Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

BY M. FIELDS. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1872. VOL. XVII.—NO. 41.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DAVID H. BOUIC. RUFUS A. BOUIC.

Established, June 1865.

BOUIC BROS,

MERCHANTS, ROCKVILLE, MD.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Notions, Drugs, &c.

October 11, 1870.

MANTUA MAKING AND TAILORING.

THE undersigned having removed to the house next door west of Mr. John H. Higgins' Store, in the town of Rockville, is now prepared to

Cut and Make Up Ladies' Dresses,

and MAKE CLOTING of all kinds for gentlemen and children, and attend to MACHINE STITCHING, &c.

All work entrusted to us will be done in the best manner, and at reasonable terms.

MRS. MARTHA HARDESTY
jan 17—tf and DAUGHTERS.

UNDERTAKING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that he has bought the right, title, interest and good will of his father, in the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, together with the Hearse, Wagon, &c. necessary for conducting the same, and that he will be prepared hereafter, upon the shortest notice, to accommodate all who may require his services. A liberal share of patronage is solicited.

WM REUBEN PUMPHREY,
Washington Street.
june 10—tf Rockville, Md.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

LEWIS SADTLER,

ROCKVILLE, Montgomery Co., Md.,

IS PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, all kinds of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children. Being a practical workman, and intending to keep on hand a stock of good material, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all.

☞ He hopes by strict attention to business and liberal terms, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly done at short notice. [jan 19—y

TIN AND SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having located his place of business on the corner opposite Bouic Bros. Store, in ROCKVILLE, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared at all times to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as—

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work, Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, Repairing Stoves, &c. &c.

Being a practical workman, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, a liberal share of which he respectfully solicits.

TIN WARE,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order, at very low prices.

☞ SECOND-HAND STOVES, bought and sold, on liberal terms.

feb 23—1y HENRY VIETT.

TO GROCERS AND OTHER DEALERS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform *GROCERS AND OTHERS*, that he has taken out

Wholesale Liquor Dealer's License,

and is now prepared to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with all kinds of

LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

IN ANY QUANTITY, and as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

WM. T. HERRON,
Corner of High and Bridge streets,
June 30—tf Georgetown, D. C.

HAMILTON OLDFIELD,

PUMP-MAKER,
ELLICOTT CITY, Howard Co., Md.

Gives his undivided attention to the prosecution of his business, in all its branches.

PUMPS of the most approved kinds made to order, and READY-MADE PUMPS always on hand. The charge is 50 Cents per foot.

ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.

☞ Orders addressed to the subscriber at Ellicott City, Howard county, Md., will be promptly attended to.

mar 3—tf HAMILTON OLDFIELD.

B. F. CARTER,

(LATE PARTNER WITH WM. OLDFIELD, ESQ.)

PUMP-MAKER,
FOUNTAIN GREEN, Harford Co., Md.

Will attend promptly to DIGGING AND WALLING WELLS, PUTTING IN NEW PUMPS and REPAIRING OLD ONES.

NEW PUMPS kept always on hand. Price 50 cents per foot.

ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.

☞ All letters addressed to B. F. CARTER, Fountain Green, Harford county, Md., or to HUGH MILES, Pooleville, Md., will be promptly attended to.

oct 7—3mn B. F. CARTER.

JOSHUA DAVIS,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, BRUSHES, COMBS, FLY NETS, &C., &C.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

No. 100, High St., GEORGETOWN.

ap5—1yn

PURE RYE WHISKEY, BAKER, NECTAR, MONTICELLO and other brands. Sherry, Port and Malaga WINES, Ginger and Blackberry Brandy, for sale by

B. F. RILBY,
feb 2 Georgetown, D. C.

86]-GREAT BARGAINS [86

—IN—

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP STORE OF

ANNIE YOUNG & BRO.,

No. 86 Bridge Street,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Opposite the Adams' Express Office.

WE are happy to announce to the citizens of Montgomery county that we have received and offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, the largest and cheapest stock of

DRY GOODS

to be found south of Philadelphia, among which will be found a full line of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, such as SILKS, in all colors, from the lowest to the highest priced; Grenadines, Berages, Alpacas, Mohairs, and all styles and qualities of **Black Goods**, in Silks, Satins, Grenadines, &c.

White Goods—In these we name Marseilles, Piques, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, plain, plaid and striped; Swiss Muslins, and a full assortment of plain and colored Lawns, from 12½ cents up.

Bleached and Brown Goods.—A full stock of Bleached and Brown Goods, ranging in prices from 8 to 22 cents.

Table Linens.—A large and complete line of Table Linens, Bedspreads, Towelling, Napkins, &c. Also a fine collection of Ladies' Wrappings for Spring and Summer, Hoop Skirts, Glove-Fitting Corsets, Bustles, and Corsets in all styles, at low prices; Nottingham Lace, Curtains and Tidys.

Also, a large supply of Prints, "Dolly Vardens," and everything pertaining to this line of goods.

Men's and Boys' Wear—A good assortment of all Goods for Men's and Boys' wear.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and promise by strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit a full share of trade.

ANNIE YOUNG & BRO.
apr 12—tf Georgetown, D. C.

GRAND OPENING

OF

—NEW SPRING GOODS—

AT

CARTER'S DRY GOODS STORE,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

April 8th, 1872.

THE country people are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well assorted stock of New Spring Goods, consisting of the latest styles of New Dress Goods, New Cloths, Cassimeres, New Shawls, &c. Our large stock of

Dress Goods,

Consists of Plain Poplin, Striped Poplin, Plaid Poplin—in all the very latest style Spring Colors and Shades, and in all prices from 18, 20, 25, 31, 37, 45 to 50 cents.

SPRING CASSIMERES.

A very large assortment from 50, 62, 75, 87 cents to $1 per yard. Our Domestic stock is very large

CALICOES, 8, 10 and 12½ cents.
Best yard-wide Cottons, both bleached and unbleached, 12½ cents.
Ginghams, 12½ and 16 cents.

Great Specialty in Black Alpacas, Prices ranging from 25, 31, 37½ to 50 cents, VERY FINE.

Large Assortment of Stockings, 12½ cts.
Handkerchiefs, 10 and 12½ cts.
Gloves, 25 cts.
Hoop Skirts, 50 cts.
Corsets, 62 and 75 cts.

White Goods—Victoria Lawn, 25, 31, 37 and 50 cents.

Plain and Plaid Muslin and Nainsook.
Napkins and Towels, 12½ cents.
Table Linen 37½ cents.
OIL CLOTHS and Straw Matting, 25 cts.

D. E. W. CARTER
No. 130 Bridge Street, Georgetown.
april 12—tf

OLDFIELD'S

Excelsior Pump.

THE undersigned has now on hand about 10,000 feet of White Oak Pump Stock, which has been in soak in Spring water a sufficient length of time to free it from sap.—Any Pump constructed of this stock is guaranteed not to give an unpleasant taste to the water. His arrangements for preparing Pump Stock in the above manner are most ample and complete, and he will always be prepared to put up the

EXCELSIOR PUMP,

At short notice.

Always on hand all kinds of Pump Fixtures; of the very best quality.

Common Wooden Pumps made on the premises where they are to be placed, when desired, at 50 cents a foot.

All Pumps constructed by the subscriber are warranted for one year. After the first year, they will be kept in order by him, for ten years, for the moderate sum of $1 pr year.

All Pumps put in and not proving satisfactory, will be taken out and the money refunded.

Orders by mail, or in person, attended to with promptness, and at moderate prices.

WM. OLDFIELD,
PUMP MAKER.

ap19—1y Fountain Green, Harford Co.

☞ For any further information, apply to Mr. J. BYERS, Montgomery House, Rockville, Maryland.

A LARGE STOCK OF SAFETY LAMPS, just received by

dec 22 BOUIC BROS.

LOCAL LAWS

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,

At the January Session, 1872.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER 92.

AN ACT to repeal sections fifty-four and sixty four of article fifteen, of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled 'Montgomery county,' subtitled "Rockville," and section fifty-five, of the Acts of eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter one hundred and seventy, entitled an Act to repeal sections fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty, sixty-five and seventy-three, of article fifteen, of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled Montgomery county, sub-title Rockville, and re-enact same with amendments.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sections fifty-four and sixty-four, of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Montgomery county," subtitle "Rockville," and section fifty-five, of the Act of eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter one hundred and seventy, entitled an Act to repeal sections fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty, sixty-five, and seventy-three, of article fifteen, of Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Montgomery county," sub-title "Rockville," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments as follows:

SEC. 54. The limits of said town shall be as now fixed by the boundaries, survey, plat and certificate thereof adopted by said commissioners for Rockville, and now of record among the records of said corporation, and in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county. The commissioners for said town may hereafter from time to time, and at all times, make such alterations in or additions to the said limits, as they may deem advisable, and cause the same to be surveyed, and the boundaries thereof to be established, and a record thereof to be filed among the records of said corporation, and in the office of said clerk, in a reasonable time after such alterations or additions shall have been made.

SEC. 55. The County Commissioners of Montgomery county shall, at their first meeting in the month of May next, and annually thereafter at their first meeting in said month, or as soon thereafter as shall be reasonably convenient, appoint three commissioners for Rockville, who shall be substantial citizens resident within the corporate limits of said town, for at least three years next preceding their appointment, and continue to reside therein during their continuance in office, to serve for one year from the date of their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and said County Commissioners shall designate one of said number to be President of the Commissioners for Rockville, during the said term, and in case any vacancy shall occur in the commissioners for Rockville during the term for which they shall be appointed, by death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise such vacancy shall be filled by said County Commissioners in a reasonable time after the same shall happen. The said commissioners for Rockville shall receive no compensation for their services as such except the President, who shall receive the fees hereinafter allowed.

SEC. 64. The clerk shall annually give bond to the commissioners for Rockville in a penalty of double the amount of the taxes levied by said commissioners for Rockville, on the assessable property of said town, and the amount payable by said County Commissioners to the commissioners for Rockville, with sureties to be approved by said commissioners for Rockville, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which said bond, with the approval thereof, shall be filed by said commissioners for Rockville, with the Clerk of said Circuit Court, whose duty it shall be to record the same among the records of his office, and an official copy of said bond shall be evidence in any court of law or equity in this State. The Chief Bailiff shall annually give a bond to the said commissioners for Rockville in a penalty of double the amount of the taxes placed in his hands for collection, with sureties, to be approved by the said commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which said bond shall be recorded among the records of said corporation.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 28, 1872.

We do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1872.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
may 10—3tn Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 226.

AN ACT to repeal section four of an Act passed January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter four hundred and sixty-six, entitled an Act to run, define and mark the dividing line between Prince George's and Montgomery counties, and also to repeal the Act passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter four hundred and seventy-one, relating to the same subject, and to re-enact the same so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section four of the Act entitled an Act to run, define and mark the dividing line between Prince George's and Montgomery counties, passed January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter four hundred and sixty-six, and the Act of January session, eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter four hundred and seventy-one, relating to the same, be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the following named persons for the following amounts in full payment of the costs incurred in running and marking the line between said counties, viz: In favor of Francis Valdenar for two hundred and fifty dollars; in favor of W. W. Hall for two hundred dollars; in favor of James Anderson for eighty dollars; in favor of T. L. Patterson for four hundred and twenty-five dollars; in favor of E. Roby for sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of O. Roby for ninety-five dollars; in favor of W. Roby for twenty-five dollars; in favor of S. Roby for sixty dollars; in favor of M. Roby for fifty-five dollars; in favor of T. Beall for five dollars; in favor of A. Parker for thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; in favor of B. Brock for ten dollars; in favor of R. Marlow for fifteen dollars; in favor of A. J. Bean for fifty-seven dollars fifty cents; in favor of John T. Bean for fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents; in favor of T. Mitchell for fifty dollars; in favor of J. Leitch for fifty-two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of George Jackson for thirty-two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of John T. Mullican for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; in favor of J. M. Clarke for two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of George Gloyd for two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of Wm. Grady for twenty-nine dollars; in favor of A. S. Taft for five dollars; in favor of Francis Valdenar for thirty dollars for setting boundary stones; said latter sum not to be drawn until satisfactory proof is submitted to the Comptroller of the setting of said stones.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 1, 1872.

We do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1872.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
my10—3wn Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 381.

AN ACT to provide for the destruction of Hawks and Owls and to protect the class of Small Birds known as Insectivorous Birds in Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery Counties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful hereafter for any person, at any time, to shoot or trap, or otherwise kill or injure or pursue with such intent, any of the following named birds, within the limits of Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery counties, viz: Cat Bird, Blue Bird, Thrush, Martin, Mocking Bird, Swallow, Lark, Oriole, Red Bird, Cat Bird, Sparrow, Whippoorwill, Wren, Pee-wit, Goldfinch, Sap-sucker, Hanging-bird and Woodpecker; Provided that nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the killing or capture of Crows, Black Birds, Hawks, Owls, and other kinds of birds of prey; Provided, however, that the robin may be shot from and after the first day of May, and that the bird known as the English Mocking Bird shall not under any circumstances be shot, entrapped, or caught, under a penalty of ten dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly and maliciously and unnecessarily to destroy or disturb the eggs of any of the birds protected by the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than two dollars and more than ten dollars for each offence, with cost of prosecution, and all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of the Election District in which such violation may occur, and all fines when collected under this Act one-half thereof shall be paid to the informer, and the other half to the School Commissioners of Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery counties, to be applied by them to the support of the Public Schools of said county.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the possession by any person within said counties of any of the birds protected by this act, as shot, trapped, killed, or otherwise destroyed, shall be *prima facie* evidence to make such person liable for the fine for the violation of the provisions of this Act, and it shall be the duty of all Constables of said county to arrest all persons they may detect in, or who may be charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this Act and take them before the nearest Justice of the Peace to be dealt with as directed by this Act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the County Commissioners of Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery counties, shall pay the sum of fifty cents per head for every Hawk or Owl killed in said counties, on the production of such proof as is required by Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Article XXXI, of Code of Public General Laws, title "Crows."

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at the January Session, 1872.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary of the Senate.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

[illegible] in the hands of the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State and the City of Baltimore, for collection; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all fees due E. B. Prettyman, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, which have accured since June term, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, of said Court, shall be received and collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State and of the City of Baltimore, in the same manner as fees due such officers have been heretofore collected, and such Sheriffs shall use and have the same means of enforcing payment of, and collecting said fees, and be liable to the said E. B. Prettyman Clerk as aforesaid, or their official bonds given at the time such fees are placed in their hands, in the manner now provided by the existing laws of this State; *provided*, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the said E. B. Prettyman, Clerk as aforesaid, from collecting said fees by warrant, suit or otherwise.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all said fees may be placed in the hands of said Sheriffs at any time before the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and that said Sheriffs shall account for and pay over the same within nine months from the time such fees shall be placed in their hands, for collection aforesaid, and on failure to collect and pay over the same within the time required by this Act, to the said E. B. Prettyman, the official bonds given and approved as aforesaid, of such Sheriffs, shall be liable to be put in suit at the instance and for the use of the said E. B. Prettyman,

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to make any Sheriff answerable for the failure to collect any fees, so placed in his hands as aforesaid, unless the same, by the use of due diligence, could have been collected.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

Approved March 28, 1872.

We do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1872.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
my10—3tn Secretary of the Senate.

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

I WOULD exchange for a small Farm, or a Wheelwright and Blacksmith stand. This stand cannot be excelled in the county. It is on a good lasting stream, one mile west of Rockville, contains 14 ACRES, more or less, with DWELLING HOUSE, and other out-buildings and a young ORCHARD of choice fruit trees.—This Mill is in good running order, and is a good place for a Distillery.

Call on or address

JNO. T. ROBERTSON,
ap10—1m Rockville, Md.

Poetical.

THE HEART'S GUESTS.

When age has cast its shadows
O'er life's declining way,
And the evening twilight gathers
Round our departing day.
Then we shall sit and ponder
In the dim and shadowy past,
Within the heart's still chambers
The guests will gather fast.

The friends in youth we cherished
Shall come to us once more,
Again to hold communion
As in the days of yore.
They may be stern and sombre—
They may be bright and fair—
But the heart will have its chambers,
The guests will gather there.

How shall it be, my sisters?
Who, then, shall be our guests?
How shall it be, my brothers,
When life's shadow on us rests?
Shall we not, 'midst the silence,
In accents soft and low,
Then hear familiar voices
And words of long ago?

Shall we not see dear faces,
Sweet smiling as of old,
Till the mists of that still chamber
Are sunset clouds of gold—
When age has cast its shadows
O'er life's declining way,
And the evening twilight gathers
Round our departing day?

Selected Miscellany.

How Gunpowder is Made—A House Where Men Never Laugh.

How do you think you would like to live fearing every moment to be blown up; not daring to speak loud, to jar anything, for fear of starting an explosion that would send you in an instant to the other world?

You don't think it would be very pleasant. Well, it isn't, yet hundreds of men live in just that state, work, receive pay, and live year after year in the very sight of death, as it were—all that the world may have gunpowder.

You can easily guess that those men go about quietly, and never laugh.

You know that gunpowder is very dangerous in a gun, or near a fire, but perhaps you don't know that it is equally dangerous all through the process of making. A powder-mill is a fearful place to visit, and strangers are very seldom allowed to go into one. They are built far from any town, in the woods, and each branch of the work is done in a separate building. These houses are quite a distance from each other, so that if one blows up it won't blow up the rest. Then the lower parts of the building are made very strong, while the roofs are very lightly set on, so that if it explodes only the roof will suffer. But, in spite of every care, sometimes a whole settlement of the powder mills will go off almost in an instant, and every vestige of the toil of years will be swept away in a few seconds.

But though you feel like holding your breath to look at it, it is really a very interesting process to see. It is made, perhaps you know, of charcoal, saltpetre and brimstone. Each one of these articles is prepared in a house by itself, but the house where they are mixed is the first terrible one. In this building is an immense millstone, rolling round and round in an iron bed, and under the stone are put the three fearful ingredients of gunpowder.—There they are thoroughly mixed and ground together. This is a very dangerous operation, because if the stone comes in contact with its iron bed it is very apt to strike fire, and the merest suspicion of a spark would set off the whole. The materials are spread three or four inches thick in the bed; the wheel, which goes by water power, is started and every man leaves the place. The door is shut and the machinery left to do its own terrible work alone. When it has run long enough the mill is stopped and the men come back. This operation leaves the powder in hard lumps or cakes.

The next house is where the cakes are broken into grains, and of course is quite as dangerous as the last one. But the men can't go away from this; they are obliged to attend to it every moment, and you may be sure no laugh or joke is ever heard within its walls. Every one who goes in has to take off his boots and put on rubbers, because one grain of the dangerous powder crushed by the boot would explode the whole in an instant.

The floor of this house is covered with leather, and is made perfectly black by the dust of the gunpowder. It contains a set of sieves, each one smaller than the last, through which the powder is sifted, and an immense ground and laboring mill, where it is ground up, while men shovel it in with wooden shovels. The machinery makes a great deal of noise, but the men are silent as in the other houses. The reckless crashing of the machinery even seems to give greater horror, and one is very glad to get out of that house.

The stoving-house is the next on the list, and there the gunpowder is heated on wooden trays. It is very hot, and no workmen stay there. From there it goes to the packing-house, and is put up in barrels, kegs and canisters.

Safely through all these houses, it goes at last to the store-house. One feels like drawing a long breath to see the fearful stuff safely packed away out of the hands of men in this curious house.

You've heard of things being as dry as a powder house, but you wouldn't think this house very dry. It is almost embedded in water. The roof is one big tank, kept full of water. Did you ever hear of a water roof before? Instead of steps to go in there are shallow tanks of water, through which everyone must walk to the door.

In none of these powder-houses is any light ever allowed except sunlight. The wages are good, the day's work is short, ending always at three or four o'clock. But the men have a serious look that makes one think every moment of the danger and glad to get away.

Though curiosity may take a man once to visit a powder-mill, he has no desire to go the second time, and he feels all the rest of his life that for once he has been very near death.—*American Sportsman.*

EARTHQUAKES.—In Inyo county, California, when the earthquake was grinding the top of the ground to powder, miners three hundred feet beneath the surface did not feel the shock. This is a stumper to us who have been taught to believe that earthquakes are caused by internal commotion. The fact above stated is presumptive evidence of the correctness of Stewart's theory that earthquakes are only on the surface of the earth, and are caused by electric currents above and not volcanic fires beneath the surface.

When Mr. Greeley said "Go West," he meant to Cincinnati.

CURIOUS METHOD OF ATTACKING A HEN.—Did you ever see a woman throw a stone at a hen? It is one of the most ludicrous scenes in every day life. We recently observed the process—indeed, we paid more attention than the hen did, for she did not mind it at all, and laid an egg the next day as if nothing had happened. In fact that hen will know for the first time that she served in the capacity of a target.—The predatory fowl had invaded the precincts of the flower bed, and was industriously pecking and scratching for the nutritious seed or the early worm, blissfully unconscious of impending danger. The lady now appears on the scene with a broom. This she drops, and picks up a rocky fragment of the Silurian age, and then makes her first mistake—they all do it—of seizing the projectile with the wrong hand. Then with malice aforethought, she makes the further blunder of swinging her arms perpendicularly instead of horizontally—thereupon the stone flies into the air, describing an irregular elliptical curve, and strikes the surface of the earth as far from the hen as the thrower stood at the time in a course due west from the snow, the hen bearing the compass N. N. E. by E. half East. At the second attempt the stone narrowly missed the head of the thrower herself, who, seeing that any further attempt of the kind would be suicidal, does what she might have done at first, stares after the hen with an old and familiar weapon. The moral of which is stick to the broomstick.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST.—A wealthy Williamsport gentleman became so much attached to a clergyman of that city that he asked him to preach his funeral sermon, no matter where he might be. The pastor promised that no matter what the distance that separated them or the difficulties that might be placed between them he would when informed of the death of his old friend, drop all else and hasten to the spot that was to be the last resting place of his mortal remains. The pastor afterward removed into that vicinity, and a short time ago received the sad announcement that his friend was dead. Instead of keeping his promise he replied that he was unable to be present, as he could not close his church, etc. The funeral took place in due season, but the pastor was not there to perform the last sad rites over the body of the departed friend. The ceremonies were performed by another, and afterward, when the will was opened, it appeared that the old man had been faithful in death, as he was in life, and bequeathed one thousand dollars to his old friend, provided he preached the funeral sermon.—*Lehigh Gazette.*

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD AT THE PIANO.—A friend of ours gives us this vivid description of the manner in which a girl of the period makes ready to play, and plays her grand piano: "It was a young woman with as many white muslin flounces round her as the planet Saturn has rings. She gave the music-stool a twirl or two, and fluffed onto it like a whirl of soapsuds in a hand-bath. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the champion belt. Then she worked her wrists and hands to limber 'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the key-board, from the growling end to the squeaky one. Then these two hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—still you could hear your hair growing. Then another jump and another howl, as if the piano had two tails and you had trod on both of 'em at once, and a chatter and scramble and string of jumps, up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than like anything I call music.

TOO PERSONAL.—In a little village in Virginia, there lived a family named Ransom. They were not pious people—rather on the reprobate order, in fact—and they never went to church. Once, however, during a revival, the family were prevailed upon to attend the preaching. When they made their reluctant and tardy appearance the services had begun, and they had scarcely taken their seats when the preacher gave out the first hymn, reading it somewhat thus: "Return, ye ransom sinners home." "All right!" cried the head of the Ransoms, getting up in a rage, and clapping his hat upon his head. "Come along, old woman and gals, we'll go home fast enough, and everybody in the church knows we didn't want to come."

ADVICE GRATIS.—Every man ought to pay his debts if he can. Every man ought to help his neighbor, if he can. Every man ought to get married, if he can. Every man should do his work to suit his customers, if he can. Every man should please his wife, if he can. Every wife should please her husband, if she can. Every wife should hold her tongue, if she can. Every man should tell the truth, if he can. Every man ought to mind his own business, and let others alone, if he can. Every man ought to subscribe for the SENTINEL, and pay one dollar and a half, in cash.

A party of men animatedly engaged in discussing politics before an up town store, one morning, attracted the attention of an aged agriculturalist. "There's something the matter here," he observed to his wife, and drawing up his team, he lightly shouted to a consumptive individual on the outskirts; "What's afoot?" "Twelve inches," was the sardonic reply. The aged agriculturist swore some and drove on.

A German expressman called at a house in Brooklyn, recently to deliver a small box. He rang the bell, and a servant girl opened the door, when the expressman said: "I have got a schmall pox, and if you likes I will carry it up stairs." The girl looked horror-stricken, and not relishing the idea of admitting a man with the small-pox, slammed, bolted and barred the door in the astonished man's face.

A man whose eyesight was not good was recommended to try glasses. He says he went and took four at the nearest drinking saloon, and the result was that his sight was so much improved that he could see double.

A girl of ten, in Meridien, Connecticut, has in her brief career collected a string of 1,025 buttons, no two of which are alike. The string is eleven feet long, and contains buttons from every quarter of the globe. The objects of human ambition are exceedingly various.

Josh Billings says: "There is one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom, they don't kackle much until after they have laid their egg. Sum pholks are always a bragging and cackling what they are going to do beforehand.

The woman who never owned a Bible supposed she was quoting it when she greeted her son, who came home to keep Thanksgiving, in the following words: "Here comes the fatted calf."

A grocer recently had a pound of sugar returned, with a note stating that it contained too much sand for table use and not enough for building purposes.

A paper, in puffing a certain soap, says it is "the best ever made for a dirty man's face.—We have tried it, and therefore we ought to know."

Spiritual Rappings—A call on the barkeeper before he is up.

Waste nothing—neither money, time nor talents.

Address of Committee on Platform.

The following is the Address and Platform adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. As it will form a part of the history of the times it will be read with interest by all classes. Looking forward and forgetting the past, the platform is broad and liberal:

The administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurpation of powers not granted by the constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interests.

He has used the public service of the government as machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partizans of the administration, assuming to be the republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrong, and palliate such abuses to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them to their own advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures, in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people, by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to promote a patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen. They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

The following are the resolutions in full:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just Government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to meet out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace, and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the officers of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

(Signed), HORACE WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.
G. P. THURSTON,
Secretary.