complain of here to-day ever appeared in the *Gazette*; everything but sweeping the bridge appeared in the *City Guard*; have been charged with sweeping the bridge in public meeting, and that matter is in the hand of an attorney now; no particular reason for not giving Arnold more time.

At this point in explanation of decision sustaining an objection by Mr. Taylor to a question whether this matter had not been reported in other papers, the judge said that it was perfectly proper for a newspaper to report any such proceeding, but they had not the right to assert it as a fact from such a statement.

The article quoted at the beginning of his report was then read by Mr. Taylor, and put in evidence.

Joseph P. Hanford swore that he had read the article, and he thought there was no doubt that it pointed to Chas. W. Smith. I know Mrs. Leland wished to get Mr. Leland into the asylum, and Mr. Smith intercedded at the Probate Court to get him as an indigent person, as was the law justice for—the state pays a part of the expenses; was selectman at the time; Mrs. Leland did not ask me to pay for Mr. Leland's expenses; Mr. Leland was taken to the Retreat as an act of the town. Messrs. Bradbury and Smith went to the asylum with Mr. Leland, after Mr. Leland had been there about three months its expenses were paid by the town. The expenses became a charge against the town; I was called to the selectmen and they examined the expenses; Mr. Smith said most of the old bridge plank; he said he took it to Mr. Marvin; Mr. M. did not pay for it at the time, but it run along for some time. In the meantime had a sheep killed by dogs, and the account was balanced by turning accounts. Mr. Smith had authority to sell the plank; never made a charge of more than $3.00 per day as selectman; town advertising was disposed of by giving papers at Norwalk and South Norwalk their share; never knew Smith to take any undue proportion, never knew him to be in collusion with any paper, nor to give extra compensation to any; never was guilty of malfeasance in office, and never knew him to do anything unjust in town affairs.*

Cross-examination.—Mr. Smith might have subsidized the editor and I not know it; Messrs. Marvin and Smith told me about the bridge plank sheep matter and I settled it.

Re-direct.—Selectmen examine all bills against the town, if there [illegible] would have known it.

Chas T. Bradbury testified—Mrs. Leland and my wife were sisters; was living next Mr. Leland during his sickness and had a good deal to do with him, kept him at home as long as we could, then took him to Hartford in company with Mr. Smith; paid his board for three months and took receipt; paid $97.50; after came home assertions were made and there was a good deal of talk of Mr. Smith disposing of money belonging to Mrs. Leland, money we took to Hartford was Mrs. Lelands, tried to get it from another source, but could not; Mr. Leland died about a year after he was taken to the Retreat; Mr. Leland was an invalid, suffering with spinal disease and sight was affected.

Cross-examination.—The money was Mrs Lelands, might have other money, but I would be apt to know it, as we lived together as one family; she gave me the bank book to get the money, but I was busy, and as Mr. Smith was going up town I gave him the book, when he came back he offered me the money and I told him to keep it, gave the receipt for the payment at the Retreat lately (receipt shown and identified.)

W. C. Quintard, R. H. Rowan, Thomas Guyer, Edwin Wilcox, F. A. Tobies, Josiah Marvin and Andrew Selleck, testified that they had read or heard the article read, and in their opinion it pointed to Charles W. Smith.

Josiah Marvin testified that he bought bridge plank of Mr. Smith in 1874; did not pay for them at the time; had a claim against the town for a sheep killed by dogs and settled with Mr. Hanford at his store, paying the balance between the cost of the plank and the value of the sheep.

Platt Price testified that he was selectman in '72-'73; had plank for sale, which was left entirely with Mr. Smith, as he lived in this end of the town.

Andrew Selleck testified that he was associate selectman with Mr. Smith; we have orders giving items paupers shall draw except in cases where circumstances required others; noting on the order but what is legitimate; heretofore more luxuries have been furnished by the town than substantials; Mr. Smith never insisted that the town poor should be furnished only with pork and beans.

H. E. Bodwell testified that he sold the *Shield*, and considered Mr. Arnold the proprietor.

W. H. Lockwood, drawtender, testified that he had filled that position four years and ten months; never saw Mr. Smith sweep the bridge.

N. Taylor, Jr., testified that in a previous case Mr. Arnold had sworn that he was publisher and editor of the *Shield*.

James Golden testified that he was one of the proprietors and editor of the South Norwalk SENTINEL; that in 1874 he wrote, at Mrs. Leland's request, a card to the public, which was signed by Mrs. Leland and published in the SENTINEL; had never entered into any arrangement with Mr. Smith for any undue portion of price for town advertising; nor received editorial assistance from him.

The card was then put in evidence, and read by Mr. Taylor.

Following is the card:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A great deal has been printed in the papers of this city in relation to my husband, and of the transactions of Mr. Chas. W. Smith, in connection with his treatment at the insane asylum, and the expenses attending him, and the manner in which the money was procured and how it has been expended. I have for some time felt it to be a duty I owe to Mr. Smith, to make a public statement over my own signature of the whole affair, and to put at rest any further discussion of the matter. And I now positively deny that Mr. Smith ever borrowed or stole $100, or one cent from me or mine, but on the contrary he has befriended me more than any single person in this city, though I have many kind and dear friends here, and instead of his having taken money from me or my husband, he has paid money out of his own pocket for him and me that I have endeavored to return to him, but which he would not receive, and he would have done more had I been willing. The $100 referred to, and which *pretended* friends claim has been wrongfully taken from me was my own. It was in the Savings Bank at Norwalk. It was necessary that Mr. Leland should have other care and treatment than could be given him at home. I requested Mr. Smith to draw the money for me. It was done, and it was expended for his care while at Hartford for his first quarter's treatment at the Hartford Insane Retreat, for which I received the receipt from Mr. Bradbury, my brother-in-law, who accompanied Mr. Smith to Hartford with Mr. Leland. This is the whole story. The money was mine, and I had a right to use it, and I could not have used it for a better purpose, nor have fulfilled my duties as a wife unless I did all I could for him, and were he alive to day I feel that he would endorse every act of mine, and feel as deeply pained as I do that the motives of him whom he considered his best friend, should be impugned by those whose object I cannot understand.

During all my husband's sickness Mr. Smith was attentive and kind, doing all in his power for him and his family. Night after night he watched with him with a patience that was remarkable, and since his death he has done my business for me, and for his many kindnesses I am under great obligation, and it pains me to the heart to find that there are those so lost to common decency, so lost to a proper regard for the feelings of an afflicted woman, who is helpless though not friendless, as to constantly parade her affairs and her affliction before the public for the purpose of injuring the best friend she has. As I said before, I don't understand their motives, unless they be to gratify personal spite. There is not a word of truth in what they say.

I was grieved to notice in the City Guard, in which all the other falsehoods have appeared, the following:

"Would it not be well for C. W. Smith to refund that small amount of one hundred dollars which he borrowed from Mrs. Leland, now that her husband is dead and buried, and was followed to the grave by some of the town officers riding in the best coach, the matter ought to be set left up, lest it be forgotten."

Who could have written so cruel, so brutal, so mean as to write that, I know not, but it makes me sad indeed to think of such a business. What could be the object? It was not friendship to mention prompted by, for no one who ever possessed such a friend would have resented it. Mr. Smith rode in the carriage at my urgent request. I had loved ones in it; reports were circulated that he defrauded me, and my object was to show the public as well as to show him my appreciation of his kindness to me. He said at the time he would rather walk, perhaps it might have made the occasion less some such sentiments has been made, but I insisted, and he finally complied with my request, but he understood to which my motives impute no unjust would go back to Mr. Leland.

I want to say to the many friends that have helped me, The Masonic Lodges, of which Mr. Leland was a member, have been very kind to me, and I have received sympathy and aid from them. The fact that a wife community has manifest their friendship and kindness to me under my heart felt thanks. To those others, I have this to say, if they have any respect for my feelings or regard for the truth, they will not continue to parade my and my departed husband's name before the public to injure the character of a kind friend and a neighbor, who has done for me all in his power, and who I counsel I now as my best friend.

Respectfully,

MRS PHEBE A. LELAND.

The prosecution resisted her, and at Mr Giddings request, a further hearing in the case was postponed to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Friday morning, Counsel Giddings did not put in an appearance before ten o'clock, and Mr Arnold asked for an adjournment until two o'clock, at which time he had been informed that Mr. Bullock would appear in the case to assist Mr. Giddings, who he casually learned was sick. Mr Taylor thought that to further postpone the case would be unfair to the state, and argued that the defense had been granted from the commencement of the trial all the leniency and time they asked. The Judge to blame.

He then arose and said he would wait half an hour against further delay, as he did not see how Mr. Bullock's presence would help his case. He said "I wish to say that I have been very much deceived by certain parties on this trial, and it seems to me some one is trying to make a victim of me." Mr. Giddings proposed terms to have an adjournment to get time to draw up an affidavit to the Superior Court, which would kill the case. Since then he has said nothing about it to me. I think he is sick, he is all a shake and that he has kept up my purpose to shield the [illegible].

The Judge then warned Mr. Arnold to be cautious in his statements. Mr. Taylor said he had to do his position to take advantage of him, and was himself placed in an embarrassing position by prosecuting an accused without counsel.

Mr. Arnold then took the stand and testified that he was not the writer of the article; knew nothing about any of the matters referred to in it, did not know at any time the person to whom it referred. He testified substantially to the same conversation between Himself and Mr Smith about the article as Mr Smith testified to. He said he did not give him the name of the writer of the article because no name was mentioned in it, and it contained no direct accusation against him, and because he was not in the habit of disclosing names of correspondents: if his name had appeared in the article would have given him the name of the author without hesitation, had no ill will or malice against Mr. Smith, and he had never been injured by him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.—Article shown. Cannot call it correspondence, more of an editorial character; do not always put names to articles contributed; cannot positively tell the author of the article, but received it from David R. Selleck. (Manuscript shown). Visited the *Gazette* after first call of Mr. Smith; *Gazette* has done all the press work for the paper; have no press; *Gazette* firm A. H. Byington & Co; am publisher of the *Shield*. I it don't consider myself the editor; Mr. Selleck acts in that capacity; he is the purchaser of the material I use and owns it now; it was loaned to me to use, and he was to contribute articles to the press, and he has furnished the principal part of the editorial matter since it was published; I have been working under compulsion; If I refused to publish his articles I would lose the use of the materials; author of item "a few copies of the *Shield* of Feb 7th, containing the alleged libel on C. W. Smith, may be had at this office," which appeared in the *Shield* Feb 21. Put it in as an advertisement, as there had been calls for the paper of the 7th.

Thomas Taylor testified that he was in the employ of Mr. Arnold; know of manuscript copy being brought to the office by David R. Selleck and his son; biggest part of original matter came from him; could not swear that the manuscript of the article was in Selleck's handwriting but it was sent or brought in by Mr. Selleck; was perfectly familiar with Mr. Arnold's handwriting.

This was all the evidence for the defense. Mr Taylor then said it was embarrassing for him to go on with the case under the circumstances, as the accused seemed to be abandoned. If he consulted his own impulse he would rest the case where it was; but he had a duty to perform regardless of his personal feelings. He claimed that the law had been violated, and he cited numerous authorities to sustain his side of the case. He took the article and showed with much force that he had sustained the charges and innuendoes in every instance. He dwelt upon the enormity of the offense, and closed with an appeal that was quite affecting. He said: "Here is a plain, unostentatious man, occupying the highest position of trust, charged with the most contemptible things without a word of proof to substantiate them. But the wrong and insult does not stop with him. It reaches his family and friends. What has the daughter of this man done, that as she passes along the street, she should be pointed out as the daughter of the man who has betrayed his trust and brought dishonor upon himself. What right had the accused to attack his wife and daughter and all his connection as he does by the publication of this article? Why should they all be punished and prosecuted in this way. The man that lends himself to an offense like this should be punished to protect others, and it is shown that he has done this, and believing the offense to be a flagrant one, I ask that he be held to answer in full for it before the Supreme Court.

During Mr. Taylor's plea Mr. Giddings came in and took charge of the case, and after an adjournment till 2 o'clock Mr. Giddings spoke for the defense.

He asked why this case had not been brought in a civil action instead of on behalf of the state, as though an offense had been committed against the public. Mr. Smith had been extolled to the skies and if he was one half as good as I had been set forth by the counsel, he ought to be canonized by the new Pope. If there was any crime it must be in the article. This he denied, and quoted law extensively to show that malice must be unqualifiedly proved. There was no public crime, and no libel for action could hold that did not impute an offense that was indictable. There was nothing charged or implied in the article that could be so construed. No specific injury has been proven. The libel must contain actionable words, and the law says it is as difficult to divide actionable words as it is to divide day and night. Mr. Giddings argued at considerable length upon these points and closed by urging that the Court, if called upon to put a construction upon ambiguous terms, he should accept that most consistant with innocence.

After some counter authorities had been read by Mr. Taylor to show that there was a difference between slander and libel, Judge Craw held Mr. Arnold to appear at the June term of the Superior Court in $200 00 bonds, prefacing the finding with the remarks that there had been a large amount of evidence, a good deal of law and pleading, but when stripped of these it seemed very simple. The article meant somebody, and no man in the court had any doubt as to whom it referred. A serious wrong had evidently been done to Mr. Smith. The evidence showed this, and he believed the article was such as to make the writer, publisher and printer liable. He was sorry it was so. Sorry that Mr. Giddings had been prevented by ill health from conducting the defense. The publication injured Mr. Smith in reputation—not perhaps with them who knew him, as much as with those who did not. At the Superior Court Mr. Arnold might vindicate himself, and he hoped he might. It had been a painful duty to him.

At the close of the Judge's remarks Arnold arose and addressing the audience said he had not come prepared to give bonds, as he had been informed by Judge Craw after the adjournment of the case on Monday that if he came into court and admitted who was the article he would not be held.

This the judge indignantly denied. Arnold repeated the assertion. The Judge then said if that was reported he would fine Arnold for contempt of court. Arnold then said he would swear to it. The Judge then fined him five dollars and placed him in charge of an officer. Mr Arnold paid the fine, and David R. Shepherd and R. Raymond went his bond.

Selleck vs. Smith.

On Wednesday last David R. Selleck began a civil suit against Charles W. Smith for the loss of a chicken, the case being tried before the Court of Common Pleas of Bridgeport, Monday, March 4th.

TO THE SURVIVOR OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY, GREETING:

Be authority of the State of Connecticut you are hereby commanded to attach to the value of six hundred dollars the goods or estate of Charles W. Smith of said Norwalk, or for want thereof his body, and him have to appear before the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Bridgeport in and for Fairfield County, on the first Monday of March, 1878, then and there to answer unto David R. S lleck of said Norwalk in a plea of the case whereupon the plaintiff declares and says that for many years last past he has been and now is a good and faithful citizen of this state, has been a person of good fame, credit and reputation, has sustained a good character among his neighbors for integrity, honesty, truthfulness, morality and virtue; that he defendant well knowing the premises, yet contriving and intending maliciously and wickedly to injure and destroy the character of the plaintiff, to bring him into disrepute among his neighbors, and to hold him up to scorn and ridicule, did on a certain occasion and concerning the plaintiff, on or about the 1st day of January, 1878, utter and publish, in the hearing of sundry persons, the following false and scandalous words of and concerning the plaintiff, viz., "David R. Selleck" (the plaintiff) is morally deformed and cannot speak the truth," meaning that the plaintiff has a bad moral character, is immoral, and that he is a liar—by means of uttering and publishing which false and scandalous words the plaintiff has been greatly injured in his good name and reputation, lost the confidence, respect, and esteem of his neighbors, friends and associates, and has suffered much in his mind to the damage of the plaintiff the sum of two hundred dollars—all of which is to the damage of the plaintiff in the sum of five hundred dollars, to recover which with costs this suit is brought.

The plaintiff is recognized in the sum of one hundred dollars to prosecute, etc.

I. M. BULLOCK,
Commissioner of Superior Court.

Dated at Bridgeport, Feb. 18th, 1878.

Mr. Smith gave bonds to appear as soon as the writ was served upon him.

The London *Times'* financial article of Feb. 19th says: United States funds surprised many people by advancing instead of falling on the news that the silver bill had passed. We always said the public was not selling stock to any appreciable extent, and the weakness which now and then characterized the bonds was due as much as anything to the passing fears of dealers and to speculative selling which only made the market harder. Hence on receipt of better New York prices and because the worst is not known, the market naturally rose by the mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides, it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be coined within a given time is itself tantamount to making silver subsidiary coinage. This does not alter the fact that political factions in America have been playing fast and loose with the national creditor; that the passing of this bill is a distinct breach of faith in intention. We only seek to account for the attitude of the market. The only thing that will lower the prices of these or any other high class of stock just now is dearer money.

Have you Dyspepsia, are you Constipated, have you a yellow skin, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, if so don't fail to use SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER. It is guaranteed to relieve you, and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms as these. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. Sold by G. C. Stillson

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second is how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of the AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggist in the U. S.

—A Knapp sells the best Record Cigar—ten cent cigar—for five cents. Try them.

DR. S. W. FISKE,
Of Norwich, Ct., the Celebrated CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,
AND MAGNETIC HEALER, OF TWENTY-SIX YEARS PRACTICE.

Also Business and Test Medium, will visit Norwalk, Conn., three days in every month at the Norwalk Hotel, where he can be consulted Monday evening, Feb. 25th, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 26th, 27th and 28th. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The doctor examines the sick at sight, heals and cures all chronic diseases with wonderful success. Sittings for business affairs or examination of the sick, $1. Communications by letter upon business or health must contain $2, age, sex, a lock of hair and stamp. Address box 1253, Norwich, Conn.

The doctor has visited Norwalk regularly every month for nearly a year and has always met with remarkable success and liberal patronage and has gained the esteem of the many patients whom he has treated and cured.

The doctor makes thorough clairvoyant examinations of the sick. He has an unseen power to describe every pain and secret disease at sight, without asking a question, and prepares pure vegetable medicines to reach the seat of all diseases. He makes speedy and rapid cures in nearly every case he undertakes. The success of the doctor astonishes the most distinguished physicians. He cures when all other treatments fail, and the patient is restored to perfect health. His long experience, combined with his wonderful powers of magnetism has enabled him to become one of the most successful and popular physicians of the country, for the permanent cure of every kind and form of all chronic diseases of whatever name or nature. Medicine reasonable, always favorable to the poor. The doctor also has the power to read your past, present and future destiny, and is widely known to be one of the most wonderful Seers of the present age for his truthfulness in reading the most important events in one's life. He gives full private advice on business and also gives advice in Marriage, Losses, Lawsuits and Divorces, and truthfully explains business affairs of every description, greatly to their benefit and satisfaction. Clairvoyant Sittings, $1. Communications by letter upon business or health must contain $2, age, sex, a lock of hair and stamp. Address box 1253, Norwich, Conn.

I. Davis D. Case, Warwick, Portacket, R. I., was troubled eight months with chronic inflammation of the Kidneys and affection of the Liver and nervous weakness; was not able to work, cured by Dr. Fiske in one month's treatment.

Mrs Mathew S. Clark, Salem, Conn., cured by Dr. Fiske of diseases leading to Consumption, General Debility, and other weakly complaints.

TO THE SICK

who do not obtained relief would realize how little disease and its origin is understood, and that most persons who pass through a long expensive course of medical treatment never receive any benefit, would send to me $2 0 age, sex, a lock of hair and stamp, I would impart information to them of their case and the origin of disease and the philosophy of life founded on a new discovery made by myself which is unknown to the medical profession which will enable them to recover their health, avoid subsequent disease, and be very much to their advantage. Address Dr. S. W. Fiske, Lock Box 1253, Norwich, Ct.

Wells' Persian Perfume "HACKMETACK" is rich and fragrant. Try it.

Ask Yourselves these Questions

Are you a despondent suffer from sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart? Have you dizziness of the head? Is your nervous system depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? etc., etc. All of these and much more are the direct results of dyspepsia, liver complaint and indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular sizes 75 cts. [illegible]

You must Cure that Cough.

With Shiloh's Consumption Cure you can cure yourself. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, it is absolutely without an equal. Two doses will relieve your child of Croup, it is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless to the youngest child, and no mother can afford to be without it. You can use two thirds of a bottle and if what we say is not true we will refund the price paid. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore or chest or back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by G. C. Stillson

DIED.

In Norwalk, Feb. 14th, infant son of Alois and Sarah F. Hanschildt, aged 5 days.

In Norwalk, Feb. 15th, Pauline M. Saunders, aged 22 years.

In Norwalk, Feb. 17th, Samuel E. Gruman, aged 32 years, 1 months and 15 days.

Tax Collector's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly executed and signed by proper authority, and directed to the undersigned, commanding him to levy and collect of

SAMUEL P. RUBEY

and other persons named in the rate book, on the list to said warrant annexed, their several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum being a tax or assessment agreed upon by the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled, to wit:—On the 20th day of December, A. D., 1876, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said town list of 1876, levies upon and will sell at Public Auction, at the premises hereinafter described, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., so much of the following described real estate (as set in the list of 1876) of

Samuel P. Rubey,

situated in said town of Norwalk, containing four acres more or less, bounded northerly by land of Gregory Pilborough, Benjamin L. Pillow, easterly and southerly by land of Anna Smith, and westerly by highway, the boundary lines on the easterly and southerly sides being where the fences now stand, as will raise the sum of Twelve Dollars and Fifteen Cents, ($12.15) that being the proportion of the said Samuel P. Rubey,

of the sum total in said list, together with the charges of levy, sale etc.

BURR SMITH,
Tax Collector, List of 1876.

Dated at Norwalk, Feb. 22d, 1878. 380

TAX COLLECTORS' SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly executed and signed by proper authority, and directed to the undersigned, commanding him to levy and collect of

AMANDA F. TINDALL,

and other persons named in the rate book, on the list to said warrant annexed, their several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum being a tax or assessment agreed upon by the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled, to wit:—On the 20th day of December, A. D., 1876, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said town list of 1876, levies upon and will sell at Public Auction, at the premises hereinafter described, on the 29th day of April, A. D., 1878, at 11 o'clock, a. m., so much of the following described real estate, (as set in the list of 1876), of

Amanda F. Tindall,

situated in said Norwalk, containing three acres more or less, bounded northerly on highway, easterly on highway or driftway, southerly on highway and land of John H. Jarvis, and westerly on land formerly of Robert Hewes, as will raise the sum of Eleven Dollars, ($11) that being the proportion of the said

Amanda F. Tindall,

of the sum total in said list, together with the charges of levy, sale, etc.

BURR SMITH,
Tax Collector, List of 1876.

Dated at Norwalk, February 22d, 1878. 380

Tax Collector's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly executed and signed by proper authority, and directed to the undersigned, commanding him to levy and collect of

EDWIN FITCH

and other persons named in the rate book, on the list to said warrant annexed their several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum being a tax or assessment agreed upon by the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled to wit:—On the 20th day of December, A. D. 1876, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said town list of 1876, levies upon and will sell at public auction, at the premises hereinafter described, on the 30th day April, A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., so much of the following described real estate (as set in the list of 1876,) of

Edwin Fitch,

situated in said town of Norwalk, containing four acres more or less, bounded northerly by land of Gregory Pilborough, Benjamin L. Pillow, easterly and southerly by land of Anna Smith, and westerly by highway, the boundary lines on the easterly and southerly sides being where the fences now stand, as will raise the sum of Twelve Dollars and Fifteen Cents, ($12.15) that being the proportion of the said

Edwin Fitch

of the sum total in said list, together with the charges of levy, sale etc.

BURR SMITH,
Tax Collector, List of 1876.

Dated at Norwalk, February 22d, 1878. 380

**TO REN

South Norwalk Sentinel

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

To Advertisers.—The SENTINEL is the best advertising medium to be obtained in this section. To secure insertion the same week, advertisements must be handed in by Wednesday morning. Terms of advertising may be found on our first page, which will in every case be strictly adhered to.

To Correspondents.—We earnestly request that one or more of our many friends in each town in this vicinity will do us and our patrons the favor to forward for publication whatever items of interest may occur in their vicinity. We will do the "dressing up," if necessary. Send along the local items.

Job Printing.—If you want Posters, Handbills, Billheads, Letterheads, Visiting Cards, Pamphlets, or anything else in the line of printing, leave your orders at the SENTINEL office, where they will be executed in the neatest style and on reasonable terms.

The SENTINEL is on sale in this city at H. E. Bodwell's, Thos. Guyer's and C. Preuss' In Norwalk at S. K. Stanley's and P. Menakin's

Clubbing Rates.

Scribner's Monthly and Sentinel,		$4 50
St. Nicholas " "		4 00
Demorest Monthly " "		3 60
Eclectic Monthly " "		3.50
The Nursery, " "		2.80
American Agriculturist " "		2 70

The subscription price of the above magazines is: Scribner's, $4.00; St. Nicholas, $3.00; Demorest's, $3.00; Nursery $1.50

NO PAY! NO PAPER!

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at South Norwalk Feb. 21, 1878. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say they are advertised.

LADIES' LIST

Miss Lizzie Cherry, Mrs. E. E. Hall, Mrs. S. S. Harriford, Mrs. Dr. Palmer, Miss Minnie Smith, Mrs. William Dennis.

J. S. DUNNING, Post-Master

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Norwalk, Conn. Feb. 21, 1878. Persons calling for any of the letters will please say "Advertised."

Mrs. Sarah Jane Brown, Mrs. N. Banger, Miss Minnie Bush, Capt. Akin J. Cowl, J. V. S. Childs, Mrs. Harriet Darren, Miss Rosey Dice, H. Evens, Thomas P. Fitzgerald, Mary Jane Farland, Miss Esther Gallger, Mrs. Lillie Hyatt, Wm. L. James, Miss Annie M. Keenan, Miss Julia Keenan, Mrs. Kate Lane, R. J. McDowel, Miss Mary A. Rice, Mrs. Milton Van Curen, Henry Williams, Benjamin Wilcox.

CHAS. OLMSTEAD Post Master.

Home News and Notions.

A good time for tobacco chewers—spittoon.

Mr. Samuel T. Dutton of New Haven, spent last Sabbath in this city.

James W. Hoyt has been nominated for bank commissioner by Governor Hubbard.

The Young People's Social Club of this city, will hold their last sociable at Music Hall, April 24th.

Mr. Thos. Cavanagh has accepted the position of clerk with our popular grocer A. Knapp.

A youngster on Main street, the other day asked his father if "Silver Bill was as big a hunter as Buffalo Bill."

Extra meeting continue to be held in the Second Methodist church, and there is quite a religious awakening.

On Thursday, 14th, Hon. N. C. Ely was elected President of the American Institute, one vote being cast against him.

Rev. Mr. Simonson, on Monday evening last, delivered a lecture in New Canaan upon "Eutopia." There are many here who would like to hear it.

The Lock Company began operations on Monday. The spring trade is about one month behind the usual time.

We invite the attention of boys and their parents to the article on fourth page entitled "Flash Ray's Papers."

The grand fancy dress ball of the Home Society, will be held at Music Hall, Tuesday evening next. This will close the season which has been a very pleasant one.

The governor has ordered a special election for Judge of Probate of this district to be held on Monday, March 11th.

—Go to John Hutchings for F. A. Ferris & Co.'s Trade Mark Hams, also for Bruen Celebrated Crackers. 377 3t

Post Master of Old Well Lodge, Wm. H. Raymond, sails for Glasgow, Scotland, to-day, (Saturday) on the steamer Devonia of the Anchor Line. He will be absent about three months, and takes with him the best wishes of numerous friends.

Rev. J. A. Houlton, owing to ill health has been requested by his congregation to take a vacation of at least two months. The Gazette says he will start next week for Colorado, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Betts. We unite in the hope that he will return fully restored to health.

We have received from "Hacker" a supplement to the Neptune Leg for 1877, in the shape of a criticism and a "poem." We confess that it is all Greek to us, but it is undoubtedly full of good points upon and for members of the club.

The first number of the Weston Cadet, an amateur journal is published at the Weston Military Institute by G. Lockwood and edited by J. Thompson. It is full of good points, and we hope to see more of it.

Secretary H. R. Turner was on board of the steamer "Old Colony," which met with an accident on the Sound Monday night, and received the worst fright of his life—by the crash of the falling walking beam, and the sudden appearance of the ladies in their night dresses. Hereafter, we presume, he will travel by rail.

—Cheap times at last. Notice Harvey's price list.

Sergeant Bates is said to be earning an honest living as a mason's assistant, and now helps to lay flags instead of carry them.—*Stamford Advocate.*

—We have heard about Sergt. Bates carrying a flag, but now he has got to "laying" flags, has he? It takes all how things change in this world.

Vice-President Reel of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is a member of the committee at the meeting of railway superintendents in Boston last week to forward the matter of the establishment of a central office or clearing house for car mileage, in which the car mileage of all the roads in New England shall be computed, and through which settlements, one road with another, may be effected.

A South Norwalk man not being able to purchase the "creature comfort" in that place, came to this city on Thursday and got all tangled up with Bridgeport whiskey, and had to feed around a native of sunny Italy, who was industriously grinding out an honest livelihood from a dilapidated hand organ by the Pequonnock Bank. Officer Jennings whose active sympathies are always aroused at the sight of any interference with the rights of labor, expostulated with the stranger, but with no perceptable effect, and consequently he was obliged to escort him to the station house, that the Italian artist might continue to scatter harmonious sounds among the uncultivated ears of that locality.—*Bridgeport Leader.*

—Go to Harvey's for your Pure Gum Hip Rubber Boots $4.50. Corner Main and Marshall streets.

The German service held at Trinity church on last Sunday afternoon was well attended.

The Umpawaug Ice Co. have their large ice house on the Danbury dock nearly full of ice.

Rev. H. H. Bradford, pastor of the Congregational Church, Montclair, will preach in the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday next, morning and evening.

The announcement that the American Band of Providence is to furnish the music at the coming ball of Putnam Hose meets with general favor. All want to hear this famous musical organization.

E. J. Savage attended the State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics on the 12th inst., as delegate from Lincoln Council of this city. The Order is flourishing throughout America.

Emma Brown who was arrested for frequenting house of ill-fame, and fined $1.00 and costs, amounting to about $40, for whom Ike Lee became bondsman, was surrendered by her bondsman Wednesday and sent to Bridgeport jail.

There was a small social gathering at Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson's on Tuesday evening—the event being the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of their wedding.

Wm. A. Govern was arrested on Saturday morning, charged with assault upon his wife. He was tried before Judge Craw, and fined three dollars and costs amounting to $12 29. He was confined to the lock-up until Monday, when he was sent to Bridgeport, where it will take him about fifty days to work out his fine.

At the Bridgeport cartridge factory, Saturday, 504,000 cartridges were finished by ten men and seventeen machines, being the largest day's work in this department ever accomplished at the factory. The cartridges turned out were for the Turkish government. The company finished work on its Italian order Friday.

A young man of Birmingham, on his way to Norwalk, Saturday, the 9th, to request the care of his mother-in-law for his sick child, stopped in Bridgeport, where he fell into the hands of thieves, who made him drunk and robbed him of his overcoat, revolver, ring and gloves. With the aid of the police he has recovered the articles.—*Standard.*

The Board of the State Convention of Baptist Churches, met at the Baptist Tabernacle, Monday afternoon last, and made appropriations for the feeble churches throughout the state. In the evening there was a public meeting addressed by Rev. Dr. Palmer of Stonington, Rev. Mr. Pattison of New Haven, Rev. Mr. True of Meriden, Capt. Morgan and the Rev. T. A. T. Hanna, of Plantsville, Secretary of the Convention.

—Try Holland's Honeycomb Candy.

On Feb. 19th inst., Waldimere Council No. 6, O. U. A. M. of Bridgeport, was installed by the state council officers assisted by the officers of Lincoln Council, No. 4, of South Norwalk, Pioneer Council No. 1, and Washington No. 7, of New Haven, and installed forty charter members, twelve more yet to be installed next week. The council has started in such good shape that the brothers are sure of successs and becoming the banner council of the State of Connecticut. After the instituting ceremonies addresses were made by Rev. G. Haulenbeck of this city, and State Council Secretary, T. F. Gilmore. A fine collation was also provided.

—Oysters at Tucker's Depot Restaurant can be had for 30c. per quart—Cash.

In relation to the report in circulation that Bob Ingersoll had been engaged to lecture before the Baptist church at Binghampton for the benefit of the funds of the church the *Examiner and Chronicle* says. "Just as we expected. It having been published in some papers that the Baptist church in Binghampton had engaged Col. Ingersoll to give his notorious lecture in their house, as a means of raising money for their debt, we wrote Rev. Lyman Wright, D. D., the highly respected pastor, about it. He answers: 'That 'Bob' business is getting up a pretty tempest of indignation, and justly too, were it true. Please say from me, that neither the Binghampton Baptist church, trustees or pastor, have ever thought of such a thing as the press, at several points, has accused them of, relative to Col. Ingersoll. The whole thing is a fabrication. What enemy hath done this, I have not yet learned.

—Dr. Fiske the well know Clairvoiant Physician who is performing so many wonderful cures of long standing diseases, in this place and vicinity, can be consulted at the Norwalk Hotel, Norwalk, Conn., from Monday evening, February 25th, until Thursday, the 28th, at 9 p. m. See his advertisement.

In northern China people of all ages are dying of actual starvation by thousands. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 3,000 villages, and is said that at least 300 die daily. Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food. Those who can get husks and dry leaves ordinarily used for fuel, are considered well off. Most of the poor young girls have been sold; old men, middle aged men, and young men and children die of sheer starvation, and others freeze. The dead cannot get a burial; they are too many and none can afford the expense; so they are cast daily into large pits. The people of Shansi are said to be living on the corpses of their fellow beings who die of starvation. And the strong are killing the weak for the sake of obtaining their flesh for food.

It will be remembered by our readers that about a year ago our police officers, at Five Mile River, found watches belonging to a New York jeweler named S. S. Dale. Three of the watches that were recovered, two of them from a man named Weiler, living in Bridgeport, who purchased them of the thief. The parties who stole the watches had a hearing before Judge Craw, and was bound over to the Superior Court, but he broke out of the lock-up and escaped. The watches were put in ex-Mayor Ely's charge, and Weiler sued to recover them on replevin. The case was tried before the Superior Court shortly after. The judge would not give a decision, but continued the case to the Supreme Court of Errors, where it was argued about a month ago, and a decision was rendered on Thursday for the defendant. The watches now go to their original owner. Nelson Taylor and Mr. Seymour for defendant.

The Value of Pure Wine in Sickness.

The chief difficulty with reliable wine has been their scarcity and exorbitant price, but this has been removed by the introduction of a Pure Native Wine, produced from the Oporto grape by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey. We understand he has submitted his Wine to the test of many of our celebrated physicians, and all concur in its purity, medicinal properties, and superiority to the best imported Port Wine. Most of them prescribe it in cases of debility, affections of the kidneys, and chronic complaints, requiring a tonic, sudorific or diuretic treatment.—*Transcript.* Our druggists have it for sale.

Congregational Supper.

The ladies of the Congregational Society held a supper and fair at Military Hall on Wednesday evening last, which was a success in every respect. The attendance was very large, the supper excellent, and the telephone exhibition by Mr. Hayward was a novelty that pleased many. The instruments were placed, one in the parlor attached to the hall, and the other in the third story of Dibble's Block, where a company were convened who sang for and conversed with those in the hall. There was also quite a display of fancy articles which were disposed of at a good price. The net receipts were the largest ever taken at a supper given by the society. Great is South Norwalk's appreciation of good suppers.

A Card.

Owing to the serious illness of my father, I shall close my photograph gallery during next week, commencing Monday, Feb. 25th. I would also take this opportunity for thanking my friends for their kindness in overlooking the necessary delays in finishing photographs ordered. G. S. NORTH

The Berger Family Concert Troupe.

This renowned company of musical artist's are to give a grand entertainment at the Opera House, Norwalk, on next Thursday evening, the 28th inst. Although this will be the first appearance of this troupe in our vicinity, yet they do not come unheralded, and are not unknown—by reputation at least—to many of our readers who keep posted in amusements matters. The Berger Family is an organization of many years standing, and the press throughout the country speak in high terms in their praise. The entertainments of this troupe consists of vocal and instrumental music in great variety, interspersed with humorous character sketches of a refined order. Among the troupe are several artists of good reputation, notably among whom is Miss Anna Berger, who is said to be a cornet soloist equal to the best male cornetist in this country. Tickets for reserved seats are now on sale at Hyatt's.

Military Ball.

Next Wednesday evening Burnside Guards (Company D), will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary with a grand full band concert by Wheeler & Wilson's Full Band, an exhibition drill by the company, and a social hop. The managers contemplate giving one of the finest entertainments, and from its nature it would seem that they are to succeed. The tickets admitting gentleman and ladies to the hop and entertainment are only one dollar, and single admission to the balcony will be twenty-five cents. The following is the programme for the concert:

PART I.

1. March, Prinz Carl,	Wagner
2. Overture, Light Cavalery,	Suppe
3. Medley, Erin,	Wiegand
4. Come where my Love lies Dreaming,	Thomas
5. Waltzes, Cagliostro,	Strauss
6. The Tyroline,	Neibig

PART II.

1. Medley, Old Scotc,	Reeves
2. Overture, The Journey	Suppe
3. Waltzes, Autograph,	Strauss
4. The Nightingale, Solo for Piccolo	Mollenhauer
5. Selection, Babler Scotia,	Rossini
6. One Night in Camp,	Rosenberg

MASONIC BALL.

A GRAND AFFAIR, AND LARGELY ATTENDED.

The annual concert and ball of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M., which was given in Music Hall last Friday evening, was the finest affair of the kind ever given the town, and proved a financial success. The attendance probably numbered seven hundred, and those who participated in the ball were so numerous that the spacious floor was filled at every dance during the night. The stage was decorated with the illuminated "G" of the lodge, which was suspended from the ceiling, and at each side of the stage were two large camelia plants in full bloom, from Mr. John H. Smith's nursery, canary birds hung around the entire gallery and added their sweet voices to the music of the bands, and a large cologne fountain gave a delightful perfume to the atmosphere. Promptly at 8 o'clock Wheeler & Wilson's full military band began the concert, and played five of their best selections in their best manner, one piece being in response to an enthusiastic encore. The concert lasted about an hour, and then the dancing began to music by Howe's full orchestra, Prof. Bayer leader, who presided in his superior manner at the piano. As soon as the orchestra music ceased the Wheeler & Wilson band began the promenade music, and from 9 o'clock till about half past three, with the exception of forty minutes for supper, there was a continuous flow of fine music while on the floor of the hall an animated ocean moved during the whole time. A feature of the evening was the prompting of Mr. Orie C. Smith of New Haven, which pleased all. His gentlemanly appearance and bearing and the distinct and pleasant tone of voice in which he called the figures of the dances, won for him praises on all sides, and we understand his services have been engaged for the full dress Sociable on the 26th inst. Taken altogether the occasion was one of extraordinary pleasure, and reflects credit upon the committee of the lodge under whose auspices it was given.

NORWALK.

Extra meetings are nightly held in the 2d M. E. Church.

Alexander is up to his head and ears trimming grapevines about these times.

Mr. Stanley has sold his circulating library to Mr. Geo. Thorpe of Main St.

Right Rev. Bishop Williams will make his annual visitation to St. Paul's Church on Sunday, May 5th.

The charity ball was largely attended on Thursday evening despite the inclemency of the weather.

Mr. S. E. Wilcoxson, a member of Pioneer H & L. Co., was elected first assistant of the Norwalk Fire Department on Thursday evening.

Royal Adams contemplates opening a new meat market on Main St. about the first of March. We want three or four more to make the business profitable.

On Thursday afternoon, while "working off a job," a typo named Adams in the employ of the Norwalk Printing Co., accident caught his fingers in the press. Dr. Nolan was called.

The ladies who were connected with the supper given in the Opera House on Wednesday evening, are pleased with the result of their undertaking, and claim to have cleared one hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. S. C. Gruman, eldest son of our townsman C. J. Gruman, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday afternoon last. His funeral took place from the First Congregational Church on Thursday afternoon, Rev.'s Mr. Bissell and Schreck officiating.

The British steamer Timor, Captain Riccton, arrived at Philadelphia Sunday morning for the purpose of carrying a cargo of locomotives to the port of Pilau for the use of the Russian government. The engines were built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of that city, as a portion of their contract with the Russian government. The Timor is expected to sail in ten days with thirty locomotives and twenty passengers, who go to Russia to take charge of the engines until their workings are thoroughly understood.

Entertainment.

The Young Men's Association held a public entertainment in the Congregational Church last Monday evening, and although the attendance was not as large as usual, the programme was exceedingly interesting, and was enjoyed very much by those present. The exercises commenced with a quartette by Messrs. Disbrow, Blake, and Thomas and John Pennell. Mr. Silas Dutton read one of Whittier's poems, and Dr. W. C. Burke read a comic selection, which caused a great deal or amusement. Then came the most interesting part of the programme, a debate, which lasted about an hour and was amusing as well as instructive and entertaining. The question was, "Is it proper to hold promiscous exercises in a Christian Church, such as temperance, humorous and scientific lectures, etc., etc." Mr. J. J. Millard and Mr. Clarence Nash took the affirmative and Mr. Nelson Dickerman and Mr. L. J. Blake took the negative. Both sides presented very good arguments, and the judgment was left for the congregation to decide. After the debate Mr. Jas. Russell read a piece from the Pickwick Papers, which caused a good deal of merriment. Mr. Hubert Booth sang a solo, followed by a base solo by Mr. Thos. Pennell. The exercises ended with a quartette. Mr. Jas. Russell said this was the Young Men's Association, but next Monday evening the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Associations would give a public entertainment at the same place, and that all were cordially invited to attend.

—On and after Monday Dec. 3d, Tucker's Depot Restaurant will be open night and day continually.

The Limitless Invitation.

The above was the subject of the concert of the Congregational Sunday school last Sunday evening. The "limitless invitations" God gives to the children of men to seek his kingdom and eternal happiness shows the love God has for his people, and was very forcibly illustrated by the school in the different pieces rendered. At seven o'clock, the time for the concert to commence, and despite the unfavorable weather, the church, upstairs and down, was crowded, which shows how the concerts given by this school are appreciated by our people. The exercises commenced by the school singing "Whosoever Will," from Gospel Hymns, followed by a prayer from Mr. Frank Sammis. Over the pulpit, the desk having been removed to make room for the children to speak, were the words in gilt letters, "THE LIMITLESS." After the prayer came a Scripture recitation by ten little girls, bearing on the subject of the concert, and as they took their places on the platform in rotation, each one was handed a gilt letter which spelled out the word "Invitatation," which together with the words over the pulpit, gave the subject of the concert. The school sang from Gospel Hymns "Come to the Saviour," after which came Scripture recitations from different classes on the subject of the concert. "Come to Me," a reading, by Ettie Ollie Swords, was a feature of the concert. She has a remarkable voice for so small a child, each word being distinctly heard all over the room. Mrs. Wm. Betts and Miss Eva Booth sang a piece "Come to Me." Next came Scripture recitations from the school and the singing of "Precious Promise," from Gospel Hymns, after which the Lauder family, one little girl and three little boys, sang very sweetly "Jesus Loves Even Me." Then came a recitation by Master Clifford Parlee, followed by Scripture readings from different classes, and a double quartette, "How Beautiful upon the Mountain." Miss Florence Benedict read a piece entitled "Let us come boldly to the throne of grace," followed by the singing of "Jesus gently calls," by three little girls. Mr. Danning occupied a few moments in which he spoke of the limitless invitations God gives to man, and of the danger in not accepting of his mercies. He said because they were so limitless there was all the more danger because man says if God is so merciful I will put off his mercies and accept them when I please, and the chances were they would never accept. He said there was not a place in the Bible where it said to morrow, but *now* is the accepted time, not to-morrow, *now* is the day of salvation.

East Norwalk.

We are glad to see that East Norwalk is going to have a real estate agent which is much needed, and will be of great benefit to the place for there is a great number of valuable and pleasant lots for sale over here, besides a great deal of improved property, and it needs some one to have a record of it and show it up to the public and to enquirers after real estate, for we doubt if there are in any part of the town of Norwalk any handsomer building sites than is offered in East Norwalk to-day.

Mrs. Lounsbury has got her house under way. The frame is up, and it is to be pushed forward to a speedy completion. Others are talking seriously of building soon. Frost in the ground is no excuse for not building this spring.

We understand that Mr. Morrell, now living at Gregory's Point, has bought the house and store of Mrs. Hiram Hoyt, on Van Zant avenue, and intends to build ovens and carry on the bakery business.

East Norwalk carpenters seem to be very silent of late. We don't know from what cause, wether its the foreign war or the silver question.

There was one item we neglected to mention last week, and that was a presentation in the Sunday school. Mr. John S. L'Hommedieu, who has been its superintendent for a number of years, was the happy recipient of a very fine Bible given by the school, and presented to him by the present superintendent.

Rowayton.

THE DRAMA ONCE MORE,

WITH A SKETCH OF HOW THEY ACTED THEIR SEVERAL CHARACTERS, AND WHO IT WAS THAT GAVE THEIR TIME AND ENERGIES FOR THIS BENEVOLENT WORK.

The effort to relieve the Baptist church from debt still goes bravely on. The entertainment was repeated at New Canaan on Wednesday evening, and was a complete success. The company deserve great credit, not only for their benevolent work, but also for the efficient and correct rendering of the numerous characters in the drama. The company are all our friends and neighbors, and are by nature and circumstances adapted for the work and they cannot fail to please the most critical. As many would be pleased to know who it was that represented the characters in the play we will now give a short sketch of them:

MR. JOHN HILTON, our former representative and ex-mayor of Bergen City, N. J., has given his time and attention to managing this benevolent enterprise, and also takes the important character in the drama of the "Hon. Bruce Hunter," the owner and master of the yacht that is wrecked on the shore among the breakers. It would be superfluous in us to praise him, as his gentlemanly presence and dignity of manners, eloquence and high sense of honor is not only known in this place but all over the land, and is just the character to represent the "Hon. Bruce Hunter."

MR. HANSON A. HILTON, his son, takes the character of the negro servant, "Scud" in a style that cannot be surpassed, and keeps the audience convulsed with laughter whenever he appears.

MR. FRANK CROCKETT takes the tragic character of "David Murry," the light house keeper, and his every motion indicates jealousy and revenge. He is not satisfied with having stolen the child of the "Hon. Bruce Hunter," 15 years since, but has ever since been seeking his life, and now evinces great exultation, believing that he is now in his power and his long sought revenge is within his grasp, but while in the act of murder, with his dagger uplifted, is pounced upon by the negro servant, "Scud," who gives the alarm and the knife flies from his hand. "Bruce Hunter" appears, and magnanimously puts himself in his power with only a request that he should listen to him and learn that his thirst for revenge was in consequence of a mistake, and proved to him on the spot that he was in reality his greatest friend, and had never done him an injury. Murry was convinced and his representation of remorse was rendered with perfection.

MR. CHARLES HUBBS, as "Larry Devine," the assistant light-house keeper, renders the Irish character with great spirit. His love making is in the best style, with a full flow of Irish wit, and the handling of the shellaley while singing the Irish song proves him to be overflowing with mirth and music.

MISS ANNA COWPERTHWAIT, as the Irish girl "Biddy Bond," rendered her character as servant maid in such a manner as to call forth applause. Her rich Irish accent and her resentment of her lover's liberties was characteristic, and her every motion made "Larry" wild with delight.

MRS. JOHN SHERER, as "Mother Cary," rendered her character in costume and acting to perfection. She is always present at the right time, rescuing the imperiled, giving advice and hope to those in need by her intuative knowledge of characters and fortune telling, and also rendered to the father the long lost child whom all supposed to be dead, she having rescued it from a watery grave fifteen years previous.

MRS. HANSON A. HILTON, as "Bess Starbright," the life preserver. She was supposed to be the daughter of "Mother Cary," but proved to be the long lost child of the Hon. Bruce Hunter. Her whole life had been spent on the shore, where she had become skillful with a boat among the breakers, and rescued many a young fellow from a watery grave. The lost one proved to be "Mr. Peter Ponagraph," the reporter of the *Roaring Ramping*, represented by Wm. G. Crockett, whose boat had been swamped and himself would have been drowned except for the bravery of this young miss who drew him from the water half drowned, after which Crockett was so grateful to her for his life that he offered her himself in marriage, at which proposal "Bess" laughed merrily, and said that every young fellow that she rescued from drowning wanted to marry her, but was off the next day and she never saw them any more, which she said no doubt would be the way with Crockett. Her acting was truly natural, and she was well chosen as to size and ability to act this part.

MR. WM. G. CROCKETT proved himself to be an adept at love making, and also an interviewer for the press. By his enthusiasm in courting two girls at one time he got himself into difficulty, but finally married one of them and became a minister of the gospel.

MISS HATTIE MILLS, as "Minnie Dare," the niece of the "Hon. Bruce Hunter," acted her part with precision. She was elegantly attired and finally became the wife of the minister of the gospel, Mr. Wm. G. Crockett.

MR. R. O. RAYMOND, as "Clarence," the ward of "Hon. Bruce Hunter," proved to be the son of "Robert Murry" the light house keeper, who was supposed to be dead. Clarence being of age that day, his adopted father surrendered to him a large fortune which he held in trust from his grandfather, which fortune was the cause of "Robert Murry's" hatred of Bruce Hunter, he supposing that he had appropriated it to himself. Clarence proved to be in love with the long lost daughter of his adopted father, who at that time gave her to him in marriage at which "Mother Cary" threw off her disguise and proved to be the long lost wife of the light-house keeper, "Robert Murry." Clarence was bewildered with the wonderful disclosures of the day, but finally took it very coolly and married "Bess Starbright," then Miss Hunter.

MR. GEORGE W. SHERRER took an important part in the bringing of this drama to perfection by working night and day, attending to the preliminary arrangements. It was him that managed the thunder and lightning, and when he spoke the rains descended. The loud roar of his rolling thunder mingled in frightful discord with the shrieks of the midnight elements, which threatens to uproot de humble cabin ob de light house keeper.

MR. CHARLES HUBBS rendered important service as also did Mr. John Sarrer, Mr. Bryant, Mr. James Stephens. After the close of the drama Mr. and Mrs. Hanson A. Hilton sang a duett entitled "Mr. Brown," which called forth great applause.

MISS CORA HORTON sang a song entitled "Naughty, Naughty Men." Miss Horton's singing was in character, and could not be surpassed. She received much applause.

MISS FANNIE LOCKWOOD, daughter of Mr. Wm. R. Lockwood, Esq., was introduced, she being a splendid reader interested the audiences by reading from the works of Mark Twain. Her reading was in character with the subject, and delighted everybody.

MR. WM. G. CROCKETT sang a ballad entitled "out West." He was assisted by Mr. George W. Sarrer, Stephens and Hubbs.

The closing of the entertainment came about after singing an appropriate chorus by the whole company, entitled "Good Night," at which time and also at the opening Miss Nellie Mills' clear voice was noticeable as leading the whole company and called forth much applause.

The drama was repeated at New Canaan on Wednesday evening. The performance was commenced by a drum solo by Mr. Wm. G. Crockett, who is an expert with the drum, having held the office of drum-major in the Connecticut 8th Regiment during the war of the rebellion. It was intended to have given the solo on the old drum that he carried so many years through the war, leading the soldiers to battle and cheering them in many a weary march, but it proved to be out of order. This drum was presented to Major Crockett by his regiment for bravery on the field of battle. The entertainment was highly appreciated at New Canaan and will be repeated on Friday evening.

The American Institute of Instruction will hold its Forty-ninth Annual Meeting among the White Mountains, in New Hampshire. The sessions will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1878. The members will be entertained at the extensive hotels in that section, at very low rates of board. Among the houses which will be open to the Institute are the Crawford, Fabyan, Twin Mountain, and Mt. Washington. An extended line of excursions will be planned, and a portion of each day will be devoted to exploration in the Switzerland of America. Railroads will give free return tickets to members. All persons attending the Institute are entitled to its privileges by the payment of one dollar as membership fee. Address, Thomas W. Bicknell, Prest. American Institute of Instruction.

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The Price tells and Everybody tells the Price.

11 3-4 pounds	Extra C Sugar	$100
10 1-2 "	A Sugar	100
10 "	Granulated Sugar	100

Our Japan Tea at 35c. is the talk of the town, and has already whipped out tea selling for 40 cents or more.

24 1-2 Pounds Flour, (good)	88c.
A Bag of Corn for	$1 25
New Haven Hams	12c.

If you will have cheap New Orleans Molasses, here it is at 38c. gall. Quality as good as that selling Elsewhere at 40 to 46.

Actually Fancy Molosses 65c. New Haven Pure Lard 11c. lb.

L. Dibble, Jr.

Administrator's Sale.

AUCTION SALE

Of Farm and Farming Utensils, Hay, Grain, Furniture, Etc.

Will be sold at auction a FARM OF ABOUT 120 ACRES, situated in the town of Darien, Conn., belonging to the estate of the late STEPHEN FERRIS; also all the Farming Implements, Tools, Wagons, Carts, Harnesses, Robes, Etc., belonging to said estate; also the Hay and Grain on the place; also the Live Stock, consisting of Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Fowls and one Horse, also the

Furniture and Kitchen Utensils,

contained in the dwelling house of the late Stephen Ferris; also a lot of Beds, Bed Clothes and Clothing, and many other articles not above enumerated, but which go to make up a very

Complete Outfit for a Farm.

and the convenience of a farm residence. The sale will take place on the premises and commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on

Wednesday, the 13th day of March 1878.

And will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold. Any information desired with reference to the property before the day of sale may be obtained by applying to JAMES MITCHELL, Auctioneer, of Norwalk, or to

JOHN H. KNAPP, Administrator,
378 South Norwalk.

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GOOD N. O. Molasses

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46c. a Gallon.

Everybody is Rushing after it.

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Ad ress, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

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PURE and FRESH HOLLAND'S CANDIES

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Honey-Comb Candy

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For Stationery, School Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, Toys, Confectioner, &c.

Human Nature on the Rack.

HILL'S RHEUMATIC PILLS

There is not the least necessity for suffering from *Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout* and *Nervous Headache*, when the most obstinate cases are cured by using *HILL'S RHEUMATIC PILLS*. They are composed of harmless roots—are one of the best Liver and Family Purgative Pills in the Market. Testimonials numbered by thousands. I will send any person a box of these pills by applying to me, and do agree to forfeit Fifty Dollars for every failure to cure after a fair trial. This is no Spread Eagle Puff but a statement of facts. Sold by all dealers in Drugs and Medicines, and in this city by Geo. C. Stillson. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes for $1.00. O. A. HILL, Proprietor, Portland, Me. 376

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TEA SPOONS, per set,	$ .65
TABLE SPOONS "	1.90
MEDIUM FORKS "	1.99

Table Knive and Forks, cast steel, per set 95 cents.
Lamp Burners, 12 cents.
Five Lamp Chimneys for 25c.
Kerosene Oil at the Lowest Prices.
Clear Glass Tumblers, per doz., 48 cents.
Clear Glass Goblets, per doz., 95 cents.
French China Individual Mugs per doz. 50 cents.
Kerosene Oil Lamps from 10 cts to $10.00.
Clothes Wringers, $6
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In a Newspaper Editorial Room.

Clustered among scores of other publishing offices loomed the buildings of the Tribune, the Herald, the Sun, the World, and the Times, white wreaths of steam rolling up from their roofs and the grating over the press rooms. The press rooms extended beyond the buildings under the sidewalks, and the pavement vibrated with the beat of the machines, which were already tossing off parts of the paper, the insides or the outsides, leaving a reserve of space for the news that might appear afterward. Where the heat had penetrated the hard flags, some newsboys had curled themselves in innocence and dirt. Others lay asleep on the steps, where the most important and most hurried of the larger contributors to journalism finally forebore from disturbing them. Occasionally a telegraph messenger dived into the entrance of a building, then an errand boy from the post office with a pile of newspapers and letters, and then a reporter from some late meeting up town. As a matter of appearance more than anything else—as the last form admitting advertisements has long since closed—a clerk sat in the advertising office, on the ground floor, and drowsed, with the lights half down.

The two gentlemen entered one of the offices, and began to ascend that long stairway by which all editorial rooms are attained, custom and economy invariably putting editors in a garret, whence they may look down, physically and mentally, on the world they write about. More telegraph boys, compositors, proofreaders, and reporters passed the visitors on the stairs, who when they had explained their business to an inky office boy, were ushered into the sanctum sanctorum of a celebrated morning paper.

A close, low roofed, smoky room, lighted by innumerable Argand burners, and filled with little desks, at which sat stooping, busy men, puffing cigars or pipes, and scribbling with pens or pencils, at lightning speed, that was the next scene open to them. On some of the desks there were piles upon piles of newspapers from points as far apart and as varied as the capitals of Europe and frontier outposts on the far Western plains. A little tin box shot up and down a wooden shaft in the middle of the room, into which rolls of manuscript were put by an office boy who rushed from desk to desk and gathered the sheets as they came from the writers' hands. From time to time a nervous, sharp voiced, imperative gentleman, in a very much soiled linen duster, called to one or the other of the workers, and gave orders which would have been quite unintelligible to a layman, who may have mistaken the establishment for a slaughter house, when he heard a pale faced little gentleman requested to "make a paragraph of the Pope," "cut down Anna Dickinson," "double lead Gen. Grant," "put a minion caphead on Peter Cooper," and "boil down the Evangelical Alliance."

But making a paragraph of the Pope simply applied to the compression of some news concerning him into that space; the minion caphead intended for the venerable philanthropist meant the kind of type to be used in the title of a speech or lecture of his, and boiling down and cutting down were two technicalities expressing condensation. The gentleman in the linen duster was the night editor in charge, the despot of the hour, and the intermediary between the writers and printers, the latter being on the floor above, and the little tin box in the shaft communicating with them.

By 3 o'clock the last line of copy must be in the printers' hands, and from midnight until that time a newspaper office in the editorial department is in a state of nervous intensity and activity for which I can imagine no parallel.

The smoke from the cigars and pipes rolled up to the ceiling, and pens spread over the pages of manuscript paper. The writers bent to their work with tremendous earnestness and concentration; there was not one of them who had written less than a column of matter that night, and some were losing two or three column articles, which claimed nearly as many words as five ballot, who chief Harper's Magazine. They were paid. The conclave adjourned. One of them was heading twelve hours shortheading cable despatches from the Pius IX. For war, another was writing editorial paragraphs on the very important telegraphic news that came in, another was damning a new play in virulent prose, another was revising a thrilling account of a murder, another was transcribing his stenographic notes of a speech on the inflation of the currency, another was putting the finishing touches upon a well considered article criticising a debate in the French Assembly, and another was absorbed in the description of a yacht race. The little tin box in the shaft bounced up and down more frequently, and the night editor became more nervous and imperative than ever, as the fingers of the big clock on the wall went beyond two. The pages of manuscript were set up one by one, and long, moist proof sheets came down from the composing room.

Then the cutting down began, and some of the writers saw articles that had cost them hours of research annihilated by the stroke of a pen, or reduced from columns o paragraphs, not on account of unimportance, but simply because there is always a superfluity of matter, contrary to the erroneous notion that the editor's great difficulty is to fill his space; and in some instances even the paragraphs were finally omitted to make room for unexpected news that arrived later. Telegrams were still coming in at half past two, but soon after that hour one despatch brought the words "good night," and that meant the closing. The night editor and his assistant now disappeared into the composing rooms, where they remained to superintend the making up of the forms; and the men at the desks prepared to leave, or threw themselves back in their chairs for a chat and some more smoke.—Harper's Magazine.

The Horses of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle field may be easily underrated by one who confines his observation to horses still carrying their riders; for, as long as a troop horse in action feels the weight and hand of a master, his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field day at home; but the moment death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems all at once to learn what a battle is—to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him. Careless of the mere thunders of guns, he shows plainly enough that he more or less knows the dread accent that is used by missiles of war whilst cutting their way through the air, for as often as these sounds disclose to him the near passage of bullet or round shot, he shrinks and cringes. His eyeballs protrude. Wild with fright, he still does not most commonly gallop home into camp. His instinct seems rather to tell him that what safety, if any, there is for him, must be found in the ranks; and he rushes at the first squadron he can find, urging piteously, yet with violence, that he too by right is a troop-horse—that he too is willing to charge, but not to be left behind—that he must and he will "fall in." Sometimes a riderless charger, thus bent on aligning with his fellows, will not be content to range himself on the flank of the line, but dart at some point in the squadron which he seemingly judges to be his own rightful place, and strive to force himself in. Riding, as it is usual for the commander of a regiment to do, some way in advance of his regiment, Lord George Paget was especially tormented and pressed by the riderless horses which chose to turn round and align with him. At one time there were three or four of these horses advancing close abreast to him on one side, and as many a five on the other.—Kinglake's Crimean War, Vol. IV.

Young Man, Don't Go West.

A correspondent of the Willimantic Journal, of Feb. 15th, says:—"We believe in most cases people will do better to stay in Connecticut than to take their chances among the wilds of the west; especially is this the case if the parties are going to engage in agriculture. The census of 1870 shows that Windham county has 190,690 acres of improved and 10,399 acres of unimproved land. Now we ask why not stay at or near home and reclaim some of Connecticut's waste or unproductive land, instead of going to the western wilds to endure hardships and privations no New Englander would attempt to undergo here? Let any family in New England live as poorly, dress as they do in the west, have no more the luxuries of life here in Connecticut than they have, and in each case live by farming, we do not hesitate to say the farmer in Connecticut will save twice the money, he can in the west. We know by experience, farming is a slow way of making money, but the family, either farmer or mechanic, who do not save something above a living, if they have fair health is to blame. We are not much in sympathy with any one who is croaking about hard times. We know of no one who wants work but gets it, at some price. The idea that a poor man must feed his family every day on the very best sirloin steak or broiled chicken and oysters every Sunday, is foolish. The notion must be ousted from his mind. We believe there is no people so extravagant in living and dress as the people of New England. It is of no benefit, but it is an injury to them, and the family who do not save money in Connecticut, will not be apt to do any better west. We well remember our visit to our uncle, in the spring of 1868, about 50 miles south of Chicago. When we arrived he had just returned from driving his cattle four miles to water, it being the nearest to be had. His farm consisted of 80 acres of rich prairie land, fenced with posts and wire, in company with his neighbors all embracing a tract of 500 acres. The whole 80 acres with the exception of two acres about the house, was planted to corn. By hauling it fifteen miles to Joliet, he got 35 cents per bushel. We well remember seeing a number of houses mounted on four pair of cartwheels being hauled a few miles to a new farm, the house being occupied by the family at the same time. We also remember of not seeing a church or a school house for miles, but we shall never forget how the chill wind pierced our clothing and seemed to blow from everlasting to everlasting; no trees or hills to break its force for miles. We say to our young men or women stay at home, help improve the soil, don't go west to endure privations you know nothing of, practice self-denial at home and if you have good health you can save money every year, keep an account of all money received and paid out, and be sure to make your expenses less than your income. You can go a little back from our village and buy farms for ten to twenty dollars per acre with buildings comfortable for your family and your stock. If you have a little capital pay it in, mortgage the farm to to secure the balance and you have advantages you cannot obtain in the west with the same amount of money."

Little Johnny on Skatin'.

My friend, little Johnny, sends me the following annecdote, suyable, he thinks, to the winter season. There ain't no place like California for Skatin. First thing a boy does is to buy a skate, and wen he gits big ger, and more money, he buys a other, and girls too. And wen there is frost everybody takes their skates, and goes and stands around a pond, a waiting for it to be ice and git drownded. Wel, once there was an old man a cryin like his his heart was busted and the dockter he come, and he said, the dockter did: "Wot is the matter? Take a pil." Then the old man, he said: "No it is jest I am a ruin man," and the dockter he said: "Take *two* pils." But the old feller he shuke his head, sayin: "It ain't that; wot ails me is blasted hops and waisted opportunities;" and the dockter said: "Oh, that's it! Then you must have xercise, git a pair of skates to once." Wen the dockter had said that, the ole man he s'ude up and luked at the dockter, and said: "Away! you have come for to tout me! Cuz its them skates that has done it. Wen I was little I got a pair, and Ive kep em to this day, but not any ice yet; and Ive been figern it up, and I find if I de put the money out to interest I wude now be a rich naybob, a livin in a villy at the North Pole, were it is gude skatin al the year round. Avant!" Wen the ole man had sed so, he throde out his feets rite and left, like skares, and set down kerplump, and pushed his fingers up thro his hair, wich made it stand, and hollered out: "Ha, ha!" and nasht his teeths fritefle! Then the dockter he backt of, the dockter did, and shaked his head, and said: "Take a black draft!"

It is strange how crowded two young men will make the largest parlor seem on Sunday evening.—Rome Sentinel.

Something deeper than good taste requires that the gospel and "show busines" shall be kept apart.

I'm waiting neath the window, love,
Upon the porch's seat; I'm waiting here till you come down, Your own true love to greet. Don't be too long a-dixin' up, For if I may be bold, I ain't a goin' to wait here long, A-sittin' in the cold.

The use of the editorial "we" prevails in the South. We clip from an exchange the following rare bit of news: "If we escape the hog cholera this season, there will be a large surplus of pork next winter."

Sirandin is a wag as well as a confectioner in Paris, and is bald as a stone. The other day he met a friend whom he had not seen for twenty years. "And has everything gone well with you?" he asked—"Yes," answered the friend, "only I have lost all my hair." "Well," said Sirandin, taking off his hat and showing his own shining poll, "you surely won't accuse me of having found it!"

Robert Bacon, a Chicago inventor, devised a fan-wheel to be run by clock-work and worn in the hat. His idea is that such a machine would keep the head cool in the hottest weather and prevent brain diseases. He set one of them going in his own hat, and the first thing he knew his hair was being wound up in the machinery. The spring was stiff and before he could release himself a large part of his hair was pulled out by the roots.

Flash Boys' Papers.

THEIR BANEFUL EFFECTS UPON TASTE AND MORALS—A CHAPTER FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A CRIMINAL—HE APPEALS TO THE PRESS.

[Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5, 1878.—The enclosed print I have clipped from the Indianapolis Herald of the 2d inst.:

A NEWSDEALER'S NEW DEPARTURE.

A leading Boston newsdealer has made a new departure in a direction that deserves the warmest commendation of all parents and others interested in the welfare of society. He refuses to sell "flash" boy papers—those filled with trashy stories of the dime novel sort and worse, and illustrated with cheap pictures of pirates, outlaws, Indian hunters, and the like—at any of his newsstands, substituting therefore juvenile publications of literary merit and moral worth, such as tend to elevate rather than deprave the tastes of the young. The example should be emulated here in Troy, and in fact wherever these morally pestilential papers are sold. These sensational stories although usually thinly disguised with an affected moral tone, are corrupting in their influence and often ruinous in their effects upon the youthful reader. The way to educate boys properly is to place at their disposal good, wholesome and interesting books and newspapers, and to keep from them all sorts of vile reading matter which is floating about the country, sullying all who tamper with it.—Troy Times.

All honor to the newsdealer who is leading the way to rectitude in the management of the press. Inconceivably vast are its resources and opportunities for molding the characters and controlling the destinies of our race.

I do not here wish to comment upon this important subject farther than it may be involved in the "new departure" of the Boston newsdealer aforesaid. The baneful effects of "flash" boy papers, dime novels, and the lives of notorious highwaymen, pirates, etc, upon the minds and after lives of the young were observed by me as far back as 1852. At that time, along with other boys, I read many books and papers of that kind, until our depraved tastes crayed an indulgence in such reading, to the exclusion of every other kind. Children of first-class parentage, after a course of such reading, would discuss the feasibility or running away from home, joining a gang of robbers well armed, and in time becoming as renowned as Turpin, Sheppard, or the many dashing highwaymen and pirates of our modern times. Fortunately many of my companions failed to accompliss their designs, either from a lack of the necessary stamina. A Troy paper since of unusual circumstance.

How I decided with me? I traded away from a good home, among strangers—having previously run away from my own home—and turned burglar at the age of eighteen. My after observation in houses of refuge and state prisons convinced me of the goodness of the wrong inflicted upon childhood by the unprincipled or thoughtless press. The majority of criminals are familiar with the class of literature that the Boston newsdealer and you so rightfully condemn. Not only do such books develop an instinct for evil, but they prompt to the commission of murder, and the longer the list of crimes, the greater the guilt proven, the prouder becomes the felon, the higher he stands in his class. From this cause my life's prospects are blighted. This destroyed my entire family, for it sent my parents broken hearted to untimely graves.

Who is to blame? The thousands of parents, our governors, or the giddy youth to whom is handed the poisoned cup?

I would like well to write you a few papers on crime, and our responsibility for it, were I situated to do so. For fifteen long years, both in prison and out, I have studied carefully the causes of our increasing crime, and painful are my feelings upon hearing the subject so frequently abused by "leading men" who have not had the necessary observation and experience to do justice to it.

In conclusion, I appeal to you on behalf of the young of our generation, as well as for those to be in the future, to spare not your diligence in doing all you can to lessen the volume of this deadly literary stream from which so very many of the young are doomed now to drink to their eternal destruction!

A REFORMED BURGLAR.

For This Reason.

A distinguished citizen of Danbury speaks right out in reference to the great curse of our country, and in a letter to the News last week says:—

Because we read and know of horrible deaths by the knife, the pistol, the cord, the delirium, the river, and in the jails and poor-houses, there will soon be a majority of the people everywhere who will consider liquor-selling as the sum of all villainies, and proceed to enact laws that will consign a distiller and seller of intoxicating liquors to ten years in the penitentiary. To know how fast public opinion is tending, in that direction, license men need only to open their eyes and ears and see and hear that in the pulpits of every denomination, on every platform, in every legislative hall, and in every newspaper there is heard one unanimous cry that it is a giant wrong to sell intoxicants that destroy a man's control of himself and degrades him far below the brutes. The counter cry that it cannot be helped, and that the nation, state, city and town cannot afford to lose the revenue derived from the distillation, importation and sale of wines, brandies, whiskies and beers is fast losing its hold upon the minds of our voters, and in its place the conviction is becoming firmly fastened that it does not pay to continue the dance of degradation, imbecility, delirium, murder and rapine.

STORY OF SOTHERN.—One dull day in London, Mrs. John Wood proposed to Sothern that they should go on a lark. "Agreed," said he, and off they started. The fun-loving pair wandered into an ironmongers' shop. Sothern advanced to the counter and said: "Have you the second edition of Macauley's History of England?" The shopkeeper explained that he kept an ironmongering establishment. "Well, it don't matter whether it is bound in calf or not," answered the customer. "But, sir, this is not a bookseller's." "It don't matter how you put it up," says Sothern, "a piece of Brown paper—the sort of a thing you would give your own mother." "Sir," bawled the shopkeeper, "we—don't—keep it! No books; this is an ironmongering shop." "Yes," says Sothern, "the binding differs, but I'm not particular—as long as I have a fly leaf, don't you know." "Sir!" fairly screamed the shopkeeper, "can't you see we keep no books? This is an ironmonger's shop!" "Certainly," said Sothern, seating himself, "I'll wait for it."

Believing that his customer was either hopelessly deaf, or equally mad, the man called another from the other end of the shop, and explained that he could do nothing with the gentleman. "What do you wish, sir?" shouted the second man advancing. "I should like," says Sothern quietly, "a small, plain file, about so long." "Certainly sir," said the gentleman, casting upon bewildered No. 1 a glance of the most unmitigated disgust. Before the article could be procured, Mrs. Wood, who had been pretending to be occupied in looking at saws and such trifles, had yielded to always dominant risibilities, so that she became quite helpless, and Sothern incontinently fled with his purchase as soon as he could obtain it, leaving her to recover at her leisure. When they met at the theatre she accused him of having abandoned her after reducing her to an utterly inert state by his practical joke, but he made it all right by presenting her with the file.

A little girl was asked, "What is faith?" She replied, "Doing God's will, and asking no questions."

Don't be Deceived.

Many persons say "I haven't got the Consumption" when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they not know that Coughs lead to Consumption and a remedy that will cure Consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung or throat trouble. We know it will cure when all others fail and our faith in it so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. For Lame Chest Back or Side use Shiloh's Porous Plaster Price 25c. For sale by G. C. Stillson.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, constipation and general debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. Price 10c. and 75c. For sale by G. C. Stillson.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by G. C. Stillson.

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The Inkdoesn't spill when you upset it. To keep out the dust, and prevent evaporation, when you are not using, you turn it upside down. There is no need to soil your fingers, and there is always plenty of ink till the last drop is used. Its shape makes it practically impossible to spoil pen points, and it can be easily cleaned. Sold by all dealers, and wholesale and retail by American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y. 377

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Each number contains Thirty-two Pages of reading, many fine wood cut illustrations, and one colored plate. A beautiful garden magazine, printed on elegant paper, and full of information. In English and German. Price $1.25 a year. Five copies $5.00.
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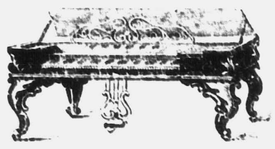

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Boys Shoes 75c.
WORTH $1.50

Mens' Button Gaiters
$2.00,
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Ladies Fine French Kid Button Boots.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all grades, and prices to suit the times.
Gents fine Button Boots and Strap Ties.
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Come and see. Good goods at low prices for cash.

MOSES DAME'S
WINE of the WOODS
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CURES DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, and all Diseases arising from a disordered state of
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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.
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ROMAINE GOLD, so extensively worn in Paris, was first discovered in 1870, by the celebrated French chemist, Mons. D. Belaingue, who manufactured it into jewelry, and for five years sold it to the leading jewelers of Paris for SOLID GOLD. In 1875, when his secret became known, ten of the manufacturing jewelers established a stock company with a capital of $10,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing **Romaine Gold Jewelry and Watches.** With this immense capital, and the aid of improved machinery they are enabled to produce all the latest patterns of jewelry at less one-tenth the cost of Solid Gold, and of a quality and color which makes it impossible even for experts to detect it from the genuine.

We have secured the exclusive agency of the United States and Canada for the sale of all goods manufactured from this metal, and in order to introduce them in the most speedy manner, have put up assorted sample lots as given below, which we will sell at **one-tenth the retail value until January 1st, 1878.** Read the list.

50-CENT LOT.

One Gent's Watch Chain retail price $1.00
One pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons, retail price 75
One Stone Set Scarf Pin, " " 75
One set (3) Spiral Shirt Studs, " " 75
One improved shape Collar Button, " " 50
One heavy plain Wedding Ring, " " 1.25
Total $5.00
For 50 cents we will send above six article postpaid

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One pair Sleeve Buttons, stone setting
One set (3) Spiral Shirt Studs
One heavy band Engagement Ring
One set (2) Engraved Bracelets
One Ladies' Long Guard or Neck Chain
One Engraved Miniature Locket, for the above
One Gent's Heavy Link Watch Chain
One Lake George Diamond Stud

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One Gent's heavy Watch Chain with Charm
One pair Pearl Inlaid Sleeve Buttons
One Lake George Cluster Pin
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One Ladies' Opera Guard Chain.
One Ladies Neck Chain and Cross
One beautiful Locket, (engraved)
One pair Band Bracelets.
One Gent's Twist Link Vest Chain and Charm
One pair Onyx Sleeve buttons
One set (3) Onyx Shirt Studs.
One new improved Collar Button.
One extra cut Cameo Seal Ring
One Arazonia Solitare Stud
One set Amethyst or Topaz Pin and Ear Drops
One Ladies' Chemise Button.
One Pearl Ring stamped 18 K.

$5.00 LOT.

One Ladies' Opera Chain, with slide and tassel (retail price $5.00)
One Gent's heavy Watch Chain, with Curb charm, (retail price $5.00)
One Ladies' heavy long Neck Chain.
One elegant Chased Minature Locket for above
One set Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear Drops
One pair (2) heavy Chased Band Bracelets.
One Gent's Solitare Diamond Stud
One Gent's Cluster Diamond Pin.
One pair Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve buttons
One set (3) Studs to match the above.
One elegant heavy set Cameo Seal Ring.
One Massive Band or Wedding Ring
One new "patent" Collar Button.
One Ladies Chemise Button
One Amethyst or Topaz Ring, extra finish.

The retail price of the articles in each sample lot amounts to exactly ten times the price we ask for the lot, for example, our $1.00 lot retails for $10.00, our $3.00 lot for $30.00.

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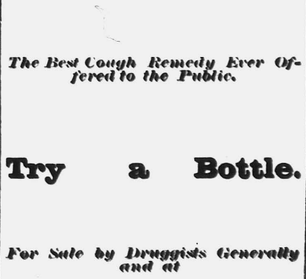

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