AMERICAN SENTINEL.

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TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VERY VALUABLE

RealEstate

IN THE EAST END OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER, MD., AND OF HIGHLY-IMPROVED AND PRODUCTIVE

FARMING LANDS,

NEAR THE SAID CITY.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William A. Wampler, duly executed, delivered and recorded according to law, the undersigned, as Trustees named therein, will offer at public sale, on the premises, situated on the corner of Main and Church streets, in the city of Westminster, Md., on

Saturday, the 19th of April, A. D., 1890,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable property, to-wit:

1st. The Lot of Land with the Brick Dwelling House thereon, now occupied as the residence of said William A. Wampler, situated on the corner of Church and Main streets, fronting 60 feet on Main street and running back 198 feet to an alley, and containing ONE-QUARTER OF AN ACRE OF LAND, more or less. This lot is subject to the payment of an annual ground rent of $1.00. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable Brick Dwelling House, Stable and other outbuildings usually found on first-class town property; well of excellent water, fruits, &c. This property, either as a private residence or for business purposes, is situated in one of the most desirable parts of Westminster and is well worthy the attention of purchasers.

2d. The Vacant Lot adjoining the above property, fronting on Main street 50 feet and running back 198 feet to an alley, containing 9,900 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, more or less, subject to the payment of an annual ground rent of 85 cents. This is a VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT and one of the very few vacant ones yet remaining on Main street.

3d. The Lot of Land adjoining the vacant lot aforesaid, fronting on Main street 50 feet and running back 198 feet to an alley, containing 9,900 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, more or less, subject to the payment of an annual ground rent of 85 cents. The improvements on this lot consist of a large newly-erected Brick Dwelling House, large Barn, and all necessary outbuildings; pump of good water, fruits, &c.

4th. A Lot containing

3½ ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, being the same which said William A. Wampler obtained from William N. Hayden and William A. McKellip, trustees, by deed bearing date the 11th day of August, A. D., 1885, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county in Liber G. A. M., No. 63, folio 171, &c. This lot is situated about 3 miles from Westminster, between the Washington and Deer Park roads, and adjoining lands of Eli Buckingham, John Ward and others.

5th. The Lot or Parcel of Land containing

15 ACRES, 1 ROOD AND 35 PERCHES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

situated about 2 miles from Westminster and near the public road leading from the Washington road by Frederick N. Hook's property to the Baltimore Turnpike, and adjoining the lands of Frederick N. Hook, William Fenby and others, and being the same which said William A. Wampler obtained from John J. Baumgartner, trustee, by deed bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D., 1875, and recorded among the records aforesaid in Liber F. T. S., No. 45, folio 210, &c. There is a FINE ORCHARD, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c., on this parcel of land. It is also in a very high and productive state of cultivation, well watered and under good fencing.

6th. A parcel of land containing

16 ACRES, 1 ROOD AND 27 PERCHES,

more or less, situated about one and a-half miles from Westminster, fronting on the public road leading from the Washington road to the Baltimore Turnpike, and within a short distance of said Washington road, adjoining the lands of Frederick N. Hook, John Murray Yingling, Thomas Turfle and others, being the same which said William A. Wampler obtained from Solomon A. Foutz and wife, by deed dated the 9th day of April, A. D., 1864, and recorded in Liber W. A. McK., No. 31, folio 70, &c., one of the land records aforesaid. This parcel of land is in a very high state of cultivation, under good fencing, and as productive as any in the vicinity of Westminster. It will be divided into lots, offered in that manner and as an entirety, and disposed of as may be for the best interest of all parties concerned. A plat of said lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

All of the above property will be offered on the premises now occupied by said William A. Wampler, corner of Main and Church streets, in Westminster. Persons desiring to view any of the premises can call upon Wm. A. Wampler, residing thereon, and for further information call upon or address either of the trustees.

Terms of Sale.—One-third part of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the court; balance in 9 and 18 months from the day of sale; credit payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

CHAS. T. REIFSNIDER,
WM. A. McKELLIP,
Trustees.

McKellip & Clabaugh, Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
mch-29-ts R. C. Matthews, Auct'r.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

Very Valuable Business Property,

At Glen Falls Station, Western Maryland Railroad.

BY virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from Franklin A. Stirling to the undersigned, dated January 16, A. D., 1886, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county in Liber G. A. M., No. 23, folio 179, &c., also in Liber J. W. S., No. 119, folio 21, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Baltimore county, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on

Monday, April 21st, A. D., 1890,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that parcel of land conveyed by said mortgage, containing

34 ACRES AND 26 PERCHES,

more or less. The improvements thereon are a comfortable two-story Frame Dwelling House, Frame Store House, two Tenant Houses, stable and other outbuildings. This property is known as Glen Falls Station, on the Western Maryland Railroad, is 22 miles from Baltimore, and the land partly in Carroll and Baltimore counties; Postoffice, Express and Ticket office and Merchandise business being conducted in the store house; the land is in a good state of cultivation, and to an active business man an excellent opportunity is here offered.

Terms of Sale.—Cash; or, if desired by the purchaser, one-third cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one-third in nine months and the other one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or one half of the purchase money can remain in the property for three years, secured by mortgage, with interest from the day of sale, interest payable semi-annually. A deposit of $200 will be required from the purchaser on the day of sale.

CHARLES T. REIFSNIDER,
R. C. Matthews, Auctioneer, Mortgagee.
mar-29-ts

NO. 2836 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting in Equity.

Ex parte, In the matter of the Trust Estate of William A. Wampler, Charles T. Reifsnider and William A. McKellip, Trustees.

ORDERED this 27th day of March, A. D., 1890, on the aforegoing petition, that the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting in Equity, take jurisdiction in the trust estate of the said William A. Wampler, and that said Trustees settle said trust estate under the supervision and control of the said Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

And it is further ordered that the said Chas. T. Reifsnider and William A. McKellip, the Trustees in the above cause named, give notice to the creditors of the said William A. Wampler, who were such prior to the 18th day of March, A. D., 1890, to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, on or before the 4th day of June, A. D., 1890, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper printed in Carroll County, once a week for four successive weeks before the 2nd day of May next.

JNO. E. SMITH.
Judge of the Circuit Court.
True Copy—Test:
mar-29-4t WM. N. MARTIN, Clerk.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and bodies, corporate or politic, whom it may concern, that they

MUST OBTAIN A LICENSE,

or renew the same on or before the 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1890, according to the provisions of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland.

SAMUEL C. WICKERT,
ap-5-5t Sheriff of Carroll county.

Public Local Law.

CHAPTER 292.

AN ACT to repeal the Two Hundred and Twenty-Eighth, Two Hundred and Thirty-Sixth, and Two Hundred and Fifty-Third Sections of Article Seven of the Code of Public Local Laws of the State of Maryland, relating to the City of Westminster, in Carroll County, and to re-enact the same in an amended or different form, and to add an additional Section to said Article Seven, to follow Section Two Hundred and Thirty-Six and to be numbered Two Hundred and Thirty-Six A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Two Hundred and Twenty-Eighth, Two Hundred and Thirty-Sixth and Two Hundred and Fifty-Third Sections of Article Seven of the Code of Public Local Laws of the State of Maryland, relating to the City of Westminster, in Carroll County, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows, and to add an additional Section to said Article Seven, to follow Section Two Hundred and Thirty-Six and be numbered Two Hundred and Thirty-Six A.

228. The Mayor and Common Council of Westminster shall have the power to Grade and Pave Streets and Alleys in the Corporate limits of said City of Westminster, and to regulate the width thereof; to lay flag-stones across said streets and alleys wherever necessary; to provide of what material the said streets, sidewalks and gutters on said streets and alleys shall be paved and curbed, and how the same shall be done, and kept in good repair; they may require the owners of the lots of ground in front of which said grading and paving or repairing of sidewalks and gutters are to be done, to do the same at their own expense; and if any owner of a lot shall neglect to grade and pave or repair the pavement of the said sidewalks or gutters in front of his lot or premises, for the space of thirty days after notice has been given them by the Mayor and Street Commissioner, hereinafter provided for, requiring the same to be done, the Mayor and Common Council may direct the the Street Commissioner to cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner of said lot, which expense shall be a lien on said lot of ground till paid, and may be recovered from said owner by said Mayor and Common Council as other debts of like amounts are recoverable in this State by law; they may also require the owner of the lots of ground fronting on either side of the street graded and paved as aforesaid, to pay two-thirds of the expense incurred in grading and paving the same, to be apportioned among them by the Mayor and Common Council, payable whenever said work shall be finished; such apportionment to be in proportion to the front feet of said lots owned by them, respectively, and the sum so apportioned shall be a lien upon the respective lots until paid, and whenever payment thereof is refused, the Mayor and Common Council may recover the same by law, in the same manner as other debts of like amount are recoverable in this State; the remaining one-third of said expense shall be paid by the Mayor and Common Council out of the taxes levied upon the citizens generally.

236. The Mayor and Common Council of Westminster shall have full power and authority to regulate and provide for the issuing of licenses or permits for all hawking, peddling and vending of goods, wares and merchandise of every description, upon the streets, lanes, alleys or highways of the City of Westminster, and to issue licenses or permits to all itinerant peddlers who may go from house to house to vend or sell any goods, wares or merchandise, to issue licenses to any and all persons entering into or beginning any transient business in said city for the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise; to regulate and provide for the issuing of licenses to all traveling persons who dispense medicines or medical advice; to regulate, license and tax restaurants and saloons and other places where malt, spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors are sold; to regulate, license and tax all hackney carriages omnibusses or other vehicles used in said City for the carriage of passengers; all carriages for private use, all vehicles used for the carriage, transportation or delivery of freight or merchandise, and all carts or other vehicles which ply for hire; to suppress vagrancy; to levy a tax and impose a license upon dogs and to provide for the killing of all worthless, dangerous or annoying dogs, and of all dogs not properly licensed; and to regulate or prevent the going at large in the City limits of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, geese, dogs or any other brute, beast, or fowl; and they may pass all ordinances necessary from time to time to carry out and enforce the foregoing provisions and to enforce the observance of such ordinances by reasonable fines and penalties not exceeding Fifty Dollars in any one case, as may appear to them right, and they may recover said fine or penalty by an action of debt, and in addition thereto they may provide for the imprisonment of the offender for a period not exceeding Thirty days or until the fine be paid. Provided that no greater sum than one Hundred Dollars be charged for any one license.

236 A. The said Mayor and Common Council shall have full power and authority to provide for the Codification of all ordinances which may have been or may hereafter be passed, and to provide for the payment of the same.

253. In default of payment of any fine or penalty imposed by him for a violation of any ordinance of the corporation, the Justice may commit the party fined to the County Jail for a period not exceeding Thirty days; and the Sheriff of Carroll County shall receive and confine the party so committed, in the same manner as other prisoners, and shall be entitled to the same compensation therefor.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That all laws inconsistent with, or repugnant to, the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency. And this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3, 1890.

ELIHU E. JACKSON, Governor.
JOHN HUBNER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
R. F. BRATTAN,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly, passed January Session, 1890.

CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.
ap-12-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

HENRY BARNES,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of October, 1890; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1890.

ANNIE E. BARNES,
mar-22-4t Administratrix.

Dissolution Notice.

APRIL 1st, 1890.

The firm of Roop & Zile has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. T. Zile retiring. H. S. Roop is authorized to collect all bills and assume the payment of all accounts against the old firm.

H. S. ROOP,
J. T. ZILE.

The undersigned will continue in the Seed, Plant, Agricultural Implement, Flour and Feed Business, at the old stand, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage extended to the old firm. H. S. ROOP.

N. B.—I have 400 bushels Seed Oats yet that must be sold. ap-5-3t

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Look Here, Farmers and Gardeners!

We have increased our stock with a full line of Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements in the way of Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Picks, Spades, &c., &c. Also remember that we have constantly on hand a full line of Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Our stock for the spring trade is about complete and you will do well to give us an early call. We guarantee all goods sold. Call early for bargains.

Yours, &c.,
ap-5-3t J. Q. STITELY & SON.

For Sale.

A fine Home, 6 Acres, good House, Barn and other outbuildings, poultry yard, water, and all in complete order; 5 minutes walk to Linwood Station, W. M. R. R. Address or call on JOS. ENGLAR,
ap-5-3t Linwood, Carroll Co., Md.

BEST Lanterns at BABYLON & GILBERT'S

Select Poetry.

AND HIS WILL IS OUR PEACE.

ELA SUA VOLONTADE E NOSTRA PACE.
—*Dante.*

Oh restless soul of man, unsatisfied
With the world's empty noise and feverish glare,
Sick with its hopes of happiness denied,
The dust and ashes of its promise fair,
Baffled and buffeted, thy days perplexed,
Thy cherished treasures profitless and vain,
What comfort hast thou, captive, thwarted, vexed,
Mocked by mirage of joys that merge in pain?
Though love is sweet, yet death is strong, and still
Inexorable change will follow thee;
Yea, though thou vanquished every mortal ill,
Thou shalt not conquer mutability!
The human tide goes rushing down to death;
Turn thou a moment from its current broad,
And listen: What is this the silence saith,
O soul? "Be still and know that I am God?"
The mighty God! Here shalt thou find thy rest,
O weary one! There is naught else to know,
Naught else to seek—here thou mayest cease thy quest,
Giving thyself up. He leads where thou shalt go.
The changeless God! Into thy troubled life
Steals strange, sweet peace, the pride that drove thee on,
The hot ambition and the selfish strife
That made thy misery, like mist are gone;
And in their place a bliss beyond all speech;
The patient resignation of the will
That lifts thee out of bondage, out of reach
Of death, of change, of every earthly ill.

Select Story.

WHAT KATIE DID.

How a Dear Little Girl Helped Restore Her Mother's Sight.

When it first flashed through her busy brain and spread itself out in all sorts of pretty shapes and possible colorings, it nearly took her breath away. It was at recess, while all the other girls were coaxing the boys to let them coast down the famous incline behind the school-house on the "Lyons," "Antelopes," "Puritans," "Dexters" and "Lightning Expresses," or whatsoever their sleds happened to be named and Katie had the whole warm school room to herself in which to think. Even Miss Hyacinth had gone to Farmer Bassett's, across the road (it had come her turn to board round with *him*) for something she had forgotten, and Katie and the old clock had the whole warm school room all to themselves. I doubt if Katie's heart, when she first thought of it, didn't distance the beating of the prim wooden clock, which, with its "Home of Washington" painted in ghastly, chalky white and fearful emerald greens on the lower half of its glass door, stood in solitary splendor on a bracket-shelf just back of and above Miss Hyacinth's orderly desk. But Katie's thoughts were upon neither heart-beats nor clock-beats, so absorbed was she in the charming idea that was dawning into a sweet, and real responsibility with every second's hurried flight.

All afternoon she found herself having to do battle with it—*for* it crept between herself and the personal pronouns, it sat upon the very curves that kept the divisor and quotient from slipping into the dividend, and hid even the big straw-colored map of Africa!

You see, Katie was a very ambitious little girl, and very much of a Yankee, as far as the wholesome thriftiness, or getting on in the world, was concerned; and though she went to school regularly, she managed between times to do many odd tasks for the childless neighbors in that sparsely settled section that brought her in a good many pennies, and every penny was needed, now that her mother had become blind. But it wasn't pennies she was thinking of now—it was nickels and dimes and even quarters of a dollar, that should grow, gradually, into a pile big enough to pay the famous Dr. Optic to perform an operation on the dear, dark eyes of her mother, whose one cry was to look once again upon the face of her only child!

It was their own good doctor who had unknowingly shown her the possible way in which to earn the twenty dollars, which, he said, he would persuade the great man to accept for the difficult and delicate work.

That was only yesterday, when, so chilled through from his long journey to see a patient out of town that he felt he must stop to warm himself at Mrs. Keene's kitchen fire, Dr. Saltus had gladly accepted the cup of hot coffee Katie offered him (it being noon and Katie having her mother's [redacted] doctor had kindly looked at Mrs. Keene's poor eyes and told her that a very speedy restoration to sight was possible, had left the house, clambered into his buggy set on runners and driven away, Katie could think of nothing but what the doctor said.

She saw his kind face in the very bottom of the bright dish-pan instead of her own round, rosy little one, when, the dishes washed, she wiped out that useful utensil before hanging it on its own particular peg. All that evening she thought at intervals of their unusual visitation, and at night she dreamed that she was offering coffee to a whole army of gray-haired doctors, who, all and severally, dropped a dime into their emptied cups with a little metallic clang, but it was really only Jack Frost trying to split the little mug of water she had placed upon a stand near her bed's head that made her dream of that sort of a noise.

All the way home from school next day her project full-fledged and her busy brain teeming, Katie counted so many chickens before they were hatched that she had become, in imagination, a person of great wealth and distinction. Nor did the sight of a small frame house that stood in such a "poverty-stricken fashion," as she had always before thought, close up to the very road itself, tend to daunt her gay spirit. For now there was a splendid reason why the house should set upon the roadside; and I am prone to believe that the "rightness and fitness" of all things seemed just then to enter Katie's mind.

That the green shutters were amazed at what, not fifteen minutes later, they saw done before their very slats, I shall not attempt to deny; that the tin water spout at the corner of the house was not astounded at the sudden appearance and nearness of a smooth pine board bearing these words:

HOT COFFEE HERE

Is a fact I can not gainsay; but I do declare that Katie herself stood a little while later ready for customers, with her face close to the window pane and eager eyes brilliant as stars.

She was a shrewd little girl, as I have already hinted, and knew that the house she and her mother lived in was a good "hungry" distance from town; and she felt that, did any traveler to and from the city chance to read her modest little announcement, they would only too gladly avail themselves of the nectar she had been taught to make so well.

Away along the smooth, white road a black spot suddenly showed itself. It grew in size as time passed, and, as its bulk increased, silvery bells, in high and merry trebles, sent sound waves ahead of it.

With beating heart Katie watched the approach—with sinking heart she watched the dash past of two mettlesome bays, smart with silver-gilt harness, and many girths of musical bells, hitched to a two-seated sleigh, wherein sat, under beautiful soft robes, two young and two elderly folks, all laughing and in the merriest of moods.

"Why did you sigh, my daughter?" asked Mrs. Keene, anxiously, "are you——"

"O, I'm all right, mother! Did I sigh? I thought I only *breathed—oh——*"

"What is it, Katie?"

But Katie was out at the gate before her name was uttered, replying to questions asked by an old army-overcoated farmer, who sat upon a cushioned seat in a high, big springless wood-wagon.

"I'll give ye a nickel for a cup, gal, ef it's steamin' hot—I'm nigh about friz stiff!"

As if these words were magic that set the heels of her heavy little shoes in motion, Katie flew into the kitchen, carefully poured out enough of the steaming amber to fill a big cup, and with a little tray upon which rested a tiny bowl of sugar and a toy pitcher of milk, she went swiftly out to the old gentleman in the wood-wagon.

Five cents already! The success of her venture was too grand a secret to be longer kept, and she told her mother all about it, when the wood wagon fairly on its snail-like way, she brought the small salver indoors and put the nickel in her mother's hand. Mrs. Keene, when she heard her daughter's wonderful plan, covered her white face with her slender hands and was very silent; but, though the tears rolled down softly into her lap, Katie knew that she was not at all displeased, but was in some way very, very happy.

Suddenly Katie heard again the warning of the same silvery bells she had heard before. Eagerly she listened, this time not going to the window to watch the return of the gay city people. On came the jangle of sweet sounds, nearer, still nearer, until—could it be—surely it must—yes, they have stopped!

With a little gasp of joy Katie was out of doors again, and, sooner almost than it takes to tell it, was back in the kitchen pouring out *four* cups of hot coffee. A large waiter was quickly covered with a clean square of linen, and a larger bowl of sugar and a bigger pitcher of milk was placed in the center between the four steaming cups. Then, her very gladness dancing in her starry eyes, Katie made her way to the sleigh.

"I never enjoyed a cup of coffee more in all my life, little girl—who made it?"

"I did, sir," said Katie, pink with pleasure.

"Father," said another voice, "fifty cents isn't a particle too much for this delicious treat; is it mamma?"

"No, indeed," said the first speaker, who wasn't mamma at all. "And we must head our horses this way as long as the snow lasts. Good-by, little girl, till we see you again."

Fifty-five cents! I'm afraid the mists that swell up in folks' eyes at joy as at sorrow must have blurred Katie's own just then, for, without her being in the least aware of it, Dr. Saltus had driven his big black horse close beside her, and was himself looking curiously at her from under the hood of his buggy top.

"Has it become the fashion?" he asked softly; but even at this gentle question Katie started.

"What, sir? Oh, is it you, doctor?"

"I'm inclined to believe so. Why that sign and all this coffee drinking?"

Katie told him. And somehow whils she was speaking something got into his eye—an object that seemed to require a good deal of brushing out with the folds of his pretty, pale-blue, silk handerchief. And when Katie had finished he said in a voice rather different from his usual tones, "bring me a bowlful—good measure, mind—I'm your first regular customer, you know."

It seemed that the "bowlfuls" were to the little caterer very profitable things. The first one netted her a quarter of a dollar, and the doctor said that she needn't be a bit surprised if a good many city folks took to driving out this way, for he meant to tell his numerous acquaintances what a splendid road it was for sleighing.

The twilight of that happy day deepened upon a joyful couple—a mother to whom the world was no longer dark, but full of rosy hopes, and a glad child who felt that this first day was but a promise of like days to come, and to whom the silvery snow yielded a silver harvest.

Miss Hyacinth was let into the secret and as long as the snow lasted and the sleighing carnival wakened the echoes of the silent country round about the little frame house of the Keenes, she allowed Katie to manage so that all her lessons were done in the mornings—both studying and recitation—and her afternoons were her own in which, as her teacher said, she could "receive."

It would seem as if there was no end to the doctor's popularity, if all were friends of his who drew rein at the Keenes' gate—and such a shower of silver coin as rattled into the little tray as the sleigh-riders put their coffee-cups back with a sigh of satisfaction and gathered up the rains for further dash along the smooth, broad highway! No day passed but some one stopped; and often it was a big sleighful of curious people who had left their warm fireside to see the little child who was so bravely battling for the lost light of a dear mother's eyes.

At the end of three weeks Mrs. Keene was taken to Dr. Optic's fine home in the city and Miss Hyacinth left farmer Bassett's to go and help Katie keep house. At the end of four weeks Mrs. Keene was brought back to the little frame house again, the happiest little woman in the land, for, though her eyes were carefully guarded from the dazzling, snow-brightened light of day, at night she dared to peep out for a moment at the dear, familiar objects of her old home. Dearest and fairest of all was the face of her noble little girl, who had been a real ministering angel in all that long and wearisome spell of dreary darkness.

And this is what, with an innocent child's faith in her own earnest endeavors, Katie did.

* * *

Servility and civility are as opposite as the poles. One is despicable, while the other is in the highest degree desirable. That style of manners which combines self-respect for the rights and feelings of others is a quality to be cultivated with extreme diligence.

Women as Inventors.

It was a California woman who invented a baby carriage, which netted her over $50,000; while to Mrs. Catherine Greene, the wife and widow of Washington's ablest officer, is due the honor of inventing the cotton gin, which is one of those distinctively American inventions the value and importance of which have been recognized by the whole industrial world. A horseshoe machine, which turns out completed shoes, was the invention of a woman; also the reaper and mower, the idea of which came into the brain of Mrs. Ann Manning, of Plainfield, N. J., to whom is also accredited a clover cleaner. Mrs. Manning seems to have stimulated the inventive genius of her neighbors, for a few years after her reaper and mower was patented Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of the same State, took out a patent for an improvement on the machine, being a device for changing the knives without stopping the wheels.

One of the most complicated machines ever made is that for the manufacture of re-enforced bottom paper bags. It is so curiously ingenious that how it was contrived passes the ordinary comprehension. It was the invention of Miss Maggie Knight, who from it and other inventions in the same line realized a large fortune. A street-sweeper of great merit was devised and patented by a New York lady, who had a costly dress ruined by the mud splashed on it from a defective machine.

Most remarkable of all is the invention of Mrs. Mary B. Walton for deadening the sound of car wheels. She lived near the elevated railroad in New York, and was greatly annoyed by the sound of the roaring trains passing her house. The most noted machinists and inventors of the country had given their attention to the subject without being able to furnish a solution, when lo! a woman's brain did the work and her appliance, proving perfectly successful, was adopted by the elevated roads, and she is now reaping the rewards of a happy thought.

Toads in Undress.

It is safe to say but few people have ever been fortunate enough to catch a toad in the act of changing his skin. A man who professes to have been an interested eye-witness to such a transaction describes the novel operation.

The toad pressed his elbows against his sides downward. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open along his back, but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked his skin into folds on his sides and hips.

Then, grasping one hind leg with his forelegs, he pulled the skin from the leg as slick as a man would remove a pair of pants, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He next took the cast-off portion of his cuticle and pulled it forward between his forelegs until he could catch it in his mouth, whereupon he forthwith began to swallow it; then by raising and lowering his head, swallowing at the heap bent forward each time, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his forelegs.

At this stage of the curious proceedings he grasped one of the forelegs with the opposite paw, and by much pulling stripped off the skin; changing hands, he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, all the time swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The entire operation occupied but a few minutes.

How to Spoil a Meal.

An easy way to spoil the evening meal is for each member to tell the sad tale of all that has gone wrong during the day. To mention the disappointments and vexations, to tell of the slights that were endured and the offenses that were given, and to lament over the results of this [redacted] felicitous combination of affairs, enough to counteract the refreshi effect of all the good things which the most generous and sk housewife can load the table. put this complaining off until other time. What is the best for it, it is hard to say. Perha indefinite postponement would happy thing for all concerned. the things that we groan ov night will right themselves before to-morrow night, if we let them alone.

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An Englishman has invented a desk for the use of persons traveling, the table of which is fixed in such a way that it remains steady in spite of the swaying of the boat or train.

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Never part without loving words for your loved ones to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet again in this life.

The Womanly Girl.

In the hurry and artificial life of this nineteenth century there is yet cause for hope in the genuine respect shown even by boors to the womanly girl. Whatever stands in the way of a girl attaining to the highest goal, that of Christian womanhood, becomes in comparison as mere chaff. The girl who gives up her love of home and sneers at the cares of the house in order to pursue what she deems a "higher education" has sold her birthright for a mess of pottage. She has measured her acquirements by the wavering values of this world. Only when a woman is gentle and wise enough to attain to high intellectual powers, and use them, not as coarse women do, for their own aggrandizement, but as a means to minister help and hope to others, has she learned the proper use of her power. Intellectual training is like physical training—a means by which woman may receive more power for her work, in her home or in any field outside to which she is called; it is no more. Without it she may be a weak hand where she might have been a strong one, just as a woman who is crippled is unable to accomplish as much good as one who is robust and strong. Yet the woman who devotes herself to intellectual pursuits merely for her own glory is not less silly or cumbersome to the earth than she who devotes her entire time to personal adornment from motives of vanity. Both fail to attain even the admiration of the world. The woman who has attained to intellectual heights and has not been gentle and wise enough to use the "tongues of learning to speak a word in season to him who is a-weary"—her mission has passed her by. She has lost the sweetest pleasure of a true woman, that of ministering to and helping those who else were helpless and hopeless. Instead of living in the broad sunshine of Christian life she is imprisoned in the narrow cell of her own selfishness.

Something to Avoid.

A little personal pique, a bit of wounded vanity, a sudden flame of anger, often undoes the most substantial and faithful work and nullifies the most intelligent and wise action. It is one of the painful things in experience that effort is often defeated by these small, purely personal, and often momentary feelings, which are generally unintelligent and unwise. Life would be freed from some of its most painful features if men always acted to each other on a basis of real justice and intelligence, and left their small personal feelings and prejudices out of sight. A man's work ought to be judged by itself and for itself alone, and the strength of a man's position ought to rest solely upon what he is able to do. And yet most of us are constantly neutralizing the best work of others because it is not done in our way, and are constantly failing to do justice to others because of some small personal prejudice against them. The really strong, clear-sighted man is the man who is able to put himself out of the question, and to judge others by what they really are and do, not by their relations to him. In this working world there is neither time nor strength to be always coddling our small vanities and still smaller prejudices. The world does not stand in order that we may be pleased. It stands as a place for the doing of honest work in the best way, and if that work can be better done in some other way than the one we prefer, our business is to let it be done and rejoice in it. If you wish to see things clearly, and to be just with your fellow-men, keep clear of the fumes of vanity and the thick atmosphere of mere personal feeling. Make it a rule to see what a man is and does, and to value him by these things. A person may be very distasteful to us and yet be eminently useful and successful in the world.

[redacted]

summit glows like a spark in the morning light, and shines like a star in the evening sky, when the rest of the pile is enveloped in darkness. So Love here is surrounded by the other graces, and divides the honors with them: but they will have felt the wrap of night and darkness when it will shine, luminous, against the sky of eternity.

* * *

Good only when used up—An umbrella.

Competition Among Plants.

The principle of competition is so active and so vigorous in the vegetable world that it keeps up a sort of domestic warfare among plants. The struggle to get on in the world is less noticeable in our latitude than it is in the tropics. Where the possibilities of reaching the most gigantic size are the greatest, there the individual plant struggles most eagerly to get into the foremost place. Plants are much like ourselves.

As an instance of how one tree will take advantage of another tree, may be mentioned the conduct of what is called the parasitic fig. The seed of this plant is distributed by birds. Suppose one of these seeds happens to lodge in the fork of a jack fruit tree. It germinates as well there as it would on the ground.

The young plant sends a long root down until it reaches the soil. Then it grows vigorously, and its first development is toward spreading itself all over the jack fruit tree until it has smothered and killed it. The foster child steps into the shoes of its foster-parent.

Quite as fierce a struggle, though a more open one, is maintained among members of the same family. The case is reported in *Nature* of species of heraculeum which was allowed to seed freely. On the first of June, 1880, there were five hundred and seventy-three seedlings. On the nineteenth of August following, only one hundred and five of them remained. The missing ones had been pushed to the wall by the more vigorous survivors.

A more striking instance still, of fierce and fatal competition, is found in the case of the Brazil nut, inasmuch as here the conflict goes on among those that are of the same age. This fruit contains from 15 to twenty-four seeds, which all germinate at one time. The most vigorous one gets first through a small hole at the top to the open air, and thereupon it strangles and feeds upon all the rest.

All the reflections of modern scientific teaching, whenever these examples are touched upon, are made with regard to the remorselessness of Nature; to the care for self, and the absolute disregard for others. The one observation is that "in all cases the weakest goes to the wall." This is looking upon plant life as we too often look upon our own lives. May it not be that plants are even more like ourselves than the common view of their history admits, and that we may look upon their fate with the more humanizing sentiment, "Whom the gods love, die young?"

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The system of sinking shafts through quicksand and other water-bearing strata by refrigerating machines is a practical success. The freezing extends thirteen feet each side of the vertical pipes which are driven down to carry the fluid, and the frozen material works like soft sandstone.

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Physicians in Italy, etc., believe malaria to consist of a fungus floating in the air and soaking in the water, and likely to enter the system in much larger quantities through the water drank, than through the air breathed. Hence, in malarious districts all drinking water should be boiled and then filtered.

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It came out in an English court lately that 100 wornout horses had just been shipped from that country to Germany and Belgium to be used in the manufacture of sausage, and that such shipments were a regular thing.

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Shyness cramps every motion, clogs every word. The only way to overcome the fault is to mix constantly in society and habitual intercourse with others will give you that ease of manner that shyness destroys.

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Phonograph closets are very common now in the offices of business men. A man goes in and talks to the machine and after a while the typewriter goes in and the machine talks to her.

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An English religious paper publishes the following advertisement: "A lady wishes to hear of a good school for girls, where the birch rod, now coming into fashion again, is used in the old way."

* * *

The home ought to be a harbor of rest; but if the wife ought to make it so for the husband, none the less ought the husband to make it so for the wife.

* * *

The tongue shows to a physician the disease of the body; to a philosopher the disease of the mind; to a Christian the disease of the soul.

* * *

A Swedish cure for insomnia is a napkin, wet in ice water and slightly wrung, laid over the eyes.

"Ah! Mr. Green," he said, as he shook hands with a gentleman from New Haven as they met in Union Square. "Glad to see you, Mr. Smith." "By the way, I sent you a young man a few months ago." "You did." "I recommended him as a hustler." "Yes." "Well, I wanted to ask you how he developed. When I pass judgment on a man I like to follow him up an see if I was right or wrong." "Oh, you were right in this case." "Then he was a hustler?" "Indeed he is. When he had been with me three months he ran away with my daughter. I took them home, extended my blessing, and now he has gone with my wife and ten thousand in cash. You made no mistake in your man, sir. He is at present outhustling five good detectives."

* * *

During the civil war a man, great in his own eyes, was by some influence appointed a Brigadier General. His sense of his own importance was greatly increased. He could hardly speak of anything else but his new dignity. Meeting a "homespun" Yankee one day he accosted him thus: "Well, Jim, I suppose you know I have been appointed Brigadier General?" "Yes," said Jim; "I heard so." "Well, what do folks say about it?" "They don't say nothin'," replied truthful James, "they just laugh."

* * *

In a French village of about 400 inhabitants, eleven of the seventy-four deaths in eight years were from cancer. Dr. Arnaudet finds that six of the cases of cancer were in a single neighborhood, among persons who used as a beverage cider diluted with dark-colored water from the swampy ground, and that in five of the victims the disease attacked the stomach. These facts are given in support of the view that cancer is contagious, the swampy water seeming to have served as a carrier of the contagion.

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A chemist of Bockenheim, Germany, has discovered a new alloy, which is said to resist the attack of most acid and alkaline solutions. It contains 15 parts of copper, 2.34 parts of tin, 1.82 parts of lead and one part of antimony—being, in fact, a bronze with the addition of a little lead and antimony. It is claimed that the alloy is much better than ebonite, vulcanite or porcelain for vessels or fittings liable to be acted upon by chemicals.

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Considering all the achievements of science on this globe and among the celestial spheres, it seems strange that there is a part of this earth not yet explored. In other words, we have weighed the planets and marked their orbits, but we are unable to make a map of the world. It is idle to imagine that Arctic exploration will be abandoned. The quest for the North Pole will go on to the end of time, if not crowned with success.

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A canvas-back duck flies at an habitual rate of 80 miles per hour, which is increased in emergency to 120. The mallard has a flight of 48 miles an hour; the black duck, pintail, widgeon, and wood duck cannot do much better. The blue-wing and green-wing teals can do 100 miles an hour and take it easy. The redhead can fly all day at 90 miles per hour. The gadwall can do 90 miles. The flight of the wild goose is 100 miles per hour.

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Al. Dougherty, a stage driver out west, had a hard fight with a wildcat at Grass Creek Station, Wyo. He was leaving the stable when the cat sprang from a clump of bushes and made a furious attack on him. They fought fully ten minutes. Dougherty has a wooden leg, and this he took off and clubbed with during the encounter. It proved his salvation. The cat was killed and Dougherty is in bed, very badly wounded.

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Engineers use kerosene to remove the scales which form on the inside of boilers. The oil is poured into an empty boiler and the water then turned on. The oil, floating on the water, then comes in contact with the scales before the water does.

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The application of hydraulic power to the manufacture of steel seamless boats is one of the latest things in England. These boats are thought to be in every particular superior to those made of wood, and can be made at about the same cost.

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Although Connecticut is but ninety miles long and seventy broad it is so well supplied with railroads that you can travel in its cars close upon one thousand miles, it is said, without crossing its borders and without "repeating."

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An Indian medicine woman residing on Rock Creek, Oregon, failing to cure one of her patients, was taken out by some of the noble braves of that vicinity, a rope put around her neck, and she was dragged to death.

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Since the oldest woman of Vienna died a short time ago, a most animated competition has been in progress for recognition as her successor. This competition shows that the Austrian capital has several women over 100.

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Charles Lamb remarked of one of his critics: "The more I think of him, the less I think of him."