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New York.

White's Propellers

Our Labor Difficulties

The Cause and the Way Out

BY, W. GODWIN MOODY.

The Labor problem, through distress and alence, forces itself upon universal attention and will not be thrust aside, is there not a solution? Let us see. I propose to extine this question in its widest so pe, to se-universally acknowledged facts for evidence and illustration, and nake the most irect applications.

Labor is the one condition of man's exis ice. The judgment pronounced by Je evah fixing this condition is, "In the sweat thy face shalt thou gat bread, till thou re irn unto the ground." This judgment can serious consequences; and whenever, from any cause, man is prevented the exercise of his right and duty to labor, he suffers the great st wrong that can be inflicted up in him. Yet, in the face of this D.vine decree, there are said to be three millions of persons in the United States unemployed, who are idle by compulsion, not choice. The question is asked, What is the caus

of this great want of employment?

Because of the radical change, the absorber lu'e revolution, that has alrea ly been made, this changed condition of labor; or, mor

supplanted manual labor and its slow and la borious process of production. The same being true, for a less time and to a less (x tent, in Garmany and other Europ an coun

Labor is the means of projuction, and -primarily for his food and clothing, physical and mental, and for shelter and habita

To meet this incalculable power of pri duction man's ability to consume his been in no corresponding degree increased -nor imption, a serious derangement in the law of production and consumption must necessarily follow, in priously affect

upon the right track; but still enough t prove a demonstration. I shall be as brief

one man to drive the team, another to hold

three, or more, of polished steel, drawn by plowed by a single man, and much better than by our father. Or steam is used, with still greater results, plowing an acre of more

Our fathers sowed their seed by hand, to ken from a bag slung from their shoulders Now, a machine, controlled by any boy who can drive a single horse, will do more than three times the work in a given time, and far better. Similar changes have been mule in all the preliminary processes of agricul-

When the grain was tipe for the harvest our fathers would go into the field with their sickles in their hands, and a long day of hard work would result in one-fourth of an

Now, a man will take a reaping machine drawn by one or two pairs of horses, and reap his twenty or more acres per day; one man now doing the work of eighty but about fifty years ago. The same machine will do the work of twelve men, with scythe, in cu:

Our fathers bound the wheat in sheaves after it was cut, and stored it in their barns for the winter's work for themselves, their boys, and their men servants, in threshing it

Now, machines are sent into the field which gather it up, pile it in great heaps, where it is taken by other machines, an i in a few hours, or a few days at most, it is thrashed, wignowed, sacked and ready for

And machinery digs the potatoes, milks the cows, makes the butter and cheese. There is now nothing in food production without its labor saving process.

Our fathers, with all their boys and men servants, had a full winter's work in threshing their wheat, shelling their corn, etc. and getting their small products to the mill or the market. Now, after machinery has done its work in the field and barn, the iron horse drags the product over thousands of miles, st less cost and in less time than it took our fathers to transport the same to distances not greater than fifty miles. Upon those roads where our fathers had hundreds and thousands of men and teams constantly employed in hauling products to market and goods in the country, nowhere now is a man or team so employed; nen and animals are released from all that laber; new forces take up the work, guided trolled by computatively few minds

the table, and stop only at mustication, deglu-

Not long ago the farm found constant and many of the children of the city. Now, the farm furnishes employment for but a very small number of its sons, and that for a few weeks or months at meat in the year, and for the rest work must be had in the

chica and towns, or not at all. To-day, one man with the aid of ma chinery will produce as much food as could be produced by the naked muscle and tools of a score of our fathers. There is now no known limit to the power of its production. In consumption there is no corresponding increase. Our fathers required, obtained, and used as many ounces of food per day as we do. It might have been different in kind and quality-nothing more.

Thus we see that a man at this time, with he appliances of the age, can produce many imes more food than could our fathers, but can consume no more: therefore a very arge portion of those who would otherwise be food producers must find employment. Here we find the true reason for the stagna non in the population of the older agricultural sections, and absormal growth and crowding of the cities. In the time of our mothers they, with al

their daughters, had an abundance of em employed in carding, in spinning, and in weaving the woolen and linen cloths that store for tea and coffee, and sugar, or other with the more stealy flow of the tones of lying through the warp, to add another

dantly employed, and all decently clothed Now, all is changed. Throughout the length and breadth of our land the hand card, the spinning wheel, and the hand loom

Now, the carding machine, machine pindles, and power looms have taken their places, and the labor of one pair of hands, guiding and controlling machinery, turns nil in Paila lelphia, in all the operations, rom the receipt of the raw cotton and woo to the delivery of the manufactured article em; loying only 151 persons of both sexes and all ages, during the month of July, 1877. working twenty-three and one-half days. produced 1.723 433 skeins of varn, centain ing 840 yards each, which gives for the nonth a small fraction over 822,547 miles n length of yarn, or 34,9804 miles a day. It would require more than 100,000 women. with the old hand cards and spinning wheels to have produced the same amount in the

ame time; and the production to have cost a day as wages. I was also informed by the proprietor of that mill that he employing now but half the number of persons that were employed in 1872, though turning out fully as much work, having since that time This mill is but a type of other establishmen's and indicates the great changes it producing power effected during the present ecade. At Fall River, Massachusetts, the verage weekly yield per hand, at weaving, is 1,980 yards, or 330 yards a day. Tuis

bundant food 'o refl ction. The occupation of our grandmothers, also gone; no more does the knitting needle keen time to the music of their tongues, The knitting machine, in the hands of one little girl, will do more work than could fifty grandmothers with their needles.

simple statement of fac's should furnish

The consequence is, there is no more THE at home for our farmers' daughtersthey, also, must seek the towns and citie where they find their sisters equally idle, and in thousands are found upon the streets spinning varns and weaving webs the warn of which is not of wool, neither is the wool

So the sewing machine has been generally introduced, and where formerly all the sisterhood were expert seamstresses, now, many hardly know the use of the needle; the ma chine relieves them of this labor als 1.

Our fathers in building would begin at he stump, and with their hands work out all the processes of construction. With their whipsaws they would turn the logs into hoards: they would hew the timber; rive and shave the shingles; dress and tongue and groove the flooring; dress and prepare all the lumber for doors, windows, and wainscoating; make the doors and windows, with their frames; work out moulding, ornaments and finishing of all kind. With heir hands and feet they worked the clay for their bricks, and moulded them by hand. A house carpenter then would, with his hands, from the forest build and finish a house from sill to ridgenole, and was fur-

nished with all the tools to do it with, many of which he also made. Now, all these various processes are wrought out by machinery. Machinery makes the bricks and saws the logs: the planing machine does the tongueing and grooving; the moulding machine makes the moulding; the doors, the windows, the by machinery, and muscle is required only to put the parts together and in their places. Machinery does nine-tenths of the labor, and muscle the little remainder. In the building business, also, the many must hunt other

employment, for, like our fathers, we can-

does seem as if the leather was put in at one | power press, etc. end of a machine, and at the other end is delivered a shower of boots and shoes, caught by girls and boys, requiring only a wearer. If this is not done by one machine,

t certainly is by a series of machines in one establishment. Crispin has made the last use of his last; he is literally strapped; his awl is gone, and he must peg away at some-

watches worn in our country were of European hand make, mostly Euglish and Swiss-a business in those countries that employed thousands. But within the time mentioned, in Waltham, Massachusetts, and in Elgin, Illinois, two establishments commenced making machine watches, followed quite recently by some half dozen establishments in other places; and now, in this country there is substantially no more sale for hand made watches. Swiss and English are alike knocked out of time : large communities in those countries are in great want absolutely destitute, because of our maalso, must find other employment, if he can. Even the graders of our towns cities and

oads are displaced by machinery; the pick

and shovel, wielded by brawny arms, until

brawn: the pick and shovel are too costly covering miles of terriotry, have theen repaddy, controlled by two men, digs down and removes the hills at the rate of two or filled: compelling thousands of muscular ed a couple of shovelsful of earth, rocking he cradle with one hand and pouring sistible power through a small nozz'e, it is perned against the solid hills of dirt, gravel, this manner hills three and four hundred

In the processes for getting out the ore and obtaining the precious metals from the vein rocks there have been corresponding

Summer's sun; half a dezen men, by this

would require an army with picks, shovels,

luced for physical wan's. Let us see what has been the change in the work of producing food and clothing for the mind.

In the days of our fathers all printing was one directly from the type upon hand laying on the paper, and making the impresmall four page newspaper-one upon each definite duplication and preservation of the matter in type form; and the power press as been invented and improved to the de hour. The effect can best be illustrated by

computing present results with the past. Take the New York Tribune for the i istration. From that establishment is issued weekly, in the form of its daily, semiweekly, and weekly issues, with supple ments and extras, an amount of printed matter equal to, say, one million copies of the eight paged Tribune. To do this work requires eighty compositors and proof readers, four press men, and two pressestwo of Hoe's perfecting presses. To issue the same amount of printed matter by the processes in use by our fathers would require two hundred and sixty-seven presses. five hundred and thirty-four pressmen, and five thousand compositors and proof readers. Thus we see that in printing, to-day less than one hundred men, with machinery, do the work that would have required nearly six thousand about fifty years ago. Since writing this statement, in July, 1877, these presses have been so improved and deve! ne i as to be capable, in ten hours, of throw ing off from each press 300,000 copies of the eight page Tribune, or 600,000 of four pages each and all folded. It would have requir d 480 hand presses, with 960 pressmen, to have printed the same number fifty years ago, with no folding. This amount of printed matter from one press now, would nave required, by the old processes, the la or of 10,000 compositors and pressmen Here, in one newspaper establishment, labor saving processes have, within half a century, taken the work from more than five thou sand five hundred men, keeping at work less than one hundred. Not yet satisfied, a further reduction must be made of one-half the remaining compositors by using type setting machines so soon as they are per-

New York has half a score of other estab ments which might be cited in further illustration. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all our larger cities have their illustra

of the great reductions in type and other printing materials, in offices and publication cooms, in editors, reporters, etc., caused by labor saving processes. And in the farming, manufacturing, building, mining and carrying businesses, which I have here referred to, corresponding relative interests have not been considered. It must not be forgotten that wherever machinery has been introduced as a tool or force to do a certain blinds, the shingles-all, everything is done amount of work of any kind, it simply displaced the tools formerly used, which, in the aggregate, were far greater in number. and required much more muscular labor in the making, than the machines which have displaced them; as, for instance, the carts. wagons, coaches and teams displaced by

him, and tanned his hide and dressed it, it four hundred hand presses displaced by one these forces to relieve him of his great phys-

The processes in the production and manufacture of iron and steel, of ship building, of furniture, of carriages-in fact of everylittle finishing by them to be ready for the thing produced—have been changed in a the fact that mankind in general being desimilar manner. Everywhere is machinery doing the work of muscle, and in every case | calf, in it alone they find the source of all marvelously increasing production. Can any one name a business which is not in this | in his fetiah, or the moon worshiper in the

Mechanism has come to the help of scitruction and butchery, also, may count their gains in the labor saving enginery of war. The changes I have described have been in progress only within the present century; at first they were little felt-the beginnings have been gathering force and momentum and now the whole world feels their influence-more in our country than elsewhere-

women there are three millions vainly hunting for the place where, "in the sweat of all around, the workingman sees his wife cannot find employment; the widow, or her babes, walks the city's streets vainly hunting food and shelter or sits upon the curbstone hugging her frozen babe to her chilled bosom; work she cannot find. And multitudes of women who fortunately are not mothers of babes, but women, young and old compelled not only to support them selves, but often, also, aged or infirm parents the family, wear out a miserable existence in the sickening struggle to find work, and the still harder struggle to make the few dimes they do get supply them and those saries of life. The destitution and suffering from public display, and dies making no

of three millions be too large or too small it is the popular estimate. I have no means of arriving at the true number, and have no wish to exaggerate or belittle now suffering for want of work whereby they may live, is so great as to be appalling: At the commencement of the present cer

sign. I do not know whether the estimate

tury all men and women, working for full enough for present consumption; now, with nearly one half idle, the other moiety, with machinery, working not more than ten for the market of the United States. This hours a day, often much less, and sometimes idle for weeks and months together, are able market was assiduously fostered by all the to produce not only abundantly for present | means in which the English producer is so consumption of all, but to accumulate stocks skilled, until the whole energy of that counin many important products that would try was fully employed in the production of suffice for the world's consumption for textile frabrics, iron and its manufactures, months or years, did production entirely etc. finding their great market with us. B

And yet we are only upon the threshold of invention; more rapidly than ever we rush on in devising to still further save labor: telephones; duplex and quadruplex telegraphs: Calafornia inventions to telegraph a full page of a newspaper almost at a stroke: electric motors, electric lights, and electric heats, are all portents of the near future, with their attendant labor revolutions. Having chained the lightnings to our service.

machinery have thus far been mostly con fined to England and a portion of the United States: but there is not an industry in any not affected by them; there is hardly a mart, or a store, or a warehouse on the globe that is not crowded with every conceivable production. The Englishman and the Yankee everywhere, with jealous rivalry, are josting one another in the hunt for new markets. But now, other peoples have begun to adopt these new processes and machinery. and by their use will supply themselves with the products now received from abroad, and they, also, will soon compete for a world's market. All the European nations are introducing machinery and learning its use, Australia, Brazil, Peru, Chili, and Egypt, also, enter into the strife; even China and Japan wheel into line, and are learning the use of railroads and labor saving machinery The inevitable result will be that every nation, Christian and pagan, will produce the manufacture for itself, subject only to the conditions of climate and soil. And in every country where labor saving machinery is adopted—and where will it not be used abor like that in our own county.

there will follow a displacement of manual Viewing the matter in the light of the invitable, who will attempt to predict what muscular labor will be left for man at the close of the next fifty years, or the limit of the power of production. But the power of consumption will still remain the same; then, as now, and as a hundred years ago, man will require and can consume but so many ounces of food per day, and so much clothing, and so much feeding of the mind, and still can inhabit only one dwelling at a time. Vary the mode or variety of our consumption as we may, and ext ad it to meet the great and increasingly varied products of our civilization, as compared with our power of production it is confined within very parrow limits.

For the the thousands of years that man has existed upon this earth, down to within the present century, all work has been performed without the aid of labor saving processes or machinery. Great nations have risen and fallen, and stupendous works have been achieved, some of which, hoary with age of thousands of years, all the work of one and muscle, still exist, as if to laugh to scorn the greatest works of the later centuries. During all this time there was work for all-too much for many. Man has been fed and clothed, some luxuriously, others scantily; but no doubt there was abundance for all, if none were wasted. But now, in this nineteenth century, labor saving processes have been brought into use whereby one man, by the aid of these processes, can do more than could a score at any time before this century; and suddenly we find that the world is gorged with products, and millions of men are vainly hunting for the op-

If we will but cat a little more of the fruit and hands. Even our cattle and hogs are not inhabit two houses at one time.

The Crispins of our fathers' time were thorough boot and shoe makers, and a number inhabit two houses at one time.

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portunity to pay the penalty for having eat-

al labors, should and will prove a blessing. The scarcity of money, or other financial conditions, is the cause commonly assigned for all our labor difficulties; probably from vout and blind worshipers of the golden power for good or evil, as does the heathen meon. This certainly is convenient, for it

saves all such from the trouble and pain of ence, largly increasing her power; and des | thought, and the necessity of searching from effect out to cause. The cause of our labor difficulties lies too deep for money to reach, though money has its uses, by no means insignificant.

Money is purely the product of legislation -an evidence of credit—a representative of value. By an act of congress the country may be flooded with money, or it may be drained. But whether there be much or little money,mankind must be fed and clothed. Money alone will do neither the one nor the other; it does not affect the laws of production and consumption. Money produces nothing; it consumes nothing. It is the creature of labor, and without labor it can not exist. But as a representative of value it facilitates the exchange of products-the transactions of trade; in that way only does bear upon this question.

Never was money offered at lower rates han at the present time; and never before was there so much labor in the market without purchasers. The reason is, that the la bor offered is too slow, too costly; other la nor, that of machinery, more effective, more rapid, more productive, takes its place, and muscle is displaced; and if there were ten times the money there is now, or not balf as much, it could not alter the case.

When all were employed and in receipt of good wages, all classes pros pered; for the simple reason that abundance was produced, and all was consumed. even leisure and luxury were attainable. The laborer, the trader, the speculator, and gambler, all-whether producer or consumer, general prosperity, and our country stepped onward in the march of progress with strides that were marvelous. Then it was that the Eaglish manufacturer, also, with his French neighbor, found among our millions their Golconda; our thriving working classe were their best customers, and enriched

After England emerged from the Napole onic wars, in that country there was general stagnation of business and the greatest dis ress; there was but little production, and consequently little employment; pauperism and bankruptcy became general. This continued until after 1820, when a large industry was gradually created in manufacturing industry was rapidly developed, and the means of this manufacturing industry that propie smerged from pauputism and bank ruptey to comparative prosperity, and the manufacturer rose to a condition of wealth. power, and despotism rivaling that of the great landowners, the successors of the law less feudal barons.

At home, manufacturers of every kind, railroads and shipping, schools and colleges, public and private institutions, towns, cities. and States, marking our advance in comfort. wealth, and civilization, sprang into existence as by the touch of magic. All the little rills and streams were full, pouring their miniature torrents into the larger streams. and all flowing grandly onward to our great

Now, all is changed; the laborer is idle in great part, receiving no wages; or when in receipt of wages, not more than enough to sustain a bare existence: never enough for real comfort, and luxuries are beyond his utmost flights of fancy. Notwithstanding machinery and labor saving processes are producing everything so abundantly and cheanly, all producers, manufacturers especially, and tradesmen, complain that there is no trade-few or no purchasers for their productions—unremunerative prices—and in distress all are crying out; with money, millions of it, at one and a half on call, and four and five per cent, per annum, but no

ter of the failures of manufacturers and tradesmen, numbered by thousands quarterly, with constantly accelerating rapidity; the first half of 1877, as reported, gives 4,749 commercial failures, being at the rate of 9,498 yearly; funds are drawn from savings institutions, and they close their doors: banks and corporations of every kind struggling for existence, and dying by hundreds; hardly a railroad paying more than expenses, and many much less; steamers of all kinds and sailing vessels lying idle at our wharves -(as I write, a report is published that in he harbor of New York alone 120,000 tons of shipping are vainly seeking freight;) and nearly two-thirds of our blast furnaces are idle-the exact proportion being 443 out of a total number of 702. All is stagnation: disaster follows disaster: everything tending r pidly from bad to worse. All share in the general misfortune-none escape.

Well, what else can we expect? All these more noted torrents and streams of wealth were created and fed by the million from the wages of their work; the million feeders having dried up, the torrents and streams run low, and soon will cease all motion, leaving but an occasional stagnant pool. Is there one so blind that he caunot see with this be ginning where must be the ending? Who does not know that the great Father

of Waters finds its sources far up in the Rocky Mountains and the Alleguanies, in the millions of little springs and streams hidden out of sight of the dweller upon the banks of the mighty river, near its mouth But without these little springs and streams there would be no mighty river. And without the wages of the millions of laborer there can be no ocean of wealth. From every direction come the wild in

quiries, What is the matter? When will it It will end when the cause is ended: no

The matter is easily told; it is this: The mass of mankind, the millions, are the great consumers, no matter who or what are the lucers. The only way in which the millions can obtain any production to consume is to work for it. Without work they can obtain or consume. No work, no wage and the wage of the millions is the exsure of their purchasing powerSouth Borwalk Sentinel

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Springfield, New Haven and all points cast
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New Style of Ranges SO CHEAP as to a tonish all who are acquainted with their merits and cost of manufacture. They keep their usual

Variety of Stoves, Heaters,

&c., and are prepared to execute all orders in the line with neatness and dispatch Kitchen Furniture, Rubber Hose and Iron Clad Paint, are some of the many varieties of goods they keep. Call and see for yourselves, and if you purchase you will be sure to get the worth of your money. Bust-ness established in 1848.

HAIR WORK

Switches, Carls, Braids. Puffs, Frizzes, Etc.

VERY LOWEST PRICES

JOB PRINTING

on and owner goods on married and and

NO PAY! NO PAPER! By request the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad

Company will give another grand excursion to Coney Island to-day, (Saturday) under the same arrangements as previously. National Bank is what it is called; Indieidual bank is what it is. Chartered for the convenience of the business communityrun in the interests and according to the

whims of its officers. Whew-w-w-w! Can't do it, as we are not good at whistling. General Butler went to see Dennis Kear ney the other day at his mother's house in

Brighton, and these two pets of the people had a conversation of several bours on top ics of common interest. Kearney seemed to want to know how the people of the Pacific coast were to get rid of the Chinese by legal methods, and had formulated his interogatories under six heads; but what the General told him in reply the report of the conversation does not give us. It is said, however, that he inquired of Dennis whether Chintamen's bones wouldn't make good fertilizers. Perhaps the most interesting fact developed by the interview is that the General is tired of Congress and doesn't want to go back there. Whereupon a suffering nation congratulates itself.

Congress at its last session appointed a committee to investigate the causes of and proposed remedy for the present distress and disaffection among the laboring classes Its chairman is Mr. Hewitt and its sessions are now held in New York. The reports of its proceedings would be very amusing if they did not show the most painful ignorance of the principles of political economy and the office of government on the part of these who appear before it; and many of be deemed incredible. There can be no extravagance and unreality. But these workingmen. Any one with antidea on the ital and machinery are to be abolished; the more than seven hours; the government is to create value by issuing geenbacks to be used in internal improvements, then the greenbacks are to be withdrawn and then the government has the improvements for nothing! A Danbury man insisted that a greenback is not a promise of a dollar but a real dollar, and wanted every voter to borrow \$5,800 from the government without interest to be paid back in small installments,

MACHINERY es. MUSCLE.

We ask every man who receives this number of the SENTINEL to read the article be ginning on the first page entitled "Our Labor Difficulties, the Cause and the Way Out," by W. G. Moody of Boston; and then after they have read it once to read it again and again, till they have his statements and conclusions in their minds; and then to consider them fairly. R ad also the synopsis of Rev. J. M

Taylor's last Sunday evening's sermon printed in another column.

Board of Councimen.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen Monday evening the following bills were ordered paid :

I. M. Hoyt, P. C. Lounsbury, John H. Ferris, Henry Tilly, Brown & Wilcox, Golden Brothers, Standard Association . Wilcox Raymond Brothers. odore Hartwick, W. C. Quintard, M. L. Pellham, A. Tolles, W. Hallock, H. Taylor. Raymond, ... W. Witson, A. Seitz, Bill of D. Dayton, Constable, by \$3 was

ik was referred to committee on streets. Putition of W. H. H. Clark et. al. for a truck house was referred to committee The officers elected by Putnam 11-se Ca. ero confirmed. The committee on streets and sidewalks to The committee on streets and sidewalks to maken was referred the petition of property helders on Raymond street to have that street opened, recommended that the matter be referred to the city afterney for his opinion, and that he be required to examine the whole matter and report to the council his opinion in the premises.

Chief Engineer Kinney's semi-annual report was received and ordered on file.

Rowayton.

Clams are scarce and bring better prices The Baptist Church has a very tidy appearance, having just received two coats of white paint with green blinds. Vincent colver donated the paint, and the labor was

The M. E. Church Society is making an effort to collect money to paint the outside of the church. Volunteer labor is plenty. If some one will give them a donation to help buy paint they ;will put their money where it will do the most good.

Complaints continue to be made that boats has there ceased to modify and regulate his are anchored across the channel at Loden Rock. And also threats are made that those daily hours of work to meet his increased and increasing powers of production. With they persist in barricading the channel.

Our large fleet of sloops and oyster boats have been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and have a very tidy appearance as they lay anchored in the river. Conspicuous get them is our packet the Chief.

Mr. Charles Lownds is purchasing all the one year old cyster seed he can get, and planting it on his plantation on Long Island shore. Such seed is scarce on our public

Mr. John Hilton introduced a gentleman here that has offered to purchase 500,000 bushels of oyters for shipment to Europe, for which he will pay \$500,000, and those who know him say that he has got the

Summer boarders are numerous, and the rincipal business is flower seeking, bathing, alling, rowing, eating ice cream and clam oasts, interspersed with music and game of product and frequent visits to Roton Point. Wednesday was unusually lively at Roton Point—company from all points of the nompass was there with music and dancing. the required supply increased, the hours of toil were lessened, and always to the general he bathing houses were fully occupied— at of swiming, in which Miss Lizzy ibble proved herself to be the most expert. I the evening the rowing parties in our wer with music and singing was delightful. benefit until mankind ceased to produce every one for himself, and capital stepped in to control labor in production by ma-

chinery, when the lessening of worktime to Caution: Depositors at the First Nationmeet the increased power of productio al Bank should not whistle while in the inking house, or they may be compelled demoralized and in the greatest distress. hier to withdraw their accounts. If it required, without ma-chinery, fifteen or sixteen hours a

Darien.

we must come down to the five or six; and if in the future it should require but two or three, or more or less, then the two or three

ess is just what makes the difference b tween prosperity and adversity. Now, add

to this amount the large reduction that has already been made in wages where still paid, and you change prosperity to affluence. This loss has been going on, to some ex tent, for years-fully ten or more. But multiply the amount thus lost in one year by say three only, and then wonder, not that we are so poor, but that we have en

dured so well. The great thing to be guarded against in the future is the too great use of our productive power, and consequent overproduction and inability to consume the products, and demand" is the talk of parrots-in this with recurring stagnation. relation meaningless.

The only way to attain the desired object of giving employment to all, making it steady and continuous, and at the same time keeping production upon an even scale with consumption is, to so reduce the time in which machinery and muscle is employed, as to compel the use of such an additional amount of machinery as will necessitate the employment of all our muscle and intelligence to meet the demands of consumption. This means that the more mills and manufactories of every kind will be built, and furnished, and worked by the present unimployed, until all are employed; and that the daily time for the employment of all working people and machinery, whether in the factory, the miue, the machine shop, or on the railroad, or wherever else employed, will be so reduced and regulated as to prevent a greater production then will find a ready consumption.

Then the millions of present nonconsumers will become consumers, increasing their consumption as their prosperity increases, until the general consumption is developed to an extent that at the present time would them are leaders and spokesmen of the doubt that the increased consumption that would be developed by our present populalabor question is heard with patience. Cap- tion, if all were employed at good living wages, would be more than twice, probably courts are to be free; no one is to work three times as great as at the present time; thereby compelling a largely increased production, with corresponding trade and traffic of every nature, with general contentment and security, growing out of general pros-

I well know this will increase the cost of find work for his employees, is unknown to production, and enhance the value of everything; but at the same time it will give the labor. producer and the laborer the means to acwas born, and a great conflict has been pre-cipitated, and the end of it is not yet. The quire and consume, which they have not unwildest theories have been espoused. Com munism has gained adherents and Socialism der present conditions. Capital will no longer feed upon and consume itself, but will numbers its thousands. reach cut into new businesses, and again

fatten upon the wages of the million It requires no argument to prove the prin ciple that the measure of a nation's prosperty is not products at low cost, but the ability of all to buy and consume and at remuner ative prices. The principle is so self evident that its mere statement is sufficient; yet the experience of our country within the last twenty five years demonstrates its correct

It is also certain that the payment of hur. dreds of millions of dollars annually to for eign countries to produce for our consumption that which we might produce at home, will not feed or clothe our suffering millions. To say that the necessary steps cannot be

aken upon the road and in the manner pointed out, to make such an adjustment as will extricate us from our labor difficulties, and place us again upon the highway of prosperity, is to confess to a degree of imbecility and folly that unfits us 11 34 for either civil or social liberty. One 51 76 half of the intelligence, labor, and legto protect labor, secure to it good wages. part of the lexis and excepted and guard against overproduction, that has highly commended, but competition is also been and is now expended upon tarriff; and

foreign trade, will build up a home market tion. Even were its system of second orworth more then all the other markets of gamiz tion a possibility, it could not pre-the world. But tarriffs and foreign trade | vent competition among the c - perative should not be neglected. Much is said and written about what

should or should not constitute a duyle work the number of hours. Of necessity this point must be governed by the conditions which obtain in the various periods and demands for production to meet man's neces ties and comforts. When man was dependent upon his own muscle and the use of the nost crude tools or implements in the proluction of food, chubing, and shelter, nerve duction of food, clothing, and shelter, necessarily the operations were show and toisome, requiring, in those parts of the earth subject to long masses of alternate heat and cold, almost constant narresting labor. Thus we find that, previous to the present contary, our ancestry, both young and old, were compelled to a daily test often equal to and exceeding eightren hours a day. Many now times can remember when alternate in the claims of the Revolutionists. For the chains of the Revolutionists. iving can remember when fifteen and six teen hours a day were deemed a regular day's work, and none were title. But, as Reformers. A man is no less a criminal betooks were improved and facilities were increased, these extreme hours were relaxed he murders in supposed support of his cause and some leisure was found, greatly to the and some leisure was found, greatly to the advantage of all. The introduction of new

power of production increased tenfold by

the use of machinery, he still persists in

working nearly as many hours as were

worked twenty and thirty years ago, with

the inevitable result of producing vastly

more than can be consumed, or than can

displacing a very large percentage of muscu-

lar labor, for the simple reason that it is not

required in producing all that can be mark-

eted and consumed. This displacement of

that extent weakens the market, by cutting

off the wages of labor; this reacts upon the

placement of muscle, and thus acts and re-

acts until the work of selfdestruction is

Our ancestry worked eighteen hours a

day because that time was necessary to sup-

ply their wants; then as facilities to produce

ceased, and we now find ourselves utterly

completed.

have one law for all, and impose it on rich and poor alike, without fear and without forces-horse-powers, water-powers, etc. -The failures in the remedies thus far sug atili further relaxed the toil and added to gested is their beginning at the wrong end, at society instead of the individual. To have genuine, enduring reform you must have men enlightened to their inlations and comfort and advancement. With the advent of steam power and machinery by common consent the hours of prepared in heart to acknowledge and bear their individual responsibilities. You can labor were soon reduced to twelve. Then commenced the rapid development of the never reform abuses from the outside, you must get at men's hearts. Christianity great revolution in all our methods of production which has culminated in universal alone lays down the principles which can work out the solution of this conflict. Only distress, for the simple reason that man, afas men receive its principles can there be ter reducing his hours of labor to ten a day,

> It will continue, however long, till men hear the voice of God. Of the proposition to reduce the hours of labor there is the question as to what shall be the limit. This might be adjusted but it lation cannot overcome our present difficul-ties, and the enactment of laws restricting

cessation of the else irrepressible conflict,

the hours of labor is not feasible.
Christianity meets the conflict with the assertion of the manhood of man; as resting neither on rank nor wealth, but on man himself. The Lord worked as a carpenter; those sacred hands were hardened with toil laborers. This comes as the gospel of the poor, asserting in the face of aristocracies of blood and weal h that neither by blood nor the individual character of the individual off the wages of labor; this reacts upon the demands for products, causes a further distinction it shatters with its " act like men; be strong." In the presence of Christ it de-clares the aristocracy of labor—the broad

Thus christianity strikes at this conflict. which rests, you will find, on social distinc-tion, on the feeling of difference, on the astion, on the feeling of difference, on the as-sumption and recognition of superiority, on neglect of essential manhood. If every man measured every other man by that, re-membering that God estimates by what men are, the conflict would cause. On the battle field there is no trouble when the officers ahare the toils of the men. Christianity man like you with another sphere, but a worker nevertheless; a man to be measured by his manbood, not hated for his wealth or envied for his luxury; and to the capiof it required, without machinery, fifteen or sixteen hours a
day to supply man's wants, and now, with
machinery, it requires but five or six hours,
such a supply man's wants, and now, with
machinery, it requires but five or six hours,
such a supply man's wants, and now, with
machinery, it requires but five or six hours,
antagonism cases.

bood, hove and Responsibility, is a real solution, and for this we are called to common watchfulness, love and patience,

working, to achieve the production that will meet the requirements of all.

The matter is simply this; invention has developed the power of production by machinery until ft has become practically illimitable, whilst man's demands for the necessaries, comforts, and developments of life have in no corresponding degree increased. It is the unregulated, unrestricted use of this illimitable power that has thrown the this illimitable power that has thrown the many into idleness, and consequent demoralization of all interests. How can these things be harmonized? This is the pro-

The talk of "supply and demand," whatever that may mean, being the regulator Refuses to take a Dethat will regulate our industrial diff is without a grain of sense. For years there has been a constantly increasing demand, by the idle, for work, with a constantly lespositor's Money. MEAD-The Whistling Depositor sening supply; and for years there has been the Victim. a constantly increasing supply of products with constantly lessening demand. "Supply

Christian Solution of the Conflict

between Capital and Labor.

The announcement that Rev. J. M. Taylor

would preach upon the labor question last

Sunday evening filled the Baptist Taberna-

cle to its utmost capacity. Mr. Taylor took

for his text the following passages from

me to do what I will with my own. *

And the multitude of them that believed

were of one heart and one soul, neither said any of them that aught of the things which

labor and capital is no new thing, but has

continued in various phases from the time when the first holder of property hired his

first helping man. But, though very old,

the warfare is ever new, growing in intensi-

ty wherever conditions of society develop in

artificialness, where such development re-

disturbance. The past few years have been a fruitful soil for the growth of such troub-

les. A great war brought to the North an

unusual bu iness activity, and we got into a

false style of living, and God smote our

falseness. The blame is the poor man's as

well as the rich man's. It is Gods curse ou

poor, employees and employed. Discontent

is the boon companion of unpresperous

times. Poor men have seen their families reduced to want, and have grasped wildly

about for a way out of this want. The rich

have been tortured to maintain a condition

which to them has become a second nature,

hoping to we ther a fearful storm. Neither

class has fully known the sufferings of the

other. The poor man's lot of want the rich man cannot fully appreciate; the anxiety of

the rich, the toil of many a sympathetic

mon suffering should have been, dissension

We cannot solve the problem by aleni.

debt resting upon us as the cause of our

troubles, and so propose to reduce it in one

form or another by forcible means. They

cast disrespect on our national creditors, or

ganize movements of repudiation, and pro-

which to pay off all debis at once, as though

we had not long enough suffered from legis

lation money. Now to this in ever shape christianity cries, Halt! Your rantings

against the bondholders will not help the poor, and they only can be helped by work

the hard years of war, when it was to yours

down bonest contract, and dishonesty will

never result in good to the poor. Capital

Socialism proposes to destroy conital. It

declares that the present system of competi

ion must give way to co-operation, organiz

a natural and necessary thing. Secretism strikes at nature when it destroys compet.

societies, and in another generation they

would be our hated menopolies. Its scheme of government ought to be refuted at once,

A government constructed on such princi-A government the way to abuses uniting ined before, and would degenerate into

In striking at the right of the individual

to own property Socialism attacks cyclin.

ion, and is the Worst top of the honest, in-

dustrious and aspiring laborer. Becare of it! Attractive as are some of its principles

at first sight, it means an iose, practically, than the subversion of all order and tight.

overs and rebels against law should be dealt with sternly, percurptorily, whether in guise

cause a laborer, if he resist law; and when

ting Capital.

chartic anarchy.

offite money" with

Where mutual forbearance in com-

HE DENIES THE CASH. IER'S STATEMENT.

Two weeks ago we printed an item giving S. Mead's experience at the First No tional Bank of this city; how he was ordered out because he whistled, and threatened with being deprived of the use of the bank, &c. In the last SENTINEL We gave Cashier Millard's version of the affair, which differed only from Mead's in that Millard Matthew and Acts: "Is it not lawful for denied that he threatened to put Mead out of the Bank, but admitted that his whistling was such a grave offense that to rebuke it be threatened to compel him to withdraw he possessed was his own; but they had all the account. It things common." He said the conflict of i g statement: the account. Now Mead makes the follow AUGUST 5, 1878.

Editors South Norwalk SENTINEL:

Since the publication of Cashier Millard's statement in your paper in relation to the scene at the First National Bank in which he and myself were the principal features, I have been quite reticent, but inasmuch as Cashier Millard has knowingly lied about me, I feel it my duly to state the facts of the case, challenging him or any other man either publicly or privately to truthfully refute them. I walked into the bank, hum ming rather than whistling. Millard told me to stop or he would put me out. I said to him "You don't draw water enough to do that" Just then I looked up at him and saw his face was very red and that he was very angry. Furthermore, I declare his statement that the teller lair proved me for whistling several times before to be false, and he knows it. I never had a check protested at the bank. This last act seems to me to be very unreasonable and unjust, as a bank's charter is with a view to accommodating the business public. Respectfully,

From the above it will be seen that desmanufacturer, mill-owner and merchant to pite our council to the contrary, the office a of the bank continue to show their personal feeling in business transactions, and ignore the fact that they are not superior to the power that made them -the people. If this was the first offcase it might not be nec essary to comment upon it, but as it is characteristic of the institution and an unwit ing capital. Many have regarded the great ranted, or, at least, a discourteous act on th part of the official, he has only himself to blame. Of course Mr. Millard does not act entirely on his own responsibility in this or perhaps but few other details of the business of the bink. The power behind the throne is Dalley P. Ely, and as a subordinate Mr. Millard fills the position to the liking of hisuperior. What a high tened on I dignified character such action on the part of its offi ers gives to a National Bank! A depositor and the old-fashioned union of labor and capital. You made a contract with the goes happily into the office of the bank humming or whistling, the crimer gets mad, so mid that he is red in the face, and combondholders. If you break that contract because it is to his advantage, forgetting as if he had not appeared small enough, he uses his position as cashier to inconvenience you act the part of a swindler, you break and discommode the depositor by refusing him the use of the bink to transact his bina. ness. Where is the head of the institution, and Labor are mutually dependent, and you cannot solve the present coeffici by alenia the president, who should rebuke such cishter! Ask most of those who have had business telations with the bank, and they will say the eashier is doing the presiden's bidding. Is this the object of our national banks? Is it for this tent they are paid an ed and caforced. All property must belong to the state, individuals must shate it only interest by the government on the capital invested, and then fornished the money they as members of the state. Co operation, put in circulation? Is every tax payer in that bank property may be exempted, that the officers of the bank may have an oppose tunity to vent their personal spite again business members of the community. It is no wonder that communism, social ism, and other isms are guilling a strong toolhold in this country The good and desp tism of some of our couporations have become so unendurable that the portions of their grasp ing and malice, feel that they are fast sacr icing their manhous to submitting to them

al It is no wonder that the claim or goes up down with the Notional Banks. It ought not to be see and would not were the officers of these institutions all in sympitics with the people, and deing what they should to make the tanks subserve the object for which they were instituted and are indepented, But all banks are not one thought as the Post National Bunk of this part. It how were there cases their affects to seek whother intense month amount them out of existing a thom we would be such as them as of the communities that have about an object. Compute those may. The president and largest stuckholder of the Pess National Bank is a man of great wealth, acquired to a inge extent in the business of sum making, which, in the symbol of the christian and moral position of the community is the most damning and dravactive evapation a man could get into; the other is a hard working roung man engaged in an honorable bust news, and an honest effort to get a living.

The rich man tens to grind the power one down by means of mechanity placed in his hands by the government. What effect does such action have upon the reputation of our city abroad. A man, because of the whims of a bank president or cashier, cannot here have the ordinary business privileges, but must go to the inconvenience of a mile and a ball's ride or awalk to do his banking business. What can a stranget looking for a business location think of such a place? His conclusion must be that to do business where the banking accomm dations are such only as suit the personal likes and dislikes of the bank officials, where he may at any moment be told to withdraw his bank account from the only institution of the kind in the city.

Mea!, the "whistling" depositor, as he is alled, now dep sits in one of the Norwalk lanks, as do a large number of our busines men and manufacturers, but it is as inconvenience to him as it is to others. The bank ing business of the city should be done by the city bank. If all things were equal between the banks of this city and the borough, our business men would patronize their own, or if the business is divided the South Norwalk bank ought to have a portion o the Norwalk business, but it don't get it, but on the contrary some of its own ness with the Norwalk banks. A bank ought to be a benefit to its locality, but we yet fall to see where the First National Bank benefits this city, but on the contrary can easily discern wherein it is a detriment

DIED.

JONES-In East Norwalk, of cholers infantum, August 2 !, Fletcher G. Jones, son of Henry Jones, aged 1 year. INGERSOLL-In East Norwalk, of cholera infantum, Arthur E. son of Tiving E. and Nancy J. Ingersoll, aged 7 months and 7 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

to the capitalist it says: The laborer is is a man no laborated it is says: The laborer is is a man no laborated it is says: The laborer is is a man no laborated it is says: The laborer is is a man no laborated it is says: The laborer is is a man no laborated it is says: The laborer is is a man no laborated it is says: The laborated it is a control of the control

Room Wanted. Two young men wish to hire a furnished bed room Address, C. Box 250, P. O

Lost in this city, on Wednerday or Thursday, roll containing from \$19.1 to \$21.00. The aboreward will be paid for its return to the store of GEO. W. DAY. BURR KNAPP, HENRY R. FITCH. Dated at the City of South Norwalk, this 29th day of July. A. D., 1878. For Sale Cheap. DISTRICT OF NORWALK, 88. PROBATE COURT July 31st, 1878. Probate Notice.

A Valuable manufacturing property, Foundry and Machine Shop, for Marine and Stationery Engine work or general Machinery. Situated or whrf. Has also railroad connections. Terms reasonable. To Rent Cheap. ONE half of the small double house on Raymon Street, Inquire on the 'remises.

11. S. LÖCKWOOD.

\$5.00 REWARD.

For Sale. BUILDING LOT ON GOLDEN HILL. J. S. DUNNING.

Hurrah, Hurrah for a Sail. THE SAIL BOAT 46 PETRRL " CAN BE BOUGHT FOR FIFTY DOLLARS.

Apply to S. G. BRINTON, Marshall Street, South Norwalk, Ct

Situation Wanted. Y a young woman as "S cond Girl" to wait table and do chamber work. Apply to MRS. WM, DAUCHY.

Wanted, Young Sound Horse. FOR TRUCKING; Also a Second Hand Lumber Box Wagon. Any one having either of the above for sile cheap call at

AUGUSTUS LYON, Flax Hill, South Norwalk For Sale or to Rent. THE Three Story and Basement Brick Building occupied by the subscriber. Will sell or rent it to good parties on very reasonable terms indeed Gas, Water, good Coal Vault under the walk, and other conveniences, all in good order, suitable for any kind of business. Enquire of C. B. D'aRTOIS, Main Street, South Norwalk, Conn

Sail Boat for Sale Cheap. A 17 foot boat, 8 feet wide; a smart sailer; ha new sail and in good order throughout; very chear for cash for want of use. Apply to J. H. Monski. or T. S. L'Homidieu, Rowayton, Ct. 401 3t

Notice. THE legal voters of the South Norwalk Urion School District are hereby notified and warned that a Special Meeting of said District will be held at the Franklin Street School House, on Wednesday evening. August 14th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject of building a school House in Graniteville, (so called), in said district to take such action as may be necessary to carry out House in Graniteville, (so called), in said district to take such action as may be necessary to carry outhe votes of said meeting; and to transact any other business proper to be done at such special meeting Dated at South Norwalk, Ct., this fifth day of August, A. D., 1878.

THOMAS I. RAY MOND, District EDWIN ADAMS, JACOB M. LAYTON, Committee.

Day of Comfort, Pleasure, Healthful Recreation and Brilliant Sightseeing.

St. John's Lodge No. 6. A. F.& A M

OF NORWALK, Announce to the Public AN ELABORATE AND GENTEEL

EXCURSION Coney Island and Return,

J. B. SCHUYLER. Wed's. Aug. 21st, '78 Leaving RAYMOND S WHARF, So. Norwalk, at

8 A. M., Sharp.
selection of Coney Island as a terminus has een made because of the great popularity of this axily genteel resort, and because of the general lestre of pleasure seeking people to visit the locality of amous throughout the country. The Excursion IS UNDER MASONIC AUSPICES, and not only Masons and their Families but all GOOD CITIZENS are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy a splenoid day of PLEAS-URE and RECREATION SURF BATHING IN-

is guaranteed by the management, and a safe trip and early return home can be depended upon from the fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER. Wheeler & Wilson's Full Band xcursion and furnish continuous mustc. Tickets for Gentlemen. . \$1.00

" Ludies, . . Children accompanied by parents, FREE. Please get tickets at G. WARD SELLECK'S, No Main St. Norwalk; HOYT'S Drug Store and C. WARD'S Co. So. Norwalk, in order to avoice fusion at the beat.

SALE OF TICKETS LIM. TED TO SOL A specia train wil leave Danbury at 7 A. M. opping a Technol and Branchville. Passenger from other t times will take the regular train down. Returning, all will take th train on arrival of the cost.

H. R. PIERCE. General Roofer.

SAATE TIN, SHANGLE, FELT and GRAVEL All Kinds of Roofs Repaired and H'errented It not Made Tight, No Charge !

MATE PURNISHED AND LAID LESS THAN SHINGLE OR TIN Office at J. R. Marmond at argument Shop corner of Chall and FRANKLEN SER, So. Normalk, 401

Special Bargains CLOTHING

M. DAVIS,

In order to make room for a new stock of goods will putil further notice after

Coats, Caps and Vests

AT HALF PRICE!

This is a bona ade offer, and purchasers will fine true by calling and seeing the goods. M. DAVIS, Dibble's Block, Main St. J. R. RAYMOND,

Builder & Contractor.

Work done by the Day or Con-From the Smallest Job

TO THE Largest Building, Anywhere in or Out of Town.

"An opportunity to Estimate solicited from all.
My facilities and experience are such that I can
make it to the advantage of all who may favor me
with a trial. Plaus and Estimates Furnished. Shop Foot of Franklin St. near Entrance Tax Collector's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, un-der and by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly exe-cuted and signed by proper authority, and directed to the undersigned, commanding him to levy and collect of ABRAHAM M. FANNING. persons named in the rate book, on the warrant annexed, their several propor-he sum total as therein stated, said sum

For Sale

NOTICE:

Probate Notice.

D'ARTOIS

Celebrated Ice Cream

Stands Unrivaled

On the American or European Continent

For Cleanliness & Quality

Old Stand, South Norwalk.

40 Cbs. a Quart.

10 Cents a Plate.

J. Ferris on the Field Again

Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged in anout of this City, on Reasoable Terms. 394t

For Sale or Let.

House of 12 rooms, good out buildings, 2 acres of land variety of fruit; very pleasantly situated with in about 300 feet of Darien depot. For terms in quire of JOHN FERRIS, So. Norwalk, Real Estate

Tax Collector's Sale.

tice is hereby given that the undersigned, und by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly exec

SAMUEL J. BYXBEE,

rate book on the list to said warrant sunexed their several proportions of the sun total as therein stated, said sum being a city tax of six and one-half mills on the dollar, and water tax being three and one half mills on the dollar, or assessment agreed upon by the legally qualified voters of the City of South Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled, to wit:—On the 44th day of April, A. D., 1836, said city tax being "for the purpose of paying the current expenses of said ty," and said water tax being "to meet the current expenses of the water works and the interest on the water bonds of said city," on the list of 1878, evice up, a and will

the sum of Fifteen Bollars and Thirty Cents, that being the proportion of the said samuel J. Hyxbee, of the sum total in said list, together with interest

and all legal costs to be added.

RDWIN WILCOX,

Culmeter of Taxos List 1873

Pated at Scath Norwals, Ct., July 27th, A. Ja.

Tax Collector's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned ander and by visitue of a certain tax out and the continue and allowed by proport authority and they cannot duty executed and algorida by commanding his

Tax Collector's Sale.

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

ROBERT I. TOLLES.
Collector of Taxes, List of 1876.
Dated at said City of South Norwalk, August st. A. D., 1878.

I have examined with interest the Silent Teacher

Supt. of Schools, Bridgeport, Conn.

I know no method of instruction more natural, simple and interesting, than that furnished by the Silent Teacher. It might be used in our schools with admirable effect, and is equally adapted as a means of information and amusement in the family.

Pastor ist Cong'l Church, also Pres't Board of Education, Norwells, Conn.

cation, Norwalk, Conn.

I fully concur with Mr. Hamilton.

REV. C. M. SELLECK.

Prin. Selleck's Boarding School, Norwalk, Ct.

The finest thing in the market. No family where here are children should be without it.

Pastor 1st M. E. Church, South Norwalk, Ct.

A capital combination of amusement and instruction for young or old. HOMER N. DUNNING.

Pastor Cong'l Church, South Norwalk, Ct.

The Silent Teacher, or method of teaching geography by blocks, I hereby recommend as the best in
the world. It combines pleasure with profit.

S. B. DUTTON, Prin. High School.

S. B. DUTTON, Prin. High School.

I have examined the Silent Teacher and fully endorse its method of teaching. L. J. BLAKE.

I heartily approve of this common sense method of teaching geography. S. T. DUTTON,
Prin. Eaton School, New Haven, Conn.

I heartily coucur in the above endorsements of the Silent Teacher. C. S. WILLIAMS.
Pastor 2d M. E. Church, Norwalk, Conn.

other persons named in the

REAL ES TATE

Moonlight Excursion Steamer Adelphi Illuminated

From Stem to Stern with Red, White and Blue Lan terns will leave South Norwalk at 8:30 p.m. on Monday, Aug. 12th. Music by Conterno's 23d Reg't Band, Which will also furnish Music for Dancing. A Minstrel Troupe will be on Board. Tickets for the Excursion, Refreshments furnished on board by A.R. Ackert.
The managers of this excursion will spare no expense or effort to make this the grandest affair of season, affording excursionists two hours at City Island. Estate of EDWIN M. MERRITT, late of Norwalk Estate of EDWIN M. MERRITT, late of Rockwall, in said District, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. There who neglect to present their accounts properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

E. C. BENEDICT,

Administrator,

GRAND

One Block from Steamboat-Landing [ESTABLISHED 1843.]

M. M. VAN DYKE'S Hotel & Dining Saloon

17, 19, 21, 23 and 25

DISTRICT OF NORWALK SS. PROBATE COURT,
July 29th, A D., 1878.

Estate of MARY P. C. BUTLER, late of Norwalk, in said District, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk, hath limited and allowed six months from date hereof for the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to CATHARINE SLIP. nediate payment to 103 EDWIN V. A. CHICHESTER, Executor NEW YORK.

It is an Astonishing Fact ALWAYS OPEN Meals at all Hours of the Day or Night.

Passengers by the Steamer Adelphi will find this the most convenient, economical and best cond-ted restaurant and hotel in New York city.

Special attention to ladies. NOTICE! All persons in East Norwalk or on the Bene

Office Cor. Main and Wall Sts., Norwalk. OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.

C. Stillson's, So. Norwalk, 3916m LOUIS J. BLAKE. Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law. Office in Sword's Building, SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

(Office formerly occupied by Mciville E. Mead.)
En rance on Washington Street.
Practices in all the Courts of the State. Conveyancing carefully executed. Collections promptly
attended to.
Office hours from 8 A.M. till 12 M.; from 1 P.M. to
5 P.M.; from 7 P. M. till 9 P.M. Jacob M. Layton,

Real Estate and House Agent, STEAMSHIP TICKETS, FOREIGN DRAFTS, | of the sum total in sa Washington Street, Opposite D. O.

Drs. C. H. Kendall & Son, DENTISTS.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.



Tax Collector's Sale. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, un-or and by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly exe-uted and aigned by proper as hority and directed to the undersigned, commanding him to levy and

JOHN DOWNEY.

rant diffy executed and signed by proper antiferrity and direct of to the nudersigned, communiting him to bey and echect of Alife M FANNING, and other persons named in the rate book on the limit to said marginal animeted, their several propositions of the sain total as theories stated, and sain boding a city tax of five miles on the deltar, or assessment agreed upon by healty qualified volves of the community of the physics of paying the current experience of paying the current experience of paying the health assembled. In the current experience of said city, before also and will be out at the 28th day of September, A. 18. 18% and city tax being for the physics of paying the current experience, at the premises heretard rest in said city of South Norwalk, with the individual first described on the 28th day of September, A. 18. 18% at a orbitek in the after soon so much of the following described on the 28th day of September, A. 18. 18th a city of South Norwalk, with the individual first described on the following invertible and city of South Norwalk, with the individual first of the animal set of the said costs and free to be added.

Callecter 1 TOLLES.

Callecter to Taxen, List of 1876.

the said

John Downey,
of the sum total in said list regeliher with the interest and all legal costs and from to be added.

ROBERT I. VOLLES.
Collector of Taxes on List of 1878.

Bated at South Norwalk, August 7th, 1878.

Probate Notice. DISTRICT OF NORWALK SS. PREBATE COURT.

District of Norwalk 82. Prenate Court.

August 5th, A. D., 1878.
Estate of Alfred Knapp, an insolvent debtor of Norwalk in said District, assigned in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The voluntary assignment in writing by the said Alfred Knapp, dated August 5th, 1878, of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, pursuant to the statutes and laws of this State relating to assigned insolvent estates, having been this day lodges for record in the office of this Court, and Edwin Adams of said Norwalk being in said assignment nominated and proposed as trustee of said estate; therefore, pursuant to the statutes in such case provided.

ORDELED, that the matter of the appointment, approval and acceptance of the said Edwin Adams, or some other suitable person as trustee of said assigned estate, be heard and determined at the 1 robate office in Norwalk, in said District, on the 17th day of August, 1878, at 2 o'clock afternoon, and that notice of the matters aforesaid be given to all persons interested therein, by posting a copy of this order on the public sign post in said Norwalk, nearest the place where said debtor dwells, and also by printing the same in a newspaper pulished in said District alleast five days before said 17th day of district alleast five days before said 17th day of cared and signed by proper authority, and directed to the undersigned commanding him to lovy and collect of

JOHN A KIDNEY AND WIFE,
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 sumbling a city tax or assessment of five mills on the dollar agreed upon by the logally qualified voters of the City of South Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled, to wit:—On the 37th day of June, A. D., 1877, said city tax being for the purpose of Paying the current expenses of said city levies upon, and will sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1878, at 4 o'clock in the atternoon, so much of the following described real estate of

John H. Kidney and Wife,
situated in said City of South Norwalk, with the buildings standing thereon, at Flax Hill, so called, being forty (40) feet front and rear, and about one hundred and sixty (160) feet in depth, bounded northerly by land of Francis Boylston, casterly by land of I. H. Moore, southerly by land of Hezekiah Raymond, and westerly by hishway called Lowe street, as will raise the sum of Four Dollar, and Fifty Cents, (\$4.50), that being the proportion of said John H. Kidney and Wife,
of the sum total in said list, together with the interest and all legal costs and fees to be added.

ROBERT I. TOLLES.

G.W.Day's

BARREL

St. Louis

FLOUR

\$1 per Bag

Tax Collector's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the unders by virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly exe and signed by proper authority, and directed undersigned, commanding him to levy and o GEORGE W. SMITH AND WIFE,

Collector of Taxes. List 1876.

Dated at City of South Norwalk, Ct., August 1st.
A. D., 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned 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 JACOB FABLE,

Dated at City of South Norwalk, August 1st A.D., 1873. Tax Collector's Sale.

collect of

HENRY L. SEYMOUR,
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 levally
qualified voters of the South Norwalk Union
School District regularly and legally assembled, to

Jacob M. Layton,
Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance Agt
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Read Estate and House Agent,

Tax Collector, List of 1876
Dated at South Norwalk, July 25th, 1878. 402

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

is to said warman annexed, their several propor-tions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum-being a tax or assessment agreed upon by the le-gatry quanted votors of the sor h Norwalk Union School District regul: 'y and l'ulty assembled, to wit:—On the oth day of Fubruary, 1877, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said School District, levies upon and will sell at pub-lic auction, at the premises hereinafter described, on 30th day of September, A. D. 18.8, at 9 o'clock, a. m., so much of the following described real es-tate of

Thomas H. Lattin, ituated in the South Norwalk Union

col ceak, a. m., we much of the following described real earlier of Thomas II, Lattin.

sithated in the South Norwalk Union School District, to wit:—One certain tract of land with the buildings standing ther on, bounded northerly by ind of David L. Burbank, Andrew J. Crofut, John H. Knapp, Burr Knapp and H. R. Fitch, casterly by highway, southerly by land now or formerly of Tollos & Ruymond and fund of Andrew J. Crofut, and westerly by land of Otto G. Hauschildt and John R. Knapp, as will raise the sum of Eight Bollars and Twenty-five Cents, that being the proportion of the said

WM. S. BOUTON

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 an

collect of

GEORGE W SMITH,

and other porsons 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 30th day of December,

A. D., 1876, met for the purpose of providing for the inindebtodness of said town list of 1876, levise upon, and
will sell at public auction, at the premises hereinafter
described, on the 30th day of Sept., A. D., 1878, at 10
o'clock a.m., so much of the following described real
estate (as set in the list of 1870) of

George W, Smith.

estate (as set in the list of 1876) of George W. Smith, situated in said town of Norwalk, at South Norrwalk, so called, in quantity three roods more or loss, with the buildings thereon, bounded northerly by land of Dennis Platt, casterly by highway and land of Hanford Wilcox, southerly by land of Hanford Wilcox, southerly by land of Hanford Wilcox and land of George W. St. John, and westerly by land of heirs of Augernon E. Beard, docased; also one other tract of land with the store and other buildings thereon, situated in said South Norwalk, in quantity thirty-five feet front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth, bounded now or formerly as follows: Northerly by land of Emily Smith, easterly by the Creek, southerly by land of James Green, and westerly by higaway, as will raise the sum of Fifty Dollars and Fifty Cents, (\$50.07), that being the proportion of the said

of the sum total in said list, together with the chi-ges of levy, sale, etc.

is hereby given that the undersigned, un y virtue of a certain tax warrant, duly ex-d signed by proper authority, and directed dersigned, commanding him to levy sr-JOSEPH U. CARRIER, and other persons named in the rate book, at the liet to said warrant annexed, their several purpose tions of the sum total as therein stated, said a annexed, and a said warrant agreed upon by the health of the town of Norwalk, regularly and legally assembled, to wit.—On the 20th day of December, A. D., 1876, met fc: the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said town list of 1876, levies upon and will sell at Public Auction, at the premises herinafter described, on the 30th day of September, A. D., 1876, at 11 o'clock, a. m., so

herinafter described, on the A. D., 1878, at 11 o'clock

of GEORGE W. SMITH AND WIFE,
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 city tax or assessment of five mile on the
dollar agreed upon by the legally qualified voters of
the City of South Norvak. repulsify and legally
assembled, to wit: On the 27th day of Jave, A. D.,
1877, said city tax being for the purpose of paying
the current expense of said city, levies upon and
will sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter described on the 5th day o. October, A. D.,
1878, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon so much of the
following described real estate of
George W. Smith and Wife,
situated in said city of South Norwalk, in quantity
three roods more or less, with the buildings thereon,
bounded northerly by land of Dennis Platt, easterly
by highway and land of Hanford Wilcox, southerly
by land of Hanford Wilcox and land of George W.
St. John, and Westerly by land of heirs of Algernon
E. Beard, deceased, also one other track of land
with the store and other buildings thereon, situated
in said city of South Norwelk, in quantity thirtyfive feet front and rear and one hundred feet in
depth, bounded now or formerly as follows:—Northerly by land of Emily bmith, easterly by the creek,
southerly by land of James Gr.en and westerly by
highway as will raise the sum of Twenty-Four Doilars and Seventy Cents, (\$24.70), that being the proportion of the said

George W. Smith & Wife,
of the sum total in said list together with the interest and all less costs and fees to be adeed.

ROBERT I. TOLLES,
Collector of Taxes, List 1876.

Dated at City of South Norwalk, Ct., August 1st.

Tax Collector's Sale.

All persons in East Norwalk or on the BeneDICT FARM having

PROPERTY for SALE
Or to EXCHANGE,
HOUSES TO LET OR RENTS TO BE COLLECTED, will
do well to call on

FASS. L'HOMICIOUX,
EAST NORWALK, Residence on Henry Street
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer. Terms Reasoneer.

380 8m

C. COMSTOCK, M.D.,
Homwopathic Physician.
Office and Residence, Cor. MAIN STREET and
UNION AVENUE. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to
1, and 5 to 7. Slate at Glover's Grocery Store, All
orders will be promptly attended to.

S83 10m

R. G. NOLAN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon
Office Cor. Main and Wall Sts., Norwalk.

Other Houses & Lord & Main and Wall Sts., Norwalk.

Dated at City of South Norwalk, to get the following described real estate of Lewis Raymond, casterly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Genery, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and wesserly by land now or late of Soliman Gedney, and collect of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total as therein stated, said sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of the sum total as therein stated, said sum total several proportions of

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

ing a tax or assessment agreed upon by the levally qualified voters of the South Norwalk Union School District, regularly and legally assembled, to wit:—On the 5th day of February, 1877, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said School District, levies upon; and will sell at Public Auction, at the premises hereinafter described, on the 30th day of September, A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., so much of the following described real estate of

of the sum total in said list, together with the char

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE

THOMAS H. LATTIN. and other persons named in the rate book, on the

thated in the South Norwalk Union School District, to wit:—One certain it at of land with the buildings thereon, bounded northerly by land of Bavid L. Burbask. Andrew J. Crofus, John H. Knapp, Borr Knapp and H. R. Fitch, easterly by highway, outhorly by land now or formerly of Tolles & Raymond and land of Andrew J. Crofus, and westerly by land of thro G. Banschildt and John H. Knapp, as wid raise the sam of Four Boliars and Thirty-six Cents, that being the proportion of the said. Thomas h. Lattin, t the sum total in said list, together with the

Tax Collector's Sale. Notice is horeby given that the undersigned under and by virtue of a coronin tax vortent, duly one cuted and signed by proper authority, and directed to the undersigned commanding him to bey and collec-

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 some being a tax or assessment agreed upon by the legalty estimed vocers of the South Norwalk Union School District, regularly and logalty assembled, to wit.—On the 8th day of December, 18th, met for the purpose of providing for the indebtedness of said School District, levices upon and will sell at Public Auction, at the premises bereinafter described, on the 3th day of Sept., A. D., 1878, at 9 o'clock, a. m., so much of the following described real estate of

of the sum total in said list, together with the cha

Dated at South Norwalk, July 25th, 1878. 40

Tax Collector's Sale.

NO PAY! NO PAPER! Advertisers.—The SENTINEL is the best stising medium to be obtained in this section, ecure insertion the same week, advertisements be handed in by Wednesday morning. Terms the total work is to be about the country of the country of

O Correspondents.—We carnestly request one or more of our many friends in each town his vicinity will do us and our patrons the favor reward for publication whatever items of intermay occur in their vicinity. We will do the essing up," if necessary. Send along the local is.

Job Printing.—If you want Posters, Hand illis, Billheads, Letterheads, Visiting Cards, Pam N. Y. allis, Billheads, Letterheads, Visiting Cards, Pan phlets, or anything else in the line of printing, leav your orders at the Sentingle office, where they will be executed in the neatest style and on reasonable

Clubbing Bates. Scribner's Monthly and Sentinel, St. Nicholas St. Nicholas 4.00
Demorest Monthly 5.50
Relectic Monthly 5.50
The Nursery 2.80
American Agriculturalist 2.70
American Agriculturalist 2.70
Excitoner's, \$4.00; St. Nicholas, \$3.00; Demorest's, \$3.00; Nursery, \$1.60.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Postoffice at South Norwalk Aug. 9, 1878, Persons calling for any of these etters will piouso say they are advertised

LADIES LIST. ing relatives in this city. Mrs. Fred. Brown, Mrs. E. A. Isaacs, Mrs. Emme B. Jones, Mrs. Jane Jones. Mrs. Wm. M. Martin Mrs. Ellen Narle, (Mrs. Jane Seymour, Mrs. Mary Tuthill, Mrs. L. unel Webb, Mrs. Sarah Wilson. Miss Emma Wallace of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in this city,

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Frank E. Barr, Master Willie Dideman, Peter Dwyer, Rufus E. Raymond, Master Morris S. Street-er, Capt. R. I. Tellock, I. B. Weed, #J. S. DUNNING, Post-Master.

Home News and Notions.

Den't whistle. Dan't whistle to Dudley's Bank.

M Davis has a new sign to attract outomers to his clothing at we. D. W. C. Burke has been cheled a men-

but of the Bridgeport Scientific Society. Tar North regiment will send a team to ***

the linear this fall. To N rough from Work the Startory and machiners is effect for sale by the trust w.

William O. Smith, formerly of this city, is now that I rigineer of the Nawalk, O.

Bost Batter 23 cents per pound, et J. E. City expressman Samuel Waters has had his wagon painted red, and it now looks a gargeous as a nabob's front stoep.

Rev. Dennis Platt preached at the First M E Church Sanday morning. No preach ing services were held in the evening. Rev. Dr. Holbrook, who preached at the

Congregational Church during the revival. will supply the pulpit of that church next Won't some one let us know by what are

therity a National bank refuses to take : d post from a whistling depositor? Rarus has besten Goldsmith's Maidre and

making his mile 2.31] If Mr. Sherman would add this borse to his already fine ivery, we'd take a ride

- A good assortment of Tebiceo and Fine Cigars at J. E. Smith's. 40.3

Friends of the Rev. Zachariah Davenport Mrs. Geo. E. Gladion and Miss Emma propose to off r him their congratulations II. Gladion of Worcester, Mass., are visiting on his golden werding anniversary, Aug. at Mrs. If Booth's,

of States Attorney James H. Olmstead of Stimford, in the Trumpy case at Bridgeport It is an able effort and does credit to the heart and head of its author.

We have this week been shown the most remarkable specimen of apple production It was from one of Mayor Handford's tree -1 -prig, upon about a foot of which the apples filled the entire space.

-- Ice Creim of all flivors at Holland's Silvon, opposite the City Hotel.

----The barbor and river is alive with bluer. bs, and a'l who have boats and scoop nets are catching them in large quantities. By many they are considered equal to lobsters. How long they will remain is not known. Lut while they are here no one need

Last Saturday evening Thomas Smith captured in the harbor a striped bass which weighed fifty pounds. It was killed with a spear. The same evening Mr. Smith says he struck another that he thought weighed 150 pounds. The fish was so strong it wrenched the spear from Mr. Smith's hands and he list it. The one taken was disport of to Adams & Stevens.

Dr. T. E. Swift, dentist, has done a very neat job by making an artificial palate for a lady of this town, and so skillfully has he done it that the lady can talk as well as ever. It is one of those nice pieces of workmanship that establishes the fact of the Doctor's skill in his profession.

H. H. Pierce, a man of large experience in the business, announces this week that he is prepared to do all kinds of roofing on short notice and in the best manner. Mr. Pierce has done many good jubs in his line in this town, and they stand to-day his best recommendation as a workman of skill. See ad.

The Catholic's of Danbury went from Daisy McLinn of New Haven, and Miss this city on an excursion on Wedneday by Lottie Warren of New York, have been steamer Laura to New York. The excursionists came down by a special train of seventeen cars. They were accompanied by St. Peter's Band of Dankury, which discoursed fine music. It was the largest excursion from this city this season.

The directors of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society have decided to have a band tournament to open the annual fair on Tuesday, Sept. 10, under the management of P. of. W. B. Reeves, leader of the celebratid American Band of Providence, R. I. Prizes will be offered which will be open to competition to all bands in the state. The prizes will amount \$325, divided into three classes as follows: 1st class, \$150; 2d class, \$100; 31 class, \$75:

The Fat Man's Clam Bake at Dorlon Point, Thursday, Aug. 231, will be super vised by P. Dorlog the renowned Fulton Market caterer. The steamer Josephine will arrive from New York in time for the bak : at 2 o'clock. An extra bake will be opened at 12 o'clock. A good band will furnish music, and every effort put forth to make this the occasion in the history of the Fat Man's Association.

to the Fat Man's Club." The secretary has sent him an invitation to attend the bake at She was only a factory girl, but she had a Dorlon's Point, on the 231 inst. lead-pencil, and she had faith. She earned J. R. Raymond's name again appears in morning wrote on a clean white spool her name and the words "anted, a Husband."
When it had been wound with thread it was it fell into a man's hands. He opened a ployment for manual labor, when he was correspondence, the girl replied that she was engaged, but would find him another as good as she, and a marriage has just taken towns. Ha is prepared to furnish labor and place are a result of the speeds message material in an quantity, and those who have anything to be done in his line should get his figures.

PERSONAL Irs. Heary Tilly is in Boston Mr. Fred Lyon has returned from Easton. Mrs. M. Palmer has returned from the

is home on vacation.

on Thursday.

spending the summer at Troy.

visiting their uncle at High Bridge.

her sister Mrs. F. W. Stratton.

ng Miss Hattle Downs.

Philadelphia.

freinds in this city.

returned Long Branch.

Blanche are at Passaie, N. J.

friends on south Main street.

Miss Charlie Ely sail for Europe,

mening with Mrs. H H. Elwell.

Miss Mary Murdock of Providence, is ac

are at Mrs 1: Henderson's, High street.

seen visiting at Mr. Gil . Haulenbrek's.

Miss Nettie Walker of New York, has

Miss Katie Desendorf of New York, is

Miss Fannie Sanger of Brocklyn, is visit

Mr. Eugene Denn's is enjoying the ocean

Mr. Sherman D. Foote of Jersey City

pent Sunday with his relatives in this city

Miss Emma Brown of Brooklyn, is visit

Messrs, S. Sprowl and R. S. Tolles of New

Master Ransome D'Artols is spending a

home at G en Cove, L I., after a visit to

Mr. Howard D. Snith has gone to Dan

bury to fill a short engagement in Barnum's

of ex Warden Diskam, are camping out at

Rev. Rob't W. Jones of Brooklyn, has re-

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Doty of New York.

spent last Sabbath with Mr. Doty's father

of the New York Weekly, is at Jarvis' Mili-

Mr. Mrs. W. H. Benedict are at Breck-

port, N. Y., where they will sejourn for

Miss Emily and Sadie Brown of Westfield,

Zalmon Goedsell, Esq., of Bridgeport,

with a large party of friends dined at the

Miss May Lockwood of Stamford, has re-

Miss Currie A. Bryan, who has been visit

ing Miss Minnie Durand, has returned to

Mr. and Mrs. Millard of Delbi, N. Y., and

of Mr. and Mrs. Boynton at their lawn party

Postmaster Dunning is on vacation, and

Capt. and Mrs. Couch have just returned

from a pleasant trip to Saratogo, Lake

George, Ticonderoga and Troy, coming

home by the way of Boston and Providence.

Rev. W. H. Simonson came up from

Greenpoint on Monday evening, and on

Rev. William T. Carr, of the Siloam

Rev. W. H. Boole preached at Ocean

to Old Orchard, Me., to participate in the

National Temperance Meeting. He will not

be home next Sabbath as was expected, but

The cashier of the First National Bank

Naughty boys are displaying their innate

wickedness, by striking at, and occasionally

hitting with sticks the swallows which have

been flying near the ground for a day or

-Fine wordens for spring wear, Black and Blue cheviots, Home spun goods, diag-

onals, worsteds and cassimeres of the latest

design in the market, will be made up to or-

der at hard times prices and as low as offered

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmadge, of the Brook-

lyn Tabernacle, said, on Thursday, "I

weigh 165 pounds and have an aldermanic

tendency as well as an ambition to belong

by any other firm. Harlem the clothier.

has no ear for music, or he would not drive

Presbyterian Church of New Jersey; Miss

gentlemen friends, picniced on Norvoo.

visiting at Mr. C. B. D'Artois.

his pulpit will be supplied .

off depositors who whistle.

is visiting his friends in Bethel. Mr. Web-

ster Brown is assisting Assistant P. M.

turned to her home from a visit to Miss

Dotlon House on Wednesday evening.

N. J., are spending a few weeks with their

turned home after a short visit to relatives

part of his vacation in Elizabeth, N. J.

Jersey, have been the guests Mr. Chester F

ng Miss Annie Puitlips, south Main street

are visiting Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson.

ng Mrs. John Marther of Darien.

risiting the Misses Rudman.

orer z s at Nantucket.

riends in this city.

at Norwalk

tary Institute. Weston.

aunt Mrs. Nathaniel Bouton.

Eila Smith of this city.

her home in New York.

Thursday evening.

about two weeks.

ng Miss Anna Seymour, this city.

J. Irving Dibble spent last Sabbath at

Miss Ella Walker of New York, is visit-

Miss Allie Stietz of New Haven is visiting

Miss Vivia Bradley of Danbury, is visit

Miss Libbie Jones of New York, is visit

Miss M. Taylor intends spending a few President Ely ought to send his Cashier wceks at Newport. to whistling school, or else close up the Mr. and Mrs. George Millard are stopping at Mount Dessert. Hot, cold, and shower baths are now

Mr. A. E. Austin has been visiting friends permanent feature at Apel's Norwalk hair dressing rooms. Ex Warden Daskan is back from Michi -Holland's Ice Cream is acknowledged

by all to be the best in the city. Only 10c. C. W. Tufts and son are at Syracuse. Wm. H. Riley has turned out a fine car-Mr. J. E. Adams of Middletown, N. Y.,

riage for Mr. Fred. Keyser, and he can do the same thing for any one else, Miss Unina Z luff is visiting friends in Willis Woodward will please accept our Mrs. Sylvester Hunt and son Clarence are

thanks for a copy of his musical composition entitled "Only Three Words: I Love Old Well Hook & Ladder Co. has voted

Mrs. H. S. Rood returned from Chicago to attend the parade of the Waterbury fire Misses R tile and Annie Remington are department to take place on the 19th of September. - +++

A fat woman, estimated at 200lbs, raced against time to the steamboat Friday morning. She passed Stillson's at a 2 132 gait exactly, by a stop watch, and beat the carryall to the boat by 45 seconds.

-Look at the handsome suitings for spring wear which will be made up to order at astonishingly low prices, at Harlem's the

The Milton Nobles party who went out on cruise from this city in the sloop Ward B. 3. Smith, returned on Tuesday. They vis-Miss Emma Miller of Brooklyn, is visiting ited most of the watering places on the coast, and all were delighted with the trip, Miss Sallie Harvey has returned from the vessel and the captain; and the captain was delighted with his company.

Music Hall is being thoroughly cleaned Mr. Al. Hines of Blooklyn, is visiting preparatory to the full season. It will be To tay Mr. and Mis. Dr Barbour, and scrubbed throughout, paint all washed, see nory adjusted, and everything put in first class shape. The season will be opened Sept. 3.1 with Bryant's celebrated minatrels. Mr. and Mrs. Ches. C. Duty and son have under the management of Mr. Knapp. Only first class entertainment will b Mrs. E. A. Whitman and daughter allowed in the hall this scason.

We ask the parton of some of our sub-Mr. Gov. Farrell and family of Brooklyn. scribers and exchanges who have been fur nished only half sheets during the past few Mrs. James Pags in and son of Brooklyn. weeks. The demand for the SENTINEL ince it was sued by Dudley P. Ely in the name of the First National Bank, has so increased that we have been unable to supply it. This week we add 200 to the issue of last week, and hope all will be supplied. -Symething new at J. E. Smith's, A

Black Japan Tea Brigadier G neral & R. Smith has official y announced the following staff appoint

Brigade Adjutant-Lieutenant Colone Lewis L. Morgan of New Haven. Brigade Inspector-Major John B. Clapp

Brigade Quartermaster-Maj r Charles E. Doty of South Norwalk. Brigade Insp. ctor of Target Practic Mojor John E. Stetson of Newhaven. Brigade Commissary-Major Samuel C.

Mrs. Harry Griffia and daughter of New Waldron of Stonington Haven, are visiting Mrs. Hanford Wilcox. Aid le Camp-Captain George D Good Miss E. B Cambell has returned to her rich of Hartford. German Service.

> will be held next Sunday in Prinity church. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All Germans are earnestly and cordially invited.

Divine service in the German language

Moonlight Excursion. Adelphi offers as additional attractions over the first a sail to and landing at City Island. Conterno's 231 Rogt. Band and a minstrel troups. Two hours will be allowed at the

Star-tling Facetiw.

Whoa, Mercury !- Boston Post. By Jupiter! hat isn't a bad idea! - Free Press Juno, this weather Mars all comfort !- Wore ster Gasetic. Were you Vulcan down Broadway or did you Saturn a piazza at S.ratoga, when you spectroscoped the corona of that joke ?-N. Y. Herald. This is becoming too Sirius!

School Meeting.

The legal voters of the Union School District are netified to meet at the Franklin St. School House next Wednesday evening to consider the propeicty of building a school house in Graniteville. It is claimed that several of the grades in the Union School are overcrowded, and that more room is absolutely nece sary, and the residents of Graniteville have not forgotten that the District pledged itself to erect a school house in that locality. The attendance should be general.

-We call especial attention to the advertisement in another column of SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, a pure and unadul Mr. Whittlesy of New Haven were guests terated Grape Wine, invaluable in sickness.

Masonic Excursion. The excursion of St. John's Lodge of Norwalk, to Coney Island, by the Steamer Schuyler on the 21st inst., promises to be the most enjoyable affair of the season, and in the language of the announcement will be "a day of comfort, pleasure healthful recreation and brilliant sigh'-seeing." Wheeler & Wilson's full band and a large orchestra will accompany the excursion and furnish continuous music. The sale of Wednesday, accompanied by a party of tickets has been limited to 800, so there will be no overcrowding. Gentleman's ticket.

\$1 00 : Lady's 50 cents.

Lawa Party. Mrs. C. B. Boynton, of Brooklyn, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Cashier Millard of our city, gave an informal Lawn party last Thursday evening at the | the freedom of using or letting alone wine, Grove last Sunday, and on Wednesday went residence of her fathor. The house was etc., does he think the punishment of Adam beautifully decorated with flowers and the grounds were illuminated with Chinese lanterns and reflectors, which afforded an ornortunity for croquet under the most favorable auspices, while Messrs. Starr and Heine | considered alike, but the Bible says, " Touch discoursed sweet music within for those who nct, taste not, handle not." preferred dancing. During the evening Mrs. Boynton, who is one of the fluest amateur pianists in the country, favored her guests with some of her choicest selections. A very elegant supper added its charm to the occasion, and the guests departed at a appetites tempt him and that either he late hour having passed the most enjoyable evening of the season.

Camp Meeting.

The committee of arrangements, Rev. Messrs. Bray, Hubbell and Williams, have invited the various Methodist congregations in the New York East Conference to attend the camp meeting to be held in West Redding during the week commencing August 26th. Rev. C. Fletcher, P. E., will take charge of the meeting. Good board, by the day or meal, can be had on the ground, and provision for horses is made. The Danbury & Norwalk railway company will give a free return ticket to all who pass over its road to the meeting.

Friday evening last, five young men employed in Cousin's shoe factory, after finishing work, took a row boat and went to reverend gentleman's recital of his humble Oyster Shell Point to bathe. They anchored the boat in the channel. One of the And when his vast audience were told that party could not swim, and James Howe and another proposed to learn him. They took the boy between them, and after swiming with him for a time, the young man with Howe, feeling his strength leaving him, get reform, and had failed to respond, I observed Helland's for 10c. a plate of 40c. a plate of 40c.

The sloop yacht Swallow of New York Howe to take the boy on his back. Howe J. R. Raymond is building an addition upon Geo. Selleck's residence on Chestnut men who happened to be passing along rescued the boy, and immediately made search

for Howe, and in about ten minutes his body was brought up with the aid of oyster tongs. Efforts were made to recusitate him but they proved unavailing. Justice Craw impanelled the following jury: John Hill, foreman, Wm. S. Bouton, clerk, Edwin H. Bush, John Bouton, Geo. F. Raymond and Gershon Raymond, who, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

[Written for the SENTINEL.]

Is Satan a Creator? It is truly surprising how a person can, upon careful consideration, say that the devil made or created anything but sin. God alone has the creative power. He caused to grow all plants, trees, and their fruits, and the Bible tells that "all things were made by him and without him was not anything made that was made." Because Benjamin Franklin discovered the attraction of gravitation, no one intimates that it was a new thing. It is as old as the world, and God is its author.

Because a man falls off a precipice and i killed no one says it is of the devil. The law of gravitation is established and whoso ever misuses it suffers thereby.

Opium, when it first appeared among the Chinese in the eighth century, was considered a medicine. Wes it just or even reasonable when about the fifteenth century the people began its use as a habit, producing, as our liquors, loss of mind and health, to denounce opium as a work or creation of the devil? Man is a free agent, he can chaose or refuse. If he chases evil, let no one lay the responsibility upon God, saying, " if God made this or that thing I can use it as I please," which is true; yet if you misuse, you necessarily obligate yourself to the responsibility. Water was probably made for drink, for commercial us , and I might mention others; not for drowning in. Steam is indispensible for your factory but the mind shudders at the thought of a disaster from explosion at sea. Laudanum. extracted from opium, is good as a narcotic, or one tossing in fever, but disastrous to the suicide. Did the devil make it ? The win of the above of alcohol is not the only evil in the world, although a monster. The chemist will tell you of its value in his ex perimental lamp; or the student of natural history in preserving his specimens; but many, thinking alone of its terrible abuse by man, denominate it as " from the devil." Alcohol is a curve to the community, to the nation, to the world in so far as it is mirap rom int d by man, and so is enything eseful

> Another Review. JERSEY CITY, Aug. 4th, 1878.

Messrs. Editors of the SENTINEL :- The Rev. Homer N. Dunning's lecture in your issue of the 27.h ult., has given me much pleasure, and also much for thought. It is a result that I have expected for some .im -a logical cope with and overthrow the latent sophisms statement of a question of vital importance by a man of a clear and analytical mind, who, some two years ago, when a religious revival was "waking up sinners" in South Norwalk, preserved his equilibrium, and, in | that gentleman's argument was confuted. a sermon that I shall always remember with pleasure, and I hope with profit, declared that he did not believe that minds wrought up to a pitch of excitement by terrible mental pictures, were productive of good results, and did believe that one could become a good Christian, and the probability was, a more histing Christian, by starting many rare excellences, the copious illustraout in a cool yet earnest way for the good of The second meonlight excursion to be Christianity. Still, Messrs. Elitors, that sionate utterences, chaste thought, well lecture has bothered me somewhat. I certainly believe that a Creator made all things -all laws. That the Creator placed the laws in action and that they are self zoverning. That He made the law of storms but | The most reverend speaker's leading propodoes not cause the lightning to strke certain sition that "sin and death are the works of places or persons—that it strikes alike the the devil," was well taken, and I was pleased church and the gan bling den, the Christian to see that the reverend gentleman sustained and the sinner. That all what is called good and all what is called bad, were made rise superior to the many crude and narrow by the same Creater. But, I cannot believe doctrinal notions too prevalent and too by the same Creator. But, I cannot believe that the "existence of wines and liquors is a part of God's universal system of man's he had the courage and ability to emancially adhered to. part of God's universal system of man's he had the courage and ability to emancitrials." Nor can I believe that God made certain things for man's , rial and then made

> nany too weak to s'and the trial. The lecturer cays he "never felt any temptation to drink liquor as a beverage." Does he mean to say that he was never tempted, or, that the strength of the Chris tian sustained him? Then what sustains a man who is not what is termed a Christian. vet who " never felt any temptation to drink

> iquor as a beverage?" Is it not, after all, merely force and strength of mind and reason, whatever may produce it, that sustains men to all trials? Several men are to pass through a dangerous place: one is a Christian and trusts in Christ. as a protecting power, another is a heathen and trusts in his little wooden idol, another isn't much of anything in religious belief but has all confidence in his powers of loco motion, another finds his reliance in his firearms, and so on, each having the same strength but from a different source. Of course, as a minister, the lecturer will say that the Christian's strength was the best of all. Very well, but is it fair to say that, nothing but the grace of God, the power

> of the Spirit of God in the soul, is a force adequate to overcome it?" When man in his weakness makes certain hings an evil is it not better to place those things out of his reach, or, is it taking out of the hands of a just God means by which he attempts weak men?

Again, as the lecturer states that God placed the tree of knowledge of good and evil in the garden and gave man the freedom of eating or letting alone, and that man has or inclination to follow the most revorenand Eve would have been greater had they had a regular feast of the apples; or, did the eating of a single apple bringing the full punishment? The cases may not be

After all that is said for and against these so called evils, is it not the wisest and most sensible way to say that the Creator caused all laws to exist and that man perverts them to his own harm, that his own perverted should be put out of their way or they put out of his reach by some proper law made by man and properly enforced by man?

A Friendly Review of Rev. W. H. Boole's Friendly Review of Rev. H. N. Dunning's Lecture, "Why Did God Make Alcohol?"

Mesers. Editors of the SENTINEL:- In comnon, with many others of the multitudious public, I was an edified listener to Rev. W. H. Boole's recent incisive, dignified and masterly review of Mr. Dunning's lecture on the subject above stated. The learned gentleman before applying himself to the refutation of Mr. Dunning's arguments, gave his vast audience a brief and comprehensive history of the temperance movement in this city. It was almost painful to listed to the and simple efforts in behalf of the cause.

had eparcely taken the boy when he became with an emotion of intense admiration, that exhausted or was taken with cramps and at least we had one clergyman who was sunk, leaving the boy floating. Two oyster-ready and willing, yea, burning to become a martyr to the advancement of the cause.

The most reverend gentleman then alluded

feelingly to the action of the common coun cil, who, filled with the perverances of a depraved nature, had not the common intelligence, the moral courage, or the desire for the elevation of their fellow man sufficient to induce them to approve a petition for the passage of a much needed law. The reverend gentleman's remarks concerning the members of the council were characterized by his strict adherence to truth, his grave and respectful protest of their action, and his sorrow was grievous that they in their judgment had decreed that his petition could not be granted. While speaking upon this topic his audience were amazed at the marrelous memory of the reverend gentleman. and the unswerving accuracy of his narrative of this stuperdous and crowning act of njustice of that body impressed each of his hearers that it contained the rudiments of

sterling truth. We are confident that few if any other preachers possess the assurance of making as important statements concerning the action of others without relying at least upon a memorandum from the records; or, better still, an exact copy of the records, attested by the city clerk.

gentleman's remarks upon the action of the council did not appear in your paper with other portions of his sermon. I cannot under stand why they were omitted, as I was fully impressed at the time that the reverend speakers vast, yet intelligent audience, per ceived how suddenly and completely it was proved that "The Devil made Alcohol,' when they heard from his venerable lipsthe story of the action of the council. At this point of the reverend speakers discourse. he seemed to throw off the trammels of this too gross flesh, and rise in a glorious apothesis of transcendent and inspired eloquence. Each individual soul in all that vast assemblage was filled and thrilled in reponsive unison to the impetuous outpourings of the grandeur and solemn majesty of his utterances. And when the most reverend gen leman said "I presume the subject was suggested to the reverend gentleman by a public remark of mine to the effect that there are two things "God did'nt make, to wit: Sin and Alcohol; these came at the instigation of Satan," and explained that such remark was made in a coswal way, his audience clearly saw that a laborious and strained effort had been made to distort one of the many axioms of truth that fall from the reverend speaker's lips in his manifold public a ldresses. To be sure this most par icular remark was made to a large con curse of people in Music Hall in the course of a brilliant, astute and impartial review of the doings of the common council. And the learned reverend gentleman wisely reduced all of his utterences to writing, that he might, through patient study, keen analysis and solemn deliberation, successfully in the arguments of the various councilmen Then, too, the remark was made in direct response to the rash and unseemly utterance of Councilman Craw, and most signally, It must be apparent to all that the most

made, that there is no possibility of a contrary opinion. How shall I approach and consider the main sermon, the "the master work of a master mind?" When I contemplate the tions, happy expressions, calm and dispasirresistable conclusions. I am filled with glad surprise and yield to emotions of admiration not unmingled with awe unutterable his proposition, and in his illimitable ability, pate himself from the bondage of Article 1st of the dectrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which reads as follows: "There is but one living and true God, everlasting without body or parts, of infinite power, wisdom and goodness, the maker of all things, visible and invisible. And in unity of this God-head, there are three persons, of one substance, power and eternity,-the Father,

reverend gentleman's remark was so casually

the Son, and the Holy Ghost.' As I have already said, the reverend genleman's thoughts were chaste, notably so. His pharaphrase, "Let the husband go home to-night and sing:

" Prone to wander, wife I feel it, Prone to leave the one I love.'

And although this utterance of the reverence preacher was greeted with laughter, there was embodied in this illustration the very quint essence of a pure, noble and refined der to man's grossest appetite. And the conclusion of the most reverend gentleman's sermon, was intensified by an apt illustration, in which the venerable preacher apmatic power and genius was so completely asserted, while describing the contrast between the fishing of the scientific gentleman and the poor ragged school boy, that the whole of his vast audience was visibly affected. The appearance, poverty, manner and success of the poor boy were so clearly depicted, that we were glad to learn that the small boy did not feel the application of another "rough birch stick" on returning to his humble domicile for running away from school. We have not the time, space gentleman's arguments in detail, suffice it to say, that he handled the subject in a marvelous way, and evinced most clearly the the truth of his proposition. The liberality and kindliness of the reverend preach was manifest throughout the whole of hi long discourse.

In closing this friendly review, I feel constrained to add the words of the inspired

"He was in logic a great critic,
Profoundly skilled in analysic.
He could distinguished and divide,
A hair twixt south and southwest side, On either which he would dispute, Confute, change hands, and still confute. le'd undertake to prove, by force Of argument, a man's no horse; He'd prove a buzzard is no fewl, And that a lord may be an owl, A calf an alderman, a goose a justice, He'd sun in debt by disputation And pay with ratiocination. And pay with ratiocination.
All this by syllogism, true
In moral and figure, he would do,
For rhetoric, he could not ope?
His mouth, but out there flew a trepe,
And when he happened to break off.
In th' middle of his speech, or cough,
He'd hard words ready to show why
And tell what rules he did it by;
Beside he was a shrewd philosopher, Beside he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read every text and gloss over,
Whatever aceplic could enquire for.
For every why he had a wherefore:
Knew more than forty of them do
As far as words and terms could go,
All which he understood by rote,
And, as occasion served would quote,
No matter whether right or wrong
They might be either said or sung.

They might be either said or sung.

His motions fitted things so well.

That which was which he could not tell;
But oftentimes mistook the one

For the other as great clerks have done.

LOWELL, MASS.

A DIR STEEL MOLA LA APICA

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

\$1.75 doz., or 16c. each

50 doz. LinenaTowels We especially regret that the reverend \$1.90 doz. or 17c. each.

> ISLIGHTLY DAMAGED At 50c. per Yard.

FRONTS At 15 Cents Each.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Cassimeres, Dress Goods. Inderwear, Hosiery, Gloves,

Corsets, Notions, And all Goods usually kept in a First Class Dry Good Store, which I will sell for the Lowest Cash Prices.

CALL AND SEE Sourt. DOYL It having stood the test I still sell them for 90 Cents Each.

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

South Norwalk, Conn.

Overskirts and Basques \$1.00

principle, containing nothing that could pan- Overskirts and Basques Trimmed. \$1.50.

peared to his happiest advantage. His dra 3 Piece Suits \$1.25 & 1.50

BEST STYLES IN

Princes Dresses Dusters. Linen

Sun Umbrellas AT REDUCED PRICES,

Remnants OF BLEACHED MUSLIN.

Best Unlaundried Shirt 80c.

Black Grenadine For 20c.

Satin Striped Silk and Wool Grenadine 50c.

Goods Cheap for Cash to Reduce Stock.

Finest New Process \$8.25 reduced from \$8.85. White Wheat Michigian \$6.75 reduced from \$7.00.

Michigan per Bag, 95c. Hecker's in Cloth Sacks, 82c. No Better Butter Sold than that we offer at Pure Lard,

New Process per Bag \$1.12.

Pork Buy Here and Save Money.

10c.

Way Down GOODS!

Hosiery,

At the Store previously occupied by C. R. & F. C. Bennett which has been thoroughly cleaned and painted. F. C. Bennett having retired, the assistance of Mr. R. H. St. John has been secured.

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And a First-class N. Y. Dying Establishment R. BENNETT

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Picture Frames at Cost.

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FURNISHING UNDERTAKING Everything furnished for the Interment of the dead, at Reduced Prices.

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E. W. BEARD, Washington Street, South Norwalk

SALE.

A Young Mare with very fine Colt by her Inquire of side.

W. W. COMSTOCK.

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Fruit Jars. Refrigerators. Jelly Tumblers, Ice Cream Freezers. Wire Cloth, Meat Safes, and an endless variety of Woodenware at

D. R. LOCKWOOODS the return of building subjectives at all the state of the

and the state of t

it wear the clothes it makes? Will it est the food it grows? Will it consume anything more than the fuel that feeds it, and the oil and waste that makes it run smooth ? If not, what will? The million will not, for the million have no work, and no means to quire for consumption. The market of the million, the one great market, being closed, production must stop, and then machinery will have no use for even fuel, or oil, or waste. Still, with our utmost power we crowd in

machinery, and crowd out muscle. Do you ask, is there no remedy? No road out of these difficulties?

Aye, there is a remedy sure and simple: a road neither difficult to find nor hard to travel. Our own experience-the recollection of every middle aged man and woman in our land-proves to a demonstration where and how the remedy is to be found. That which once gave us prosperity will give it again. Once more let every workingman share in the work to be done, at living wages; once more allow to the producer leisures of life, and the million will again become the great consumers of every product; the patrons of every new movement in national progress-the feeders of every -the only road out of this Slough of Desmove the root of the disease; which affects the question of wages, and of maneat health. The bounteous bosom of producing, whether by night or day, or long good Mother Earth will yield abundantly to or short; and the greater the amount of proall her children, if we will have it so; but duction, with consequent consumption, the mulated condition of that abundance is, that all shall work, with no idlers. It will now take no greater percentage of the general product to meet all the wants of the million that it did in the days of our greatest prosperity, and there will necessarily be absorbed the same proportion by the nonproducer and the drone. Then again proserity will bless all alike; and again our country will lead all nations of the earth in the march of general progress.

True, the workingman and the producer, by the aid of machinery and labor saving processes, can do all the work and labor required in much less time than heretofore, and with a great saving of muscular exertion. That is of minor consequence. The matter of great consequence is not whether man is employed ten hours or two. The great matter is, that every man shall have the right and opportunity to work, and that the work he does shall vield sufficient to keep him, and those dependent upon him in comfort. If it took fourteen and sixteen hours a day heretofore, without machinery, and now, with machinery, it requires but four or six hours to produce the required amount for the liberal consumption of all, so much the better for the laborer, and for the general welfare; for it gives the laborer and producer great opportunities to be educated up to the point of appreciating the innumerable new products of progressive civilination, and their consequent consumption capitalists. And as is the workingman's -thus continually widening and extending the market for the million.

But because the workingman can, with the aid of machinery, a device of his own creation, in a given time produce a largely increased amount above what he could formerly produce, is no reason why he should have a much less share of the production, or no share at all-is no reason why he should suffer a before unknown distress; but, on the contrary, it is the best of reasons why he should be a liberal sharer in the increased comforts, and a full partaker of the benefits. If he should not, then who should? The thing is too evident to admit of discus-

The use of machinery to the displacement of muscle is just what causes our present difficulties. But the use of machinery in lar exhaustion; in obtaining the test possible development of our mater ial resources, and in the saving of time, is where the greatest good is to be obtained. Since I first learned the use of the stick and rule there has been a reduction in the hours of labor of quite six hours. Then, fourteen and sixteen hours per day was the commen rule; now, it is eight or ten. The reduction has been in every way a benefit to all; and assever additional reduction may be nec- one or more 10 ams in a crowded tenement my to meet the changing conditions of house, w thout carpet, curtain, or decent bed. work its own good. But whatever the say. the case, confined to one wretched room, ag of time may be, be it more or less, the with no vestage of furniture, or, may be, of porer; the nondaborer is sure to get his of our civil action which makes it possible

The great point is, that laborers and pro living wages, that both may consume to where millions of able bedied men and their fullest capacity. Though at the bear women are idle, discontented, and wretched, their fullest capacity. Though at the beer there is but a narrow limit to our power of consumption, yet the margin between a want of the timple necessaries of life, upon one side, and an abundance of all the comforts, not to say luxuries, that go to make the grant of the timple necessaries of life, upon our country, filling our highways and by ways, and begging food and clothing from door to door, plundering or working as organizative participant, upon the other side, is so great as the provide for a consumption that will necessarily an appear of useful or moral education or admits and taken on attended, and wretched, and transfer of doors and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and wretched, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and wretched, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and wretched, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and wretched, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and wretched, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and wretched, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and tens of thousands of homeless men and the Greek with avery variety of discontented, and the gr is production and trade far greater to a people's that the elements of a people's transportly are to be found. It is a production at home that argin of consumption at home that attituded in order to accure the good of all, with opportunities for the tray time when labor received.

The remedy for this wretchedness is work, with wages that will permit each family to have a separate home, and a decent one, and TAOK "is rich and fragrant. Try it."

The remedy for this wretchedness is work, with wages that will permit each family to have a separate home, and a decent one, and TAOK is rich and fragrant. Try it.

omitted, has been used to show the spolie tion of anciety by labor-I use it for other purposes. As used here, the figures are corrested in the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia, and are for best quality of rails, made from Pennsylvania ores, with authracite coal, and laid down in Philadelphia. The items are from a Pennsylvania furna

	Z ansy:	S.	a ru Q	raacı <u>S</u>	^		
	Labor, 182	Cost, 3 26	Ore, per ton of pig iron, 708	Standard from reils, top\$49 37 \$48 00 \$42 37	1870	the production of Iron Rolls at three periods.	Table showing the payments to capital and labor in
	187	3 49	8 745	7 \$48 00	1800	of Iron I	e payment
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	3 54	8 59	12 67	\$70 37	1871	ree perio	al and la
	4 69	7 28	13 64	\$70 37 \$85 12 \$76 66	1872	ds.	bor in
	5 11	7 45	14 87	\$76 66	1873		
	2 02 see t	4 93	7 60	\$37 50	1877*	ion c	
we	see t	hat	n th	e pro	duct	ion c	of ir

rails, during the two periods of our great labor depression-1857-61 and the present-while labor received less than two dollars per ton, capital obtained nearly thirty four dollars; and in the period when labor was most largely rewarded, it received less than four and one-half dollars per ton where capital obtained more than fifty-two and one-half dollars. Evidently, if there was spoliation in the years of our prosperity, it was not by labor. But hard words will not help the argument. This tion, are enriched in the operation. Labor much the foregoing table demonstrates, that when labor was best paid, capital made its greatest gains; and then it was railroads paid social order. Labor protected, all else is the best dividends and endured the most water, and other plundering operitons, but not by labor. Equally groundless will be found most other charges of spoliation by labor, when carefully analyzed.

And so, also, in our textile manufactures. In 1861 print cloths were sold at 41 cents per yard; in September, 1877, at 32; whilst in June and October, 1879, they were quoted at 8 cents, with cotten in those three periods that share of his own productions, or its at nearly the same quotations. This, also, equivalent, which will allow him to live in shows that at the time when the highest wacomfort, and get a taste of the luxuries and | ges were paid capital made its greatest gains and we came the nearest to universal prosperity. The fact whether the machinery and muscle employed in these productions was engaged two or twenty hours per day does stream of wealth. Here is the only remedy not and can not affect the question. It is played, and you will quite double the the close consumption or nonconsumption poad. No other remedy can reach and re- of the amount produced, be it large or small without a radical cure there can be no per- profit or loss, and not the time required in better. The point demonstrated in the cost of production of these two great manufactures is, that at the time when labor was most generally employed, received its highest wages, and the employed had the greatest ability to acquire and consume, capital made its greatest gains-the prosperity of the millions created the affluence of the few. I am disgusted with the parrot cry that the workingman must learn to live cheaper.

must economize, must consume less; which means that less must be produced, less con sumed, with less trade, and that all sources of prosperity must be dried up, and niggardly want be the lot of all. I maist that the workingman must learn to live better, must consume more, and partake of all the bounties of Mother Earth, that production may be fully developed; that consumption may keep pace with production, and that trade may thrive, to the end that all may prosper. In the processes, the manipulations, the traffic, between the producer and the ultimate consumer, lies the mine from which all capital is gathered. Without exception all, banker, broker, and barrister. clergyman, physician, and official, manufacturer, trader, speculator, and gambler, from that mine gather in their honest gains or speils. It is the million, those who are the of this act, shall, for each month of contingreat consumers, the great body of working people that, by consuming, pay all bills and settle all accounts, an I not the few boastful ability to consume liberally, to distribute freely, so is the opportunity for profit to all classes. The workingman should avoid all waste and extravagance-all unnecessary expense; he should save, and make provision for the future; but this saving and provision

should not be at the cost of privation and suffering. The very safety of society, the perpetu tion of our institution, depends upon the condition of the workingmen of our country, who form the great mass of our population. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that poverty contains the germ of every vice and danger, and that prosperity is the basis of all real advancement. We may as well recognize and act upon the fact that there can be no real prosperity with one-half of our people while the other half is in destitution. muscle in production; in reducing If we do not, that fact, sooner or later, in some deplorable form, will make itself felt with a force that will compare with the late railroad strikes as the whirlwind compares with the summer zephyr. Cause and effect

can not be separated. So long as a large percentage of our per ple are compelled to a daily toil consuming all of daylight, and a portion of the night, to earn sufficient to earn the most scanty food, with shelter in a hovel, or perhaps ion and consumption will be sure to clothing, or furniture; or, as is frequently benefit will not be confined to the la- food or fuel; or, to the shame and diagrace because of poverty and want, to drive two or more families, young and old of both ers shall all have work, and always at sexes, to herd like cattle in one room; or

ble; then the power of knowing what is the true meaning of civilization, and of appreciating its great advantages, may be developed, and the desire of acquiring its comforts and refinements may be created, developing a consumption which will compel a production and a trade many times greater than we have yet seen, with a radical cure of all those social crimes and evils which grow directly out of idleness and poverty. The foundation, the very first condition of social and moral advancement is, material prosperity. Here is an opening for missionary labor, if not as wide, certainly as necessitous, as can be found in Asia or Africa; and it is among our next door neighbors. Throwing aside all sentiments of kind-

ness, all interest in our common humanity, in the lowest and most degrading sentiment of the purest selfishness, of simple greed, is to be found the strongest and most potent arguments for the constant employment of all who will do a share of the common work, and the payment of the highest wages. No sensible person can hope to make money where there is no money in circulation among the masses; no one will seek for water at a dry fountain; only the full fourtain may be drawn from. It is not among paupers and tramps that railroads find a profitable business; beggars do not build churches nor support a ministry; manufacturers cannot find a market in a starving community; only a fool will try to do tusiness in the midst of general destitution. It is only where the masses are prosperous that business thrives; and once having a place where the masses are prosperous, the wise will use every possible means to preserve its prosperity; only fools will wantonly destroy it. The wise man having a goose laying him golden eggs, will take the best care of that goose-giving it the best of pasture, the purest of water, and constant watchfulness. The fool will kill it, cut it open, and find the fool's reward, Labor is our golden goose.

Labor is the only means of production : production is the only source of wealth, and the laboring millions must ever be the great consumers. The trader finds his profits in the traffic between the producer and the consumer; all who in any manner assist in either production, distribution, or consumplies at the foundation of all prosperity, and its proper remuneration is the guarantee of safe. It is the one condition of man's exist-

Now, let us see some of the cost of idle Three millions are out of employment; we will estimate the wages of each, if en. ployed, at two dollars a day; five years ago t would have been at least one half more. But at two dollars a day the wages of these three millions would amount to six million dollars a day, or one hundred and fifty six millions a month, or one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight million dollars a year lost to productian, to trade, to consump tion of the products of labor. But this is not all the loss; add to it the amount lost in the refuction of the wages of those sill emamount. But the amount, in round numb reof two thousand million dollars lost by the idleness alone of the unemployed, again added to our trade, to the consumption of our products, will once more set in motion every class of manufacturing industry; make active all the now stagnant avenues of trade: and again will burden our railroad and shipping with freight and travel. It will bring contentment to the land, and give us what bayonets and police clubs capnot

give-" peace and plenty. This immense amount lost through idle [Continued on Second Page,]

PUBLIC ACTS

OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1878 [Published by Anthority.]

An Act concerning Railroad Bridges and Bridge Guards. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representative in general assembly con-

Section 1. Every railroad corporation shall within six months from the passage of this act, if required by the railr ad commission. ers, erect and thereafter maintain suitable bridge guards at every bridge over its raiload less than eighteen feet in height above the track; such bridge guards to be approved by the railroad commissioners, and to be erected and adjusted to their satisfaction, Sec. 2. Any railroad corporation refusing uance in such refusal or neglect, forfeit and nay to any person who shall sue therefor. the sum of fifty dollars to be recovered in an action of debt on this statute.

Approved March 27, 1878. House Bill No. 103. CHAPTER Cil.

An Act in Amendment of an Act relating to Electors and Elections. Be it enacted by the senate house of representatives in general assembly con-

vened.

Section, 1. Any person claiming to have been elected selectman, clerk, treasurer, collector of laxes, assessor, grand juror, con stable, registrar of voters, or registrar of births, deaths and marriages, of any town, or mayor, clerk, treasurer, auditor, collector or mayor, clerk, trasurer, auditor, collector of taxes, alderman, or councilman, of any city, but not so declared, may, within sixty days after the time of holding the elections, bring his petition to any judge of the superior court, alleging the facts on which such claim is founded, which shall be served upon the party against whom the claim is made, at least eight days here the served. at least sixty days before the return day and returnable not more than sixty-three days after the day of such election; and such judge shall thereupon hear and determines id petition, and his decision thereon shall be conclusive, and if in favor of the petitioner, his certificate to that effect, under the seal of the court, shall entitle the petiioner to hold and exercise the duties and powers of such office. And said judge may, if necessary, issue his writ of mandamus reor necessity, issue his writ of mandamus requiring the adverse party and those under units deliver to the petitioner the appurationances of such office, and shall cause his finding and decree to be entered in the records of said court in the proper county. Sec. 2 Section thirty-ax of chapter one hundred and forty six of the public acts, passed January again.

passed January session 1877, is hereby re-Approved March 27th, 1878.

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