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ESTABLISHED 1773.

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American Office, Baltimore, Md.

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MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS
Taking effect Sunday, June 14th, 1891.

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE	1. A M.	11. A M.	15. A M.	23. P M.	29. P M	53. A M.	55 P M.
	†	†	†	†	†	†	‡
New York	9.00	12.15		10.10			
Philadelphia	12.03	3.53		12.35			
Washington		6.35		2.10			
Baltimore	4.10	8.05	10.00	4.00	6.28	9.30	2.30
Arlington		8.29	10.25	4.23	6.52	9.52	2.55
Mt. Hope		8.32	10.28	4.27	6.58	9.57	2.58
Pikesville		8.40	10.35	4.35	7.05	10.05	3.07
Owings Mills		8.50	10.48	4.48	7.15	10.15	3.18
Glyndon	4.50	9.05	10.59	5.01	7.26	10.28	3.32
Emory Grove		9.06	11.00		7.30	10.29	3.36
Finksburg		9.16	11.12	5.14	7.42	10.41	3.45
Carrollton		9.20	11.25	5.28	7.55	10.55	3.59
Westminster	5.30	9.50	11.41	5.44	8.13	11.12	4.17
Avondale		9.57	11.48	5.51	8.22	11.20	4.27
New Windsor	5.32	10.08	11.59	6.02	8.35	11.32	4.39
Linwood		10.13	12.05	6.07	8.42	11.40	4.45
Union Bridge	5.40	10.20	12.09	6.12	8.47	11.45	4.50
Middleburg		10.27	P M.	6.18	P M	A M.	P M
Frederick Je.		10.28		6.22			
D. P. Creek		10.35		6.27			
Rocky Ridge		10.40		6.36			
Mechanicst'n	6.05	10.55		7.06			
Edgemont	6.45	11.45		7.28			
Waynesboro	7.02	12.02		7.53			
Chambersb'g	7.45	12.40		8.32			
Shippensburg	8.10	1.11		9.00			
Hagerstown	7.19	12 15		8.05			
Williamsport		12.30		8.20			
	A M.	P M.		P M.			

TRAINS EAST.

LEAVE	22. P M	4. A M.	8. A M.	12. P M	18. P M.	52. A M	54. P M.
	*	†	†	†	†	†	‡
Williamsport			7.15		1.20		
Hagerstown	4.10		7.32		1.45		
Shippensburg			6.32		12.50		
Chambersburg			7.09		1.25		
Waynesboro			7.37		1.58		
Edgemont			8.02		2.29		
Mechanicst'n	5.19		8.44		3.11		
Rocky Ridge			8.58		3.24		
D. P. Creek			9.03		3.32		
Frederick Je.	5.35		9.07		3.39		
Middleburg			9.09		3.41		
Union Bridge	5.44	6.45	9.16	12.45	3.51	6.32	3.58
Linwood		6.49	9.20	12.49	3.56	6.38	4.03
New Windsor	5.52	6.55	9.26	12.55	4.06	6.47	4.09
Avondale		7.04		1.05	4.15	7.02	4.20
Westminster	6.07	7.10	9.43	1.12	4.25	7.12	4.28
Carrollton		7.24	9.57	1.27	4.40	7.30	4.44
Finksburg		7.35	10.13	1.39	4.55	7.45	4.58
Emory Grove		7.47		1.48	5.05	7.59	5.10
Glyndon	6.28	7.50	10.22	1.49	5.06	8.00	5.11
Owings Mills		8.01	10.32	2.06	5.21	8.15	5.25
Pikesville		8.10	10.41	2.09	5.28	8.27	5.37
Mt. Hope		8.18	10.47	2.16	5.43	8.36	5.46
Arlington		8.21	10.50	2.19	5.47	8.40	5.50
Baltimore	7.18	8.40	11.10	2.40	6.14	9.07	6.15
Washington			1.42	8.15	8.15		
Philadelphia	2.30		3.00		9.55		
New York	4.50	6.30	12.20				
	P M.	A M.	A M.	P M.	P M	A M	P M.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday.

ACCOMMODATION NO. 25.

Leave West. p. m., Hillen Station, 5.15; Westminster, 6.52; New Windsor, 7.12; Linwood, 7.18; Union Bridge, 7.32

ACCOMMODATION NO. 2.

Leave East, Union Bridge, 4.50; Linwood, 4.57; New Windsor, 5.05; Westminster, 5.38; Hillen Station, 7.30.

BLUE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS NO. 21.

Leave West, p. m., Hillen Station, 3.20; Westminster, 4.36; New Windsor, 4.38; Union Bridge, 4.45; Hagerstown, 6.15.

Leave East, a. m., Hagerstown, 6.45; Union Bridge, 8.04; New Windsor, 8.11; Westminster, 8.21; Hillen Station, 9.31.

EMMITTSBURG R. R. (Daily except Sunday.)—Trains East will leave Emmitsburg at 8.20 A. M. and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M., arriving at Rocky Ridge, 8.50, A. M., 3.15 and 6.15 P. M. Trains west will leave Rocky Ridge at 10.40 A. M. and 3.25 and 6.36 P. M., arriving Emmitsburg 11.10 A. M. and 3.55 and 7.06 P. M.

FREDERICK DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (Daily except Sunday.)—Trains for Frederick leave Junction at 8.00, 10.32 A. M. and 5.02 P. M. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown and York leave Junction 9.58 A. M., and 3.37 P. M.

Through trains for Hanover and Gettysburg and points on Baltimore and Harrisburg Division leave Baltimore, daily, except Sunday, at 7.00 A. M. and 3.32 P. M. Through cars for Gettysburg and intermediate points leave Baltimore also daily except Sunday at 10.00 A. M.

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Co-Partnership Notice.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the practice of the Law under the firm name of Reifsnider & Reifsnider. Special attention given to the settlement of estates and collections. Office Main street, adjoining the residence of Chas. T. Reifsnider.
CHAS. T. REIFSNIDER,
J. MILTON REIFSNIDER.

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

VOL. 59 NO. 28. WESTMINSTER, MD. MORNING, JULY 18, 1891. ESTABLISHED 1833.

The Century Co

CHEAP MARYLAND LANDS!

YOUNG MEN, WHY GO WEST?

When brighter prospects present themselves in Maryland; Cheaper Land, a Better Climate, and Convenience to the Markets of two Great Cities, Washington and Baltimore.

BARGAINS IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Awake from your dreams of the West and think of the bright future of our own state. I present to you a few of the many farms I have to offer you, and at such prices as to induce you to drop in and see for yourselves.

No. 1—Small farm containing 60 acres, near California postoffice, improved by a small two room dwelling, a barn, fine spring of water, good meadow; a nice little home for $350.

No. 2—100 acres adjoining California, four room dwelling, land level and fine soil; a capital investment; $1,000.

No. 3—"Vineyard," beautifully situated on the St. Mary's river, within a few minutes ride of St. Mary's City, the historical spot marked by the Calvert monument, and lovely surroundings unsurpassed by nature's handiwork. The site of St. Mary's Female Seminary and Protestant Episcopal Church, fine society, great agricultural improvement in the section; half mile of river front combined with a fine oyster creek on said land; good meadow; finest location for peach culture in the county; fine site for steamboat wharf and ample fruit for domestic use render it a very desirable property. Price $2,500; 185 acres.

No. 4 is a very desirable farm 2½ miles from California; fine loamy soil in good state of cultivation; land level and well watered; conveniently situated; improved by a frame dwelling of four rooms and kitchen; good outbuildings and a lovely home; 200 acres. Price $4,000.

No. 5 is a large 400 acre farm, improved by two large dwelling houses; land level and susceptible of division into two or more farms; four miles from Millstone Landing and one mile from the bay; good outbuildings; all this for the low price of $10 per acre; buildings worth a large per cent. of the money; convenient to Baltimore and Washington markets.

No. 6 is "Flower of the Forest," containing 375 acres; four miles from steamboat wharf; land generally level and very fertile, well watered, fine grazing lands; improved by large and roomy dwelling, two large barns, two corn houses, two tenant houses, fine lot of valuable timber; altogether a very desirable farm for the low price of $3,500.

No. 7 is a model home for all conveniences, one mile from California; mail passes the door twice a day; improved by a large two story dwelling, good barn and tenant house; fine lot of timber; within one mile of the water and steam mill; 220 acres for the small sum of $1,200.

No. 8—One of Patuxent's beauties, which overlooks its mouth, with a complete title of five acres of the finest oyster ground known, which makes it represent a little fortune; within a few minutes row of wharf; soil dark loam and very productive; large dwelling and barn, finely watered, and altogether can be made a home equal to any in the state. This farm contains 140 acres and can be bought for $35 per acre.

No. 9 is 150 acres, on the Potomac river, one mile of river front, with all the advantages the Potomac can afford; fine large dwelling and necessary outbuildings; 200 acres of cleared land, perfectly level, adapted to all crops; fine grazing land, well watered; all this for the small sum of $5,000.

All the above lands are well fenced and are conveniently situated as to churches, mills, postoffice, schools, &c., and the good health of our people is known far and wide. My doctor's bill for a large family in 18 years has been $11. I invite those wishing to purchase land to come to St Mary's and look for themselves. Take the Weems line of steamers from pier 2, Light street, for Spencer's Wharf, Patuxent river. Boats leave at 6.30, a. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays and 9 p. m., Sundays, and return Mondays and Wednesdays in the morning and Monday nights. Refer to Messrs. Henry Vanderford and John W. Nelson, of Westminster, Md., who have viewed these lands and will give further information. Call on or address

L. J. WISE, California,
my-16-tf St. Mary's County, Md.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND LAND.

Capitalists will find investments in such land much better than Mortgages.

Young Men here is a chance to secure cheap Farms.

No. 1—Beautifully located on the Chesapeake bay; 300 acres of fertile land, 120 acres arable, balance woodland; two story frame dwelling, eight rooms; three tenant houses, good barn and other out buildings; good fencing, apple orchard and other fruit; good water; convenient to churches, schools, stores and postoffice. Price $20 per acre, $6,000.

No. 2—Beautifully located on the Patuxent river, 300 acres of fertile land, 200 arable, balance woodland; comfortable dwelling, 7 rooms, one tenant house, good barn and outbuildings; good fencing, some fruit, good water; convenient to churches and schools, stores and postoffice; good oyster creek. Price $5,000.

No. 3—Tract of woodland, 200 acres, located one mile from Chesapeake bay; 5,000 cords of firewood, an abundance of other timber; the land is level and lays beautifully for a farm, with a fine view of the bay. Price $500, a very cheap property.

No. 4—A farm containing 100 acres, 1½ miles from the Patuxent river; fine soil for all crops and fruit; a small dwelling house of four rooms, barns and other outhouses; good fencing, well timbered, good water, convenient to churches, schools, stores and shipping points. Price $600, a great bargain.

No. 5—A farm containing 400 acres, one mile from Chesapeake bay, well elevated with a beautiful view to the bay; good dwelling house of eight rooms, two tenant houses, good barns and other outbuildings; good fencing, apple and peach orchard, good water, fine soil for all crops; convenient to churches, schools, stores and shipping points; 200 acres of arable land, balance well timbered. Price $4,000, a great bargain.

No. 6—Farm beautifully located on Patuxent river, containing 100 acres; good oyster creek for bedding oysters; good land for fruit and other crops; comfortable dwelling and outbuildings, good fences, good water, convenient to churches, schools, stores and postoffice. Price $12 per acre. A very desirable property.

No. 7.—Farm beautifully located on Patuxent river, 150 acres, well improved; good peach and apple orchard, good dwelling, nine rooms and kitchen attached; good water at the kitchen door, good barns and outbuildings; one tenant house; good oyster creek, both for natural growth and bedding purposes and fishing; 100 acres arable land, balance timber; convenient to churches, schools, stores, postoffice and steamboat landing. Price $20 per acre, $3,000.

No. 8—A lot of 10 acres, beautifully located on Patuxent river; good business place; good dwelling of eight rooms; storehouse 50 yards from dwelling; beautiful lawn sloping down to the river, good shape; valuable oyster creek attached, good fishing and oystering; a business of $10,000 was done last year; has a beautiful view of the Patuxent river, and Chesapeake bay; has a view of all sea-going vessels to and from Baltimore; Weems line steamboat landing in front. Price $2,000. Address

W. F. FORD,
Fishing Point Postoffice,
St. Mary's County, Md.

☞To visit these farms take the Weems line of steamers, pier 2, Light street, Baltimore, for Millstone Landing, Patuxent river, at 6.30 a. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Sunday night at 9 p. m. Returning, leave Millstone Landing Monday at 10 a. m., Monday night at 8, Thursday at 10 a. m. Round trip ticket from Baltimore $2.50, good till used. For further information refer to Messrs. Henry Vanderford and John W. Nelson, of Westminster, who viewed these lands and can give full particulars concerning the same. m-16-1f

Ice Cream, Water Ice
—AND—
Pure Spring Water Ice!

THE attention of the citizens of Westminster and vicinity is called to my well known Ice Cream and Water Ice. New Machinery has been added and none but the best will be supplied. Private families furnished by the gallon or half-gallon. Special attention given to furnishing Festivals or Picnics. Orders delivered in the city or at the railroad station free of charge.

I have 500 tons of Ice from Pure Spring Water and free from all washings from the turnpikes or county roads.

☞Send orders to Postoffice Box 14. Those wanting Cream for Sunday should send in their orders by 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

J. D. CROWL,
my-16-2m Westminster, Md.

SALE BILLS, and all kinds of Job Printing done at this office, on reasonable terms.

JOS. W. SMITH
Successor to H. W. Dell,
DEALER IN LUMBER and COAL,
Main St., Near Depot, Westminster, Md.

Having taken the old and well-known Coal and Lumber Yard of H. W. Dell, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

Building Lumber

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I have on hand

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

Embracing all the best grades for housekeepers', manufacturers', lumbermen's and blacksmiths' use, which will be sold at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

☞Give me a call.☜

Respectfully,
an-8-1y JOS. W. SMITH.

To the Public

Pure Liquors!
Pure Liquors!

HAVING taken the old established Liquor Store of Mr. John A. McNeal, West Main St.,

IN THE ZEIBER BUILDING,

I offer to the public a large stock of

Whiskies, :: Brandies, :: Gins,

Rums, Champagnes, Beer, &c.,

in quantities to suit, at the lowest prices. All the above are pure and we ask a call. A sample room in the rear of the store. We ask for a liberal share of the public patronage.

dec-20-1y JOHN BEGGS.

Central Drug Store,
OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH,
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JOSEPH B. BOYLE
SUCCESSOR TO WELLS BROS.

DEALER in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps, &c. Also Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Pure Wines & Liquors
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Patent Medicines, Horse and Cattle Powders, &c. A fine assortment of

STATIONERY.

Physicians' orders promptly filled and Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. mar-13-1f

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FLOUR, FEED, HOMINY, MEAL
—AND—
CHOP OF ALL KINDS.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Grain.
Longberry a Specialty.

DAVID ROOP & SON
no 14-1f

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ADAM BLOOM,
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 subscribers, on or before the 22nd day of January 1892; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hand, this 22nd day of June, 1891.

MARGARET A. LINDSAY,
COLUMBUS LINDSAY,
ju-27-4t Executors.

MILK TAGS printed in all colors at this office.

Select Poetry.

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRA

"Europe was never so entirely and terr armed We to him who sets fire to Eur now."—MOLTKE.

And who the bravest of the brave:
The bravest hero ever born?
'Twas one who dared a felon's grave,
Who dared to bear the scorn.
Nay, more than this; when sword was dr
And vengeance waited but his word,
He looked with pitying eyes upon
The scene, and said; "Put up thy sword
Could but one king be found to-day
As brave to do, as brave to say?

"Put up thy sword into the sheath."
Put up thy sword, put up thy sword.
By Cedron's brook thus spake beneath
The olive trees our valiant Lord,
Spake calm and kinglike. Sword and stav
And torch and and stormy men of death
Made clamor. Yet He spoke not, save
With loving word and patient breath,
"Put up thy sword into the sheath,"
The peaceful olive boughs beneath.

Ye Christian kings, in Christ's dear name
I charge you live no more this lie.
"Put up thy sword." The time they came
To bind and lead Him forth to die,
Behold this was His last command!
Yet ye dare cry to Christ in prayer
With red and reeking sword in hand!
Ye dare do this as devils dare!
Ye liars, liars, great and small,
Ye cowards, cowards, cowards, all.

O God, but for one gallant czar,
One valiant king, one fearless queen!
Yea, there would be an end of war
If but one could be heard or seen
To follow Christ; to bravely cry
"Put up thy sword, put up thy sword,
And let us dare to live and die
As did command our valiant Lord;
With sword I commanded to its sheath,
The blessed olive boughs beneath."
—JOAQUIN MILLER, in N. Y. Independent.

Select Story.

THE DOG DID IT.

Dr. Edgar Mansfield was the son of a wealthy widow living on the beautiful Hudson a short ride north of New York city.

On returning from a journey in Europe he brought home with him a magnificent St. Bernard dog.

Rex soon became as well known to the surrounding residents of Fair View as the oldest inhabitant, and the school children delighted to gather on the lawn before Mrs. Mansfield's fine mansion to play with him.

Rex was kept about the house, seldom accompanying his master, and never following him on his professional visits.

One evening Dr. Mansfield came home weary after a long afternoon's drive, and while he was taking off his coat in the hall his mother came from the sitting-room and startled him by saying:

"Edgar, I fear I have bad news for you."

He kissed her and asked:

"What is it, mother?"

"Rex has not been seen about the place since the middle of the afternoon. All the people have been down in the village and all about searching for him, but they cannot find him," said Mrs. Mansfield, anxiously.

"Oh! he has followed some of the children home! He is very fond of children. Don't let that bother you; he will turn up all right to-morrow, or we shall hear of him. Rex is a dog that it would be hard to steal and hide," said the doctor.

But the morning came without bringing the dog, and the day passed without any news of him.

Anyone who has ever had an animal for a pet and playmate can imagine Dr. Mansfield's feelings over his loss.

After some weeks, during which the doctor spent twice as much money in trying to get Rex back as he had paid for him, he made up his mind to give up the search and never again to own a dog that might excite cupidity.

Nearly two months after this, Dr. Mansfield had to go to Irvington on business; and while he was walking along the eastern suburbs of that charming village he was surprised to see, on the opposite side of the way, Rex, walking contentedly beside one of the most beautiful girls his eyes had ever rested on.

His first impulse was to cross over, call Rex by name, and ask the young lady where she got that dog, but a second's deliberation told him that such a course would be indelicate on his part and embarrassing to Rex's new mistress.

When the young lady had passed on evidently without seeing the young man on the opposite side of the way, the doctor turned back, determined to find out who she was.

Without being observed he saw the lady, with the St. Bernard still close at her side, entering a gate, from which a hard drive led up to one of the finest mansions in the place.

While he was wondering if he should go in and learn who were the occupants of the house his eye fell on the name "Bellaire," cut in the keystone of the arched gate.

Of the gentlemen whom he had come over to see Dr. Mansfield made inquiries as to the people who lived at Bellaire, though he did not state his purpose in asking.

On hearing this, tears filled Laura's beautiful eyes, and she turned away to hide her grief.

The doctor saw her emotion, and with a gallant bow, he said:

"Pardon me, Miss Masters, but Rex seems happy here. The fear that the fine fellow had fallen into unkind hands annoyed me, but now that I know he will be well cared for, I beg you to accept him with my compliments."

"To make a long story short," as the old-fashioned story tellers have it, Laura Masters, with her father's consent, became the undisputed owner of Rex.

When the doctor left that evening, Mr. Masters gave him a pressing invitation to call again, "to see us as well as the dog," he said, in conclusion.

From that day on Harry Collins never visited Bellaire, and as soon as it became known that he had presented to a young lady a dog stolen by himself he fled the country.

The doctor accepted the invitation, but, though he felt grateful to Rex for having been the means, we may be sure that he was not the attraction.

A year after Edgar Mansfield's first visit to Bellaire, Laura Masters became his wife. And the old gentleman, said, when the marriage ceremony was over:

"The dog did it, and I shall get him a collar of gold."

Mistakes of a Near-sighted Man.

Lawyer Ashley, of New York, was telling Judge Davy, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a story of Daudet, the novelist, who is extremely near-sighted. The story ran thus: Daudet visited some place in which was kept many animals. He sauntered slowly about, peering into their cages, until he came to a secluded spot where a furry object not in a cage attracted his attention. "Ah!" said the distinguished Frenchman, "this must be a tame bear," and taking some cake from his pocket he flung it, with a "There, old fellow," straight into the face of a Russian nobleman, who, enveloped in his sables, had stopped to look at the bears near by. Imagine his anger and surprise. Daudet apologizes, etc., etc.

The Judge listened intently, but after the lawyer had finished he said gravely:

"I can tell you something far ahead of that in the way of mistakes caused by near-sightedness.

"A friend of mine who lives in the suburbs came from the city one summer evening just at twilight. He had broken his glasses and was almost feeling his way along when he became conscious of somebody walking directly in front of him. It seemed to be a short woman in a bright gown, wearing a wrap about her shoulders, one end of which trailed down behind her. She walked so heavily that my friend began to think that, though short, she must be exceedingly stout. A few steps more and the wrap touched the ground and dragged in the mud. This was more than his gallantry could stand, so, stooping forward, he said, "Allow me, madam, to replace your mantle," at the same time gently raising a red cow's tail and placing it across her back."

Moles as Grub Destroyers.

A Kansas correspondent tells in the Farmers' Review that every investigation goes to show that the mole lives on insects and starves on cereals and vegetables. He calls attention to the fact that when lawns are apparently rendered unsightly by moles, if one will cut a section of the sod he will find the cause in quantities of white grubs, the presence of the mole being to feed on this larvæ. It was Mr. Landis who first came to the assistance of the mole.

On his ground at Vineland, N. J., he paid twenty-five cents for all the moles sent to him. He was ridiculed, but all knew that his enterprise was a great success. To attack a popular idea is unpopular, and it takes a long time to make reform; the mole trap will be sold. Cultivate the moles, and as soon as the larvæ are eradicated the moles will leave the lawn for other pastures. Depend upon it that whenever evidences of the mole are found, there you will find the white grub, concludes the Kansas correspondent.

The prevailing tone of a family is sometimes reflected in the conceptions of the children. A lady, hearing a little girl repeating the form of prayer she had learned, told her to ask, as she would of a father, and in her words, for what she needed most. The child knelt, and after a few moments' reflection, implored earnestly: "O Lord, please make us all very stylish?"

How Insects Breathe.

If we take any moderately large insect, say a wasp or a hornet, we can see, even with the naked eye, that a series of small spotlike marks run across the side of the body.

These apparent spots, which are eighteen or twenty in number, are in fact the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a manner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance. Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny caps, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff, interlacing bristles, forming a filter, which allows air, and air alone, to pass; but the apparatus, of whatever character it may be, is so wonderfully perfect in its action that it has been found impossible to injure the body of a dead insect with even so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid and then placed beneath the receiver of an air-pump. The apertures in question communicate with two large breathing tubes, which extend through the entire length of the body. From these main tubes are given off innumerable branches, which run in all directions and continually divide and sub-divide until a wonderfully intricate network is formed, pervading every part of the structure and penetrating even to the antennæ.

The People of Terra del Fuego.

In Terra del Fuego the women carry the burdens while on the march, prepare the camps, keep the fires going and take care of the children. In preparing their habitations they dig circular excavations about six feet in diameter and a foot and a half in depth, usually on the side of hill. Around the excavations they stick poles, upon which they place the tent made of the skins of animals. Over the floor they scatter dried grass. The upper part of the tent is wholly open. Each of these little habitations shelters a family of three or four persons, who nestle together like a litter of puppies.

The people are a nomad race. They are frequently on the move, leaving one place as soon as the game there becomes scarce. For this reason the country is marked by the sites of old tents. The people are very much afraid of white men if they come in considerable force, but if their numbers greatly exceed the whites who visit them they are very impudent, and are likely to be hostile.

They are not anthropophogists, as has been asserted. The fact that they are in the habit of burning the bones of the animals they eat probably gave rise to the report that they indulge in human flesh.

One camp of the Onas communicates with another by fire. Using the roots of plants as torches, they are able to communicate with one another for long distances in the night time. There are no trees and very few shrubs in the northern part of the island. The quadrupeds are also few in number but there is a large variety of birds.

A Bad Blue Jay.

Like some persons that you and I have known the beauty of the blue jay is his only attraction. His habits are singular, and he does not walk in the ways of righteousness nor in the paths of peace. He is a regular dude, a smart, disagreeable tattler, an overbearing bully, a murderer, a robber and a pretty sneak thief all combined. Yet he seems to be supremely happy all the time; perhaps it is because he has no conscience.

It may have been these vicious traits of the blue jay that gave rise to a curious legend among the colored people of the south that this bird owes to the devil one day's work in each week, and that at precisely one o'clock every Friday morning all the jay birds start for the lower regions to render the service due to their master.

Of course this is only a fancy which sprang from the dreamy brain of the negro, yet many close observers of nature will tell you that blue jays are rather scarce on Friday. Do you ask why? That is a conundrum that I cannot answer.

The Milan museum has recently come into the possession of a remarkable clock. This unique time-piece is made entirely of bread-crumbs. A poor Italian workmen made it. Every day he set apart a portion of his modest meal in order to carry out his curious project. The bread-crumbs saved by him he hardened by the addition of salt, and at last his tedious task is completed.

A scissor-grinder might die of shear exhaustion.

The Source and Force of Electricity.

"All the energy of the world," said Dr. C. F. Chandler, in a recent lecture before the Columbia School of Mines, "comes from sunshine. Even the energy in the electric battery that rings the doorbells of our homes has its origin in the light of the great solar system. The force in the copper wire that sets the bell to ringing comes from the zinc plate in the battery jar. The energy in the zinc plate comes from the anthracite coal with which it was burned when taken from the mines, and, finally, the energy in the anthracite coal was put there by the sunlight that fed and nourished it when it existed, ages ago, as trees and plants.

"An interesting misapprehension that exists in the minds of a good many persons is concerning the vital dangers that lurk in the presence of say a thousand volts. The newspapers often tell us that a man has been killed by such a pressure, whereas, in fact, such a pressure alone couldn't kill a humming bird. I have frequently caught in my hand sparks possessing an electromotive force of 100,000 volts without feeling anything more than a very slight burn.

"The danger arises only when the volts are reenforced by a good many amperes or currents, as when one takes hold of a charged wire. Then one feels a shock that is unmistakable, because the force of a great many currents in the wire suddenly decomposes all the fluids in his body. The salt in the blood at once turns to chloride of gas, and the man whose veins are charged with this deadly poison can not in reason be expected to live long."

No Doubt About American Soldiers.

Infantry, of course, constitutes the main body of all modern armies, and by the quality of its infantry an army must be judged. The capacity of Americans to make excellent soldiers was proved in the war beyond a question. That hundreds of thousands of men, most of them entirely unacquainted with the elements even of discipline and drill, were transformed in so brief a period into officers and soldiers was certainly one of the wonders of our time. But the material was in the main of the best, the desire to master the new trade well nigh universal and very strong, and there were from the beginning many opportunities for practising what had been learned.

The armies of 1862 were far and away superior to the levies of 1861. The armies of 1863 were decidedly superior to those of 1862. But in 1863 it is probable that the highest point of efficiency was reached in both the Federal and Confederate armies in the east, and certainly in the western army of the Confederacy.

A Mammoth Spring.

The largest and most wonderful spring of fresh water in the world is on the Gulf Coast of Florida in Hernando County. The Wekowechee River, a stream large enough to float a small steamer, is made entirely of water spouted from this gigantic natural well, which is 60 feet in diameter, and about 70 or 80 feet deep. Chemists who have analyzed the water say that there is not a trace of organic matter in its composition, and that it is the most pure and fresh of any spring in America. A dime tossed into the spring can be seen lying on the bottom as plainly as it could in a glass of common well water. The steamer which makes regular excursion trips up and down the Wekowechee is often floated into the cavity of the spring, but cannot be made to stay in the center, as the force of the rising water forces it to the sides of the basin. The spring and 2,000 acres of land adjoining belong to two Chicago capitalists, who are making it a pleasure resort.

Cold Nerve.

A man by the name of A. T. Stein is badly wanted by the authorities of Keokuk, Ia. He presented himself at the office of the City Hotel and claimed to have purchased the entire business and had come to take charge. He demanded the keys to the money drawer, which were turned over to him. He ran things for three or four hours, helping himself to the liquors at the bar and treating all the guests. He suddenly disappeared with all the ready cash. A special from Hamilton, just across the river, says he presented himself at the postoffice there as a special postoffice inspector, and made investigation and said the office was $6,000 short. On the strength of his representation he borrowed a sum and disappeared.

For the SENTINEL.

MEMORY.

BY JULIA R. WAYS.

Memory, we are told, is that faculty of the mind by which it retains the impressions of objects and events communicated to it by the organs of sense.

It is this useful faculty that furnishes us with abundant enjoyment for our solitary hours. This sense also furnishes the imagination with its ideas; so that with it, and by the memory of objects once visible to us, such as paintings, statuary, etc., we have the power of retaining, altering and compounding those images into all the varieties of a picture, or of forming them into a story.

The memory, like every other faculty of the mind, may be improved by a judicious course of training, and in this way we may lay up, little by little, treasures of wisdom which to obtain at once would require more intense mental effort than any one is able to exert.

By the aid of memory a man shut up in a dungeon may recall scenes once actually in view. He may close his eyes and look again upon the peaceful scenes of an English landscape, which fills the mind with quiet reflection, and picture there his cottage home, and memory may also recall the poet's lines describing such a scene; and, instead of the bare, cold prison walls, he will see the peaceful fields bounded by the old stone fence, and exclaim:

"The rude stone fence, with its wall-flowers gay,
To me more pleasure yields
Than all the pomp imperial domes display."

Or, the exile from home, the wanderer from warm Italian skies, may turn with memory back to Italy,