

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

HEAVEN WITHIN.

LADY CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT

More sweet than smiles are tears which rise
When some fair scene first dawns upon our
eyes.
A gift of joy, by nature long kept hidden,
That thrills us with the rapture of surprise.

But dearer yet and deeper is our feeling
When some fair deed by one we love is
done.

Some unexpected grace of soul revealing,
The lovely blossom of some secret thought,
Oh! in those moments of divine emotion
The heart's own veil of doubt is rent apart;

More near us seems the God of our devotion,
The Heaven we hope for dwells within our
heart.

—New York Observer.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

There are 144 ordained Presbyterian
ministers and missionaries in India.

During last year 18,000 members of Sun-
day-schools joined the church in Illinois.

According to four Albany clergymen
theaters and public halls are not objection-
able.

The late Bishop Ames, of the Methodist
church, died worth a quarter of a million of
dollars.

The Lutheran churches of Philadelphia
received 700 communicants during the
Lenten services.

Rev. A. L. Kline, D. D., has been com-
pelled by failing health to resign the pasto-
rate of the church at Yazzoo City, Miss.

In Mansfield, Ohio, seven churches of dif-
ferent denominations have united to work
with and for each other in organized charity.

One sign of the hard times in England and
Wales is the falling off in marriages. Only
18,657 were registered in 1878; in 1876 there
were 20,874.

Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Vienna, Mich., is
said to be the oldest Presbyterian minister of
the United States. He is in his ninety-
seventh year.

Macon has been selected as the place for
the next annual convention of the Georgia
State Sunday school association, to be held
May 30 to June 1.

A London newspaper furnishes the curious
statement that 1,885 out of 5,241 shares of a
new brewery company in Sheffield are held
by English clergymen.

Several of the Congregational newspapers
are in a spirited controversy as to whether
the future punishment of the wicked is to be
"eternal" or "everlasting."

A movement has been commenced in the
Church of England for the admission of a
class of ministers similar to the local
preachers in the Methodist church.

Another Episcopal clergymen has joined
the Catholic church—Rev. A. J. Faust, of
Washington, D. C. Mr. Faust is well known
as a contributor to various periodicals.

Rev. Amory Battles, of Bangor, who for
several years has supplied the pulpit of the
Universalist church in Dexter, Mich., will
close his labors on the 1st of June next.

Dr. Sawyer, the Universalist pastor, at
Rondout, N. Y., recently preached for Rev.
M. S. Terry, pastor of the Methodist church
in that place. The courtesy is creditable to
both parties.

Over 130 persons have been brought into
the church through the influence of the
Park Mission Sunday school of Louisville,
Ky., which was started 15 years ago with
eight members.

In Mill Hill College, London, there are 38
students preparing themselves for the priest-
hood, with the intention of being mission-
aries to the negroes of America and the
pagans of India.

Rev. Dr. Swing, of Chicago, has a tele-
phone leading from his study, with various
branches to the houses of intimate friends
and parishioners, and does much of his "vis-
iting" with the aid of this apparatus.

Eighty churches in Detroit, Mich., after
mature deliberation by a large committee
of all their members, have resolved to lump all
their church debts into one pile, and then
proceed to move that pile altogether.

The Friends' mission in Mexico has the
"most extensive publishing house of Evan-
gelical literature in the Spanish language
in all Spanish America." The headquarters
of the mission are at Matamoras, where
there are 100 members.

Rev. Jabez S. Swan, the veteran evangelist,
who seemed a man in middle life 40 years
ago, retains in a remarkable degree, his old
vigor. He preaches in New London, his
home, quite frequently still, and occasional-
ly travels to parts beyond.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Pinafore was a flat failure in the South.
Blanche Davenport is a great favorite at
San Carlo.

Carlotta Patti is going on a professional
tour in South America.

E. A. Sothern will sail from Liverpool for
New York City on the 17th of May.

The taste of the people of Leadville seems
to run to variety shows and gambling sa-
loons.

George H. Rignold is in Australia, having
returned to Melbourne after a successful
tour in New Zealand.

Mr. John Hollingshead, the well known
manager of the Gaiety theater, London, in-
tends to visit New York City in June.

Messrs. Henniqueau, an Naji, produced at
the Gymnas, Paris, has proved a failure.

Miss Jeffreys-Lewis rides a horse as
"Claire," in "The Shaughraun," at the Calif-
ornia theater, where Boucicault is starring.

A splendid National theater is projected in
London, after the idea of the Grand Opera
House in Paris, at a cost of about \$15,000,000.

Miss Maude Grubbs, formerly of the city,
is giving dramatic readings in Philadelphia
under the name of Maude Stuart. The
Press speaks very highly of her.

At "La Scala" Donizetti's "Maria Tudor"
was brought out on the 27th. D'Angier's
Covent Garden, London, was the prime
donna and Tamago the first tenor.

Signor Perugini, the young American ten-
or who was known here as Mr. John Chatter-
ton, has met with much success at Bucharest,
Nice, Berlin and in the principal theaters
of Italy.

The Parisian Ellen Andree, of the Palais
Royal, has the finest arms, Marie Heilbron
the finest diamonds, and Alice Regnaut, of
the Gymnas, the finest chemise, of the
finest.

The public taste, says the New York Sun,
being suspected of leaning to the direction
of Zulus, an assortment of those warlike
men has been "imported," and will be
exhibited this week at Gilmore's Garden.

Two years ago Boston had only four legiti-
mate theaters, and of these the Globe was
closed. Now six are open, and a seventh is
talked of. In Philadelphia, within the same
time, the number has increased from three
to six.

Tuesday afternoon the "desperate" assets
of Mr. McKivett's estate, in bankruptcy,
were sold by John K. Walsh, as assignee.

prior to making a dividend. Most of them
were bought by Mrs. Mary F. Woods, his
daughter.

It is said that Mr. James O'Neil, now of
San Francisco, has had George Eliot's "Bar-
iel Deronda" dramatized for him—Buffalo
Every Saturday. Ah, yes! Our literary
staff is busily engaged in dramatizing the
New York City directory.—Puck.

Miss Ada Cavendish, the English actress,
who has just returned from the Bermudas,
begins her summer tour at Wallack's New
York May 19, during which she will play
"Roseland," and in "Willie Collins' new
play, "Miss Gwilt," being a dramatization of
his novel, "Armadale."

Nashville American: Miss Mary Anderson
is a doomed girl. The moment she allowed
the world to know that she had \$80,000
it became simply a question to whom she
would endow. There is no escape. An actress with \$80,000
has to forsake lapdogs and poodles,
and keep a husband.

Max Strakosch has formally announced
by circular that Miss Adelaide Neilson, the
eminent Shakespearean actress, will commence
a farewell engagement of 100 representations
to constitute her farewell tour in the United
States, on or about October 6. She will be
supported by a complete and efficient com-
pany, and "arrangements for her performances
can be made for herself and company
entirely."

In a recent letter from Paris to the London
Times, the correspondent says: "M.
Moreau's play of 'La Famille Despinais'
at the Historique, the performance of which
was interrupted at noon this morning, was a
decided failure. Like the revolution which it
enacts, it is wanting in a plot, being a
mass of historical and anecdotal matter
tangled together without any unity of idea.
Accuracy of costume, however, has been
studied, and as a scenerical representation of
the revolution the piece is curious, but
there is no fear of its exciting political
demonstrations among the spectators."

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Medical Advice in Relation to Diseases of
Our Own Causing.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

On an average one-half of the number of
out patients treated by a hospital surgeon
suffer from diseases due primarily to a want
of knowledge of the laws of health and
cleanliness. First, the ignorance of the
hygienic laws which affects so disastrously
the health of the rich will be the
chiefly to be treated, to dress ablation
and ventilation. This statement may
at first appear startling, but an enumera-
tion of the diseases that can be con-
stantly traced to the above causes will show
upon how sound a basis this statement
rests. The following are examples: Var-
icose ulcers from dress; skin diseases from
want of cleanliness; chest diseases and fevers
from defective ventilation. The vast number
of ulcerated legs treated in the out-
patient department of hospitals, in work-
house infirmaries, and in private practice,
arise from varicose veins. Now, a varicose
ulcer is caused by a distended condition of the veins of the legs, which
have to sustain the pressure of the blood
caused by gravitation. In varicose veins,
the valves which help to support the column
of blood are to a great extent de-
stroyed, through the veins having been
distended by mechanical obstruction to the
free return of the blood from the extremities,
thereby distending the lower
veins and separating the edges of the veins.
Thus the weight of an uninterrupted
column has to be borne by the veins. This,
of course, causes further distention, giving
rise to congestion of the capillaries of the
skin, and causing swelling, eczema, and
ultimately ulceration. This is the varicose
ulcer, so common in the laboring classes.
It is difficult to heal, and is often im-
possible to heal, except by prolonged
rest in bed. Hence it is the dread
of surgeons, and the cause of misery to thou-
sands. Varicose ulcers are seldom admitted
into general hospitals, so that hundreds of
poor families are driven to the work house,
and such cases form a majority in the work
house infirmary. The most frequent and fla-
grant cause of obstruction is the ordinary elastic
garter. Children should never wear them
at all, as the stock of elastic will
keep the body of a person in a state of
strain from all time been recognized as
necessary to the existence of civilized society,
has been claimed by all Governments
which have succeeded ancient monarchy in
France. As the forestry system of France
has always been the most perfect, and as the
protection of our forests is now engag-
ing public attention, especially as refers to
the public domain, the facts in the report
relating to the subject of

THE FORESTRY ORGANIZATION IN FRANCE
is interesting. Under the decree of 1791,
revised by subsequent edits, the forestry
organization of France consisted of—

Administrators.....\$2,000
Conservators.....1,200
Inspectors.....1,000
Under-Inspectors.....400
Principal Guards.....240
Private Guards.....100

In 1801 the woods and forests were divided
into 27 conservations. At the present time
the forest department is one of the principal
bureaus of the French Government. There
are forestry schools where pupils are trained in
all the sciences. The graduates are com-
pelled to serve as foresters. The same discipli-
nary prevails as in the army, and the pro-
fession of forester is as much so as an officer
in the army.

There is a list of penalties for injuring
trees, scaled according to the class, the first
class consisting of oaks, beeches, yoke elms,
elms, ashes, maples, pines, fir, larches, chest-
nuts, and other fruit trees; second class,
alders, birches, aspens, poplars, willows, and
other species not comprised in the first class.

The penalties for cutting or carrying away,
with aggravating circumstances, is to
pay the amount of the damage, and to
the officer who has committed it the
same amount of the same offense before
or after it has been committed by a delinquent,
or if the offense has been committed by
a delinquent, with the aid of a saw, who has
the same guilty of the same offense before,
the penalty is fine and imprisonment. The
forests of France comprise 9,187,304
hectares, of which 967,118 belong to the State,
2,699,738 to communes or parishes and public
institutions, and 6,129,330 to private
properties. The statistics of consumption show
you are happy there."

For all purposes, in 1877, to have been \$40,000,000.

As the cork oak can be cultivated in the
United States, the report says that it grows
in Algiers, in Corsica, Spain and Southern
France. At 15 years the tree furnishes a
coarse oak, from which buoys and Spanish
black are made. The cork, which is col-
lected every 10 years, is of good texture.
Forty parishes are occupied in the man-
ufacture of corks, and the demand is con-
stantly increasing.

In Sweden the forests are under the im-
mediate administration of the State, and
increase year by year by the purchase of
private forests or their own lands. In 1878 the public
forests gave a net receipt of \$62,470.

The forests are under the stewardship of
the finance department, and under the
direct care of employes and agents of the forest
service. There is a High Forest School in
the Royal park at Stockholm, with professor-
ships of forest economy, natural history,
chemistry and physics, forest legislation and
administration and political economy. There
are 40 pupils, of which 11 are Norwegians
and three Finnish. The institution receives
21,300 crowns. Sweden depends almost en-
tirely on its forests for the fuel necessary for
its metallurgical industry. The revenue for
the forest of Sweden realized 165,000,000
crowns—about \$46,000,000.

In Denmark the revenue of the forests is
estimated at 40 francs a hectare, and a total

FOREST CULTURE.

How the European Nations Have Pro-
tected by Preserving Their
Trees.

The Growing Need of an American System
of Arboriculture.

Washington Correspondence. Globe-Democ-
ratic.

The secretary of state has received from T.
P. Baker, editor of the Topeka (Kas.) Com-
monweal, assistant commissioner to the
Paris exposition, his report on forestry,
which instead of including a bare narrative
of the forest administration of Prussia,
etc., at Paris, gives in concise form the
general information derived from an examina-
tion of the exhibits of this class, and also a
general idea of the system by which it is
carried on in European countries, under difficulties
unknown in America, the culture of forestry
being a prominent feature, and instruction
given in the manufacture of the products
of the forest.

In Russia, the Government has taken charge
of its vast forests, and has established
schools of forestry, where technical education
is given in the manufacture of the products
of the forest.

In Spain the forests receive special attention,
the conditions of climate and the prosperity
of the people being so dependent
thereon.

FOREST VEGETATION.

that the royal Government has taken charge
in order to prevent the denudation of the
mountains and the depopulation of the
country. The forest administration in Prussia
is as follows: a financial department, with a general
director and a council of headmasters and corps
of inspectors. There are also forestry
guards and guards, under rigid discipline.

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