AMERICAN SENTINEL.

VOL. 58, NO. 40. WESTMINSTER, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1890. ESTABLISHED 1833.

Notice of the Registrars of Voters.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Officers of Registration of Voters for their respective election districts in Carroll county, will sit for their respective

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER SITTINGS

in their respective election districts, at the places and during the hours below named. 1st. For the purpose of ascertaining and registering the persons qualified to vote at the next ensuing election in the election districts and each of the election precincts of which they are respectively Officers of Registration, for three successive days in September, beginning on the

3rd Monday of September, 1890, which will be the 15th day of September, and four successive days in October, beginning on the 1st Monday in October, 1890, which will be the 6th day of October, respectively.

2nd. For the purpose of revision and for the hearing of applications for reinstatement by persons whose names shall have been stricken off their respective registries of voters, on the onday next succeeding the second onday of October, 1890

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1, CALLED TANEYTOWN DISTRICT,

John P. Gardner, the Officer of Registration, will sit from 8 o'clock, a. m., until 8 o'clock, p. m., at the residence of the Registrar, on Frederick street, in Taneytown

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 2, CALLED UNIONTOWN DISTRICT,

Harry Weaver, Officer of Registration, will sit from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m., at the residence of the Registrar, on the main street in Uniontown.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 3, CALLED MYERS' DISTRICT,

Jacob P. Hull, Officer of Registration, will sit from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p m., at his office in Silver Run

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 4, CALLED WOOLERY'S DISTRICT,

John H. Taylor, Officer of Registration, will sit from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m., at Sandyville, at Rush's store, on the pike leading from Reisterstown to Westminster

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5, CALLED FREEDOM DISTRICT,

Wade H. D. Warfield, Officer of Registration, will sit from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m., at the office of the Registrar, in Sykesville, on the main street.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 6, CALLED MANCHESTER DISTRICT,

George Shower, Officer of Registration, will sit on the third Monday in September, being the 15th day of September, at Jacob Blocher's store, at Alesia; on all other days of the said September and October sittings will sit at the residence of the Registrar, on the main street, in Manchester, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 7, CALLED WESTMINSTER DISTRICT,

William L. Corbin, Officer of Registration, will sit in the first precinct at 161 E. Main street, on the 15th and 16th days of September, 1890, and on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1890; and all other days of said September and October sittings he will sit at the Montour House, No. 61 W. Main street, Westminster, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 8, CALLED HAMPSTEAD DISTRICT,

James W. Hann, Officer of Registration, will sit for his September and October sittings, 1890, at Elisha Snyder's store, on the main street, in Hampstead, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 9, CALLED FRANKLIN DISTRICT,

Lewis C. Franklin, Officer of Registration, will sit for his September and October sittings at his residence in Franklinville, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 10, CALLED MIDDLEBURG DISTRICT,

George W. Shank, Officer of Registration, will sit on the 15th and 16th days of September, 1890, at Stephen C. Chipley's store, in Middleburg, on the main street; on the 17th day of September, 1890, at Milton O. Myers' store, in Keysville; for his October sittings at said Chipley's store, in Middleburg, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 11, CALLED NEW WINDSOR DISTRICT,

William D. Lovell, Officer of Registration, will sit for his September and October sittings at Charles W. Smith's store, on Main street, in New Windsor, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 12, CALLED UNION BRIDGE DISTRICT,

Theodore A. Clay, Officer of Registration, will sit for his September and October sittings, 1890, at his place of business on Main street, in Union Bridge, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 13, CALLED MOUNT AIRY DISTRICT,

Oscar M. Spurrier, Officer of Registration, will sit on the 15th day of September, 1890, at Anderson's store, on the Main street in Mt. Airy; on all other days of his September and October sittings will sit at the residence of the Registrar, on the Harrisonville road, near the Westminster and Mt. Airy road, about three miles from Mt. Airy, from 8 o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN P. GARDNER,
Officer of Registration for District No. 1.
HARRY WEAVER,
Officer of Registration for District No. 2.
JACOB P. HULL,
Officer of Registration for District No. 3.
JOHN H. TAYLOR,
Officer of Registration for District No. 4.
WADE H. D. WARFIELD,
Officer of Registration for District No. 5.
GEORGE SHOWER,
Officer of Registration for District No. 6.
WILLIAM L. CORBIN,
Officer of Registration for District No. 7.
JAMES W. HANN,
Officer of Registration for District No. 8.
LEWIS C. FRANKLIN,
Officer of Registration for District No. 9.
GEORGE W. SHANK,
Officer of Registration for District No. 10.
WILLIAM D. LOVELL,
Officer of Registration for District No. 11.
THEO. A. CLAY,
Officer of Registration for District No. 12.
OSCAR M. SPURRIER,
Officer of Registration for District No. 13.
D. N. HENNING, Counsel for Registrars.
aug-30-5t

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

House and Four Lots of Land,

In Myers' District, Carroll County, Md.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from Adam Bankert and wife to Samuel Cover, the undersigned Mortgagee will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, situate on the Littlestown Turnpike road, about 6 miles from Westminster and 1 mile from Union Mills, adjoining the land of Wm. Bankert and others, on

Thursday, October 9th, 1890,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.: First. That Valuable Lot of Land, situate as above stated, containing

ONE-QUARTER OF AN ACRE

of Land, more or less, improved with a good new Two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, a good Barn and other outbuildings. Immediately following will be sold at same place,

Second. All that valuable Tract or Parcel, situate about one-quarter of a mile West of the Littlestown Turnpike, adjoining the lands of John H. Miller and others, and containing

39 ACRES, 3 ROODS AND 21 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less. 20 Acres are in good Timber. Immediately following will be sold at same place.

Third. All that valuable lot of land, situate on the county road leading from the Stone road to Union Mills, adjoining the lands of Noah Fleagle and Noah Stansbury, and containing

3 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This Lot is well Timbered. Immediately following will be sold at same place.

Fourth. All that Valuable Wood Lot situate adjoining the above described Lot, containing

1 ACRE, 3 ROODS AND 12 PERCHES

of Land, more or less. At the same time and place will be sold the following Personal Property: TWO COWS, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Harvester.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the Court, but satisfactory credit terms can be had upon application to the undersigned on the day of sale.

SAMUEL COVER, Mortgagee.
Chas. B. Roberts, Attorney. Sep-13-ts

Select Poetry.

DARLING.

A little maid with sweet blue eyes
Looked upward with a shy surprise
Because I asked her name;
A while she bent her golden head,
While o'er her face soft blushes spread
Like some swift rosy flame;
Then, looking up, she softly said:
"My name is Mamma's Darling."

"Tell me your mother's name, my dear,"
And stooping low I paused to hear.
The little maid seemed musing;
"Why mamma's name's like mine, you know,
But just because we love her so
We call her Mamma Darling."

"Tell me your papa's name," I cried;
The little maiden's eyes grew wide;
"My papa? Don't you know?
Why, ever since the baby died
Mamma and I have always tried
To cheer him from his sorrowing;
And my mamma and I love best
To call him Papa Darling."

"What did you call the baby, dear?"
The answer came quite low but clear;
"The baby—oh, I wonder what
They call him now in Heaven;
But we had only one name here,
And that was Baby Darling."

Swift years flew by, and once again
That little maid so tender
Stood by my side, but she had grown,
Like lillies, tall and slender;
This time 'was I that called her name,
And swift the blushes grew like flame
At rosy mist of morning;
I clasped her in my arms and kissed
My tender-hearted Darling.

Southern Kansas and the Indian Country.

A Trip Through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

The *Baltimore Sunday American* recently published an interesting account of a trip made by Rev. Wm. L. Seabrook, of Wichita, Kansas, son of the editor of the SENTINEL, and the elders of his Church, through Southern Kansas, Indian Territory and and Oklahoma. Mr. Seabrook has written an account of this trip more in detail, which, it is believed, will be of interest to the readers of the SENTINEL, and which will be inserted from time and will occupy several weeks in its publication. The first instalment of the story is as follows:

The disciples of Baron Munchausen have written so much of the Oklahoma Country, "The New Garden of Eden," The Strip and the Indian Reservations, soon to be thrown open to settlement, that any description of this new country not clothed in gaudy language and sparkling with rhetorical fire works, measured by the standard thus adopted, would fail to do the subject justice; yet the writer hopes that the simple story of a five-hundred-miles drive through Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the SENTINEL. The party that left Wichita, on the evening of of July 7th, 1890, was composed of Rev. W. L. Seabrook, pastor of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of that city, and Messrs. G. S. Eicholtz, G. Gehring and G. W. Gackenbach, of the church council. Their vehicle was a two seated platform spring wagon, drawn by two horses, one the property of the dominie, the other owned by Mr. Eicholtz. With wagon, heavily laden with provisions, a tent, the property of Uncle Sam, and leading a Mexican pony, the start was made at 6.30, Monday evening. The evening drive took us through a gently rolling country, over a smooth road. The road bed, sixty feet wide, is bordered on either side for miles by Osage Orange hedge, and the farmers in this country seem to have learned the secret of bending the hedge and securing a close growth, without the assistance of hedge fence companies. The first stop was made at Derby, a village of about three hundred inhabitants. Driving up to a group of men, they were asked: "Is there a town pump here where we can get some water?" "If you want water," was the answer, "there is a well in this yard, but you can get beer over there," pointing to a house across the way. While the others were indulging in a drink of water and watering the horses, one of the party visited the store of an acquaintance, and before returning located another "joint." Some of your readers may wonder how it is possible for a little village in Prohibition Kansas, having only three hundred inhabitants, to be cursed by at least two places where intoxicants are so openly sold that a stranger can locate them though in the village less than five minutes. Some will answer: "The 'joint' is better than the open saloon;" others will reply: "This is an exceptional case, and public sentiment here is not able to folly enforce the law;" still others, extremists on both sides of the question, will, representatives of the one class, reply: "You were misinformed; we do not believe there is any liquor sold in Derby;" representatives of the other: "The law is a failure, you will find the same thing all over the State." What does the writer think? He expresses no opinion; simply states the fact and joins you in asking: "How can this be?"

Driving two miles further, we came to a farm, covered with acres of wheat and oats stubble, from which abundant crops had been gathered; great fields of corn, beginning to suffer from the dry weather; commodious dwelling and barn, surrounded by immense orchards of apples and peaches. Fortunately the farmer had been hauling hay from a stack in one of his fields during the day and had not replaced his wire fence. Entering the field we pitched our tent near the fence of the pasture lots, in which was a fine well of water, for the use of many horses and ponies and a fine herd of Jersey cattle.

Tuesday July 8th.—Daylight found all awake, and after breakfasting, at 6.30, we were again on the road. A four mile drive brought us to Mulvane, a thriving town of about 1,000 inhabitants. At this point we crossed the Arkansas river, and drove eight miles further to Belle Plain. This little town is somewhat larger than Mulvane, is beautifully laid out and has many handsome buildings of brick as well as of wood. The most imposing structure in all Kansas towns is the public school building. That at Belle Plain was very suggestive of the original Western Maryland College building, before the addition of the wings.

At Belle Plain we were informed that we could find a good camping ground, with fine fiishing, at the Ninnescquah, 11½ miles to the south east. One has little difficulty traveling in this State. All roads are on either section or half section lines running either north and south or east and west, and a mile or a half mile apart, so that if one has accurate directions at the start he need ask no questions until he reaches his destination. For instance, in driving from Belle Plain to the Ninnescquah, we were told to travel four miles east, two miles south, three miles east, one mile south, one mile east and a half mile south. Following instructions we came about noon to a spot which needs no further description for any one who has visited the camp of the Westminster Forest and Stream Club, except the statement that the two spots are almost identical in appearance. The Ninnescquah is about the same width as the Monocacy, with a somewhat swifter current. Crossing the river on the public road there is an immense iron bridge, and the bends in the river above and below the bridge, recalling familiar scenes and well known faces, filled the heart of one of our party with homesick longings for "My Maryland."

Five hours were spent at this place in fishing and bathing. The fish, most abundant in all the streams in this country, are what are known as "channel cats," a fish entirely different from the cat fish of eastern waters. These fish are larger than their eastern namesakes, have narrow heads and are much more palatable.

Up to this point, the ride from Wichita had been over comparatively level roads, but at five o'clock the evening drive of 14½ miles to Geuda Springs was commenced by the ascent of a very steep hill, nearly half a mile in length. This was but the first of many hills, equal in length and grade to the hills of old Carroll. From each elevation, stretching eastward to the Arkansas river and beyond, north, west and south over the boundless prarie, the scene unfolded to the view was as beautiful as the Cumberland Valley, and limited in extent only by the powers of vision. The most of this vast country is under cultivation, and it was not an unusual thing to pass along the edge of a corn field covering 600 acres or more.

We reached the town of Geuda Springs at eight o'clock. Passing through the valley north of the town, we saw the tents and wagons of many who are waiting there for the opening of "The Strip." The borders of the promised land are only eight miles distant. Entering the town, our tent was pitched on an elevation just south of "The Bath," an immense brick structure, recently completed at a cost of $25,000, one hundred yards from the Springs and two hundred yards from the Lake.

A short evening in camp was full of incidents, amusing, and instructive. For example, soon after our lamps were lighted some of the passers by were heard guessing as to the purpose of the tent. Some supposed it was the advance of a circus, others that a new "joint" had been established; and some came to get "a bottle of beer." still others, guessing that we were a pleasure party, and full of the desire to show strangers the ropes, that they might "see the elephant" in this little village of about five hundred people, and possibly full of something else, came and gave us the means of locating at least two places where "you can get good beer on ice." One of these places was just on the edge of our camp ground, and its sign, *Ice Cream Saloon*, gave no idea of what was within. Entering by the rear door, the nearest to our tent, we came at once into a country groggery, presided over by two as desperate looking villians as "ever cut a throat." To our inquiry for ice cream, they responded that they kept nothing but beer. Informing them that we did not wish any, and seeking further information, we asked how late they kept their place open. They replied: "Until twelve, but you can get in at any time." A walk to the lake front brought us to another illicit saloon, located in a tent. Our former experience was sufficient and we did not enter. There was no sign over the tent, but a number of indications of the business there done were to be seen in the water, in the shape of a half dozen young boys, all more or less under the influence of liquor,

[redacted]

built, and a number of first-class hotels have been erected. "The Baths" are a large brick building, of modern and masive style of architecture, fitted up with turkish, roman, vapor and needle baths, and having all the advantages of a first-class sanitarium, with resident physician. Not far from the springs is an artificial lake, covering about six acres of ground. The water in the lake varies from six inches to twelve feet in depth. Along the lake front are a number of bath houses, strongly suggestive of "Jackson's" or other baths along the board walk at Atlantic City, though only in miniature. They call the bathing in the lake "surf bathing," and although there is no surf, the water is not only salt but briny. The lake is made by throwing a dam across Salt Creek, which extends, quite a stream, westward two miles and southward about half that distance. All along this creek are located salt springs, some of which contain not only salt but sulphur, soda and iron.

It is needless to say that our party enjoyed a bath in the lake, and experimented with the waters of each of the seven springs, so that several of our number are qualified to testify from personal experience to their medicinal qualties.

Leaving Geuda at 4.30 in the afternoon, an eight mile drive, four miles through rolling prairie, four miles over hills, brought us to Arkansas City on the east bluff of the Arkansas river. This city (for population I must refer you to Census report, for a man must be a resident thereof to do justice, or rather a little more than justice in guessing at the population of a western city) is the best city of Kansas, south of Wichita. On every side are evidences of permanency and stability. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, than which there is none finer in the West, handsome bank buildings, and immense business blocks, are built generally of a beautiful white stone that abounds in the vicinity.

Passing along the street a large glass front with door way in the center, and on the windows at either side the words: "Gentleman's Reading Club," attracted our attention. Wishing to see all that was to be seen, we entered. The large front room was bare. We passed through a second door, which was of wire, and what was our astonishment to find ourselves in a saloon, with bar, mirrors, decanters &c. We were in for it, so making the best of a bad bargain the writer inquired of the man behind the counter: "Can you make us a lemonade?" "No, we have no lemons."

"Ginger Ale?" "No.
"Soda?" "No."
"Pop?" "No."
"What do you keep?" "Nothing but whiskey and beer."

Much has been written of the success of prohibition in Kansas, and some of this writing has recently found its way into the columns of the SENTINEL. It may be that the fifty eight miles from Wichita to Arkansas City lie through a section of country different from the rest of the State, and that our experience at Derby, Geuda Springs, Arkansas City and other points was exceptional, and that we would not have seen the like in any other part of the State. The facts with respect to the localities visited are simply recorded *as facts*, without comment or conclusion, since no letter from Kansas would be complete without allusion to this subject. It may simply be added that none of the places spoken of were "original package" houses, but straight saloons, pure and simple, without the sign over the door.

Driving south, through the city, we camped for the night on the river bottom beyond the town. All around us were camp fires, and after supper we visited one of our neighbors. We found a family with two wagons, fitted up as temporary houses, and a tent. Corralled near by were a number of horses and cows. Lying in the wagons and tent were several women and a number of children. Seated outside were two men. The following conversation, which took place when we approached them, tells their story, as well as that of all the other camps along the river bottom:

"Good evening, friends."
"Good evening."
"Where are you from?"
"Northwestern Kansas."
"Which way are you moving?"
"To the strip, when it opens."
"How long have you been here?"
"Three weeks."
"When do you expect to get into the strip?"
"Well, it ought to be opened soon, it may not be until fall, and certainly will not be later than next spring."
"How long will you stay here?"
"Till the strip opens. We might as well be here as anywhere."

WM. L. SEABROOK.

To be continued.

The Dead Letter Department.

The following circular letter recently issued by D. P. Leibhardt, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office at Washington, furnishes much information concerning the amount and character of dead matter received by that Division of the Post-office Department, explains the causes leading to the accumulation of so vast a quantity of uncalled for letters, packages, &c., and makes many valuable suggestions as to the proper methods of preparing and addressing all kinds of mail matter:

Over six million pieces of mail matter are sent annually to the Dead Letter Office by reason of incorrect, illegible, or deficient address, insufficient postage, insecure inclosing, whereby matter mailed becomes separated from the envelope or wrapper, or the failure to be called for or delivered to the person addressed. This is a daily average of over twenty thousand pieces.

Of these the greater portion either are not called for at the post office to which they are directed, or, in case of free-delivery offices, the addresses cannot be found, notwithstanding every known means is resorted to on the part of the postal officials to effect delivery.

Matter sent to the Dead Letter Office, which cannot be delivered to the person addressed, is required to be opened in its treatment for the purpose of return to the sender, and if the name and address of the sender be not shown or cannot be ascertained from the contents, and it contains no valuable inclosure, it must be destroyed.

Letters opened and found to contain any inclosure of obvious value are entered upon proper records, and, of such, those which do not disclose sufficient information to enable them to be returned are filed, subject to reclamation upon proper application and identification.

Letters which contain no inclosure of obvious value are not recorded.

Packages and parcels are recorded, and where they do n t disclose the name and address of the owner are filed; if not called for or claimed within two years they are disposed of at public auction and the proceeds covered into the United States Treasury.

A large proportion of the packages and parcels sent to the Dead Letter Office fail to be restored to the owners because of the absence on the wrappers or inclosures of anything to indicate ownership thereof.

Information as to the character and nature of the matter thus received at the Dead Letter Office, and the conditions and influences which occasion its failure to reach the persons to whom the senders designed it to go may be of interest, and the mere statement of it carry with it suggestions which may serve the public in its exercise of postal privileges.

Of the unclaimed and undelivered mail matter received at the Dead Letter Office during the past fiscal year, four hundred and fifty-one thousand were letters misdirected, or only partially addressed—that is, not addressed to a post office, or, addressed to a post office without the State being given, or, addressed to a post office not in the State named, etc., etc.—while twenty-four thousand were entirely blank, bearing no address whatever. Among the latter were frequently found the correspendence of business men, of which a large portion contained inclosures of money, drafts, checks, etc.

Ninety-eight thousand were letters to domestic addresses, "held for postage," together with letters, ect., addressed to Canada and Mexico, matter to those countries being unmailable except upon full prepayment of postage.

One hundred and sixty-five thousand were letters mainly addressed to persons in care of hotels. The guests to whom the letters belonged having departed without leaving their address, or forwarding orders for their mail, they were returned to the post office by the hotels and thence sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Forty-four thousand were letters to fictitious addresses, and principally correspondence relating to what is known as "green goods" or "saw dust" swindles, etc., many of them containing money with orders for the purchase of these fraudulent goods. Parties engaged in those fraudulent and unlawful enterprises invariably do so under an assumed name, and when the character and business of such persons is discovered by the postal authorities, such matter addressed to them is declared "fictitious" and delivery witheld.

Eighty thousand were parcels of merchandise, books, clothing, needlework, jewelry, etc., etc., many of which were misdirected, while others were without wrapper, having been insecurely inclosed, and others from which the address had become separated and lost.

A large proportion were those upon which the required amount of postage to entitle them to transmission through the mails had not been prepaid, insufficient payment being due to improper inclosing, whereby a higher rate of postage was required.

Twenty-eight thousand contained money amounting in all to $48,642.-00.

Four thousand had inclosures of postal notes in small sums under $5, aggregating $5,300.

Twenty-seven thousand were found to contain drafts, checks, notes, commercial paper, etc., etc., in the sum of $1,471,871.00, while forty-eight thousand contained paid and canceled obligations, receipts evidencing payments of money, deed, mortgages, general miscellaneous papers, etc., ect.

Forty-two thousand contained photographs, one thousand contained articles forbidden to be transmitted through the mails; and eleven thousand upon being opened were found to contain lottery tickets, which, under the terms of the law, are declared unmailable.

One hundred and sixty-two thousand contained postage stamps, and were inclosures to secure return answers to the correspondence which they accompanied, or were the remittances in payments of small balances, or accompanying orders for small purchases of merchandise, subscriptions, etc.

Five hundred and thirty-one thousand were letters, and forty-one thousand parcels of printed matter, samples, etc., which had been mailed in foreign countries to post offices within the United States and failing of delivery were sent to the Dead Letter Office, and thence returned to the postal administration of their respective countries or origin, unopened.

Two hundred and five thousand were letters, and forty-seven thousand were parcels, books, samples of merchandise, etc., which had been mailed within the United States addressed to foreign countries, and having failed of delivery at their destination, were sent to the Dead Letter Office by foreign postal administrations.

Over five million of the letters received at the Dead Letter Office contained no inclosure of obvious value, although doubtless many of them were quite as valuable and important to both sender and addressee as thousands of other letters containing money, checks, stamps, etc., and yet of this immense number of letters over three million bore within either no definite or sufficient address of the writer—in most cases no address whatever—or there was no signature whereby the writer might be identified or determined, without which the Dead Letter office could not make return.

Misdirection, incorrect, illegible, and deficient addresses are given as leading causes which occasion the failure of mail matter to reach its proper destination, and affect alike that which is so addressed to either city, town, or village.

In addition to these, in the case of matter mailed to cities or free-delivery offices, are the failure to give street or number, business or occupation, or some designated place of delivery of the person addressed; inability to find transient people, and their neglect to give forwarding orders for their mail; the neglect of permanent or temporary residents to notify the carriers or post office of change of place for the delivery of their mail matter upon moving from one part of the city to another, together with the failure of newcomers to furnish the post office with their names and places of address. It is to these causes, with others of more or less consequence, that the non-delivery of mail matter is, in the main, attributable, and they are conditions over which the postal service has no control, and may alone be remedied by the people themselves.

The following suggestions, if observed, will aid the dispatch and delivery of matter sent through the mails, or its return directly to the sender in the event of non-delivery, and thus prevent the annoyance, delay, and embarrassment caused by sending matter to the Dead Letter office.

Mail matter should be plainly and correctly addressed, the name of the post office to which it is to be sent should be clearly and distinctly stated, and to avoid confusion from the similarity of abbreviation, as frequently used, the name of the State should also be given in full. In the case of mail addressed to small offices, or where there are offices of like names in different States, the name of the county should be added.

As the immense quantity of matter sent through the mails is necessarily required to be handled rapidly by the railway mail clerks and at the post offices in the cities, too much care cannot be exercised in addressing mail matter clearly, plainly, and correctly.

Where mail matter is addressed to cities or free-delivery offices the street and house number, or post-office box number, of the person addressed are important, and should always be given when it is possible to do so.

Where this cannot be done, the business or employment of the person addressed, if stated, will often secure delivery.

The free-delivery offices, being in the cities and larger towns—the trade centers of the country—have a large, varying, transient population, which cannot be known to the post office officials in the same degree as in the smaller places, and delivery is, therefore, made the more difficult; and where recourse must be had to city directories they are often found imperfect and incomplete, so that the means of ascertaining the location of the addressee frequently is found wanting, and delivery fails because the person is not known or cannot be found.

A small proportion only of the mail received at the free-delivery offices is called for at the general delivery of the post office, the public expecting delivery by the letter carriers; and hence the importance of giving street and number, or some other designation whereby the person addressed may be found.

Matter mailed to cities and free-delivery offices, addressed without street and number, or some other designation enabling delivery, goes into the general delivery, subject to be called for; and of such matter, the statistics of the post office of some of the larger cities show that not more than 25 per cent. is called for.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the letter-carrier system is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number, or some other designated place of delivery.

The name and address of the sender, either printed or written, should be placed upon the upper left-hand corner of the envelope or wrapper of all matter mailed.

This will secure its immediate return to the sender from the mailing office for correction if improperly addressed, insufficiently paid, or otherwise defective; thus affording opportunity to comply with the postal regulations and requirements, and place the matter in proper condition to entitle it to all the privileges of the mails, and is especially useful in the case of packages and other matter mailable at less than letter rate of postage, which is restricted to certain conditions and requirements as to weight, size, manner of inclosure, etc.

Letters and all other matter mailed, so marked with the name and address of the sender, that should fail to be called for or delivered to the person addressed, and upon which full letter rates of postage has been paid are not sent to the Dead Letter Office, but are returnable to the sender directly—without additional charge, and with the reason of non-delivery indorsed thereon.

The above suggestions in respect to the return of unclaimed and undelivered mail matter directly to the sender from the post office addressed, refers only to letters and other mail matter upon which full letter postage has been paid.

Packages and all matter mailed at less than letter rates of postage, should, in addition to the name and address of the sender upon the envelope or wrapper, bear in connection therewith a request for its return in the event of non-delivery, in which case it is also returnable directly to the sender from the post office addressed, charged with return postage at the rate required for the class of matter to which it belongs.

The distinction, under the postal regulations, as regards the return of unclaimed and undelivered matter is, that letters and other matter prepaid at full letter rates are returnable free, whereas matter mailable at less than letter postage requires the payment of return postage.

If it be borne in mind that only such unclaimed and undelivered letters and other matter prepaid at full letter rates of postage as do not bear the name and address of the sender, and such other matter mailed at less than letter rates of postage as does not bear a request for its return, is required to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, the importance of the suggestions in respect to placing the name and address of the sender, etc., on all matter mailed, is apparent.

All matter mailable at less than letter rates of postage must be so wrapped or inclosed that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as at the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper; otherwise it is subject to letter postage.

Much of the package and parcel matter received at the Dead Letter Office is that which has been deposited for mailing sealed and closed against inspection and prepaid at less than letter rate; being unmailable in such condition, and the name and address of the sender not appearing upon the cover, whereby it might be returned for correction and proper compliance with postal conditions, it necessarily is sent to the Dead Letter office.

A large proportion of the packages sent to the Dead Letter Office are addressed to foreign countries.

In addition to being sealed or closed against inspection and deficient in postage, many of them contain articles that are unmailable through the post because of customs regulations and conditions of the countries to which they are addressed, or exceed the limit of size and weight.

In such cases, if the name and address of the sender does not appear, the parties addressed are notified that the package will be forwarded by express at their expense, or returned to the sender if they will furnish the proper address in this country.

With no knowledge of the value of the package or by whom mailed, the addressee often declines to direct it to be forwarded and pay the charges, and the sender being unknown to the Dead Letter Office, it eventually takes the course provided for other unclaimed matter of its class.

In mailing packages addressed to foreign countries, care should be taken to ascertain whether they are prohibited from transmission to the country of destination, or can only be forwarded when the postage is fully prepaid at foreign letter rates—5 cents per half ounce.

Only bona fide trade samples are transmissible at reduced rates of postage.

Persons desiring to mail matter other than letters to foreign countries should consult their postmasters, who, being provided with the postal laws and regulations, are enabled to give proper information respecting conditions, ect., ect., of mailing to foreign countries.

All valuable matter to be sent by mail should be registered. It will thus receive such protection as it is not always possible to give to matter sent in the ordinary mails. Money should be sent by money order or registered letter.

Proprietors of hotels should omit the return request from envelopes supplied gratuitously to their guests; and guests using envelopes furnished by hotels, should be careful to designate what disposal should be made of letters sent by them in case of non-delivery.

On mail matter to foreign countries, especially Canada and England, in which many post offices have the same name as offices in the United States, the name of the country, as well as the post office, should be given in full.

In sending packages and parcels—books, pamphlets, and other articles—by mail, the address should be placed on the article inclosed as well as on the wrapper.

Should the wrappers become detached, as they frequently do, through the handling incident to mail transportation by sea or land, it may still be possible to restore the article if this precaution is taken.

While the efficiency of the postal system and service has attained high standard, the public may materially aid in the fuller and more complete delivery of its mail matter, or the prompt return of the same to the sender in cases where delivery from any cause cannot be effected, if the foregoing suggestions are conformed to.

D. P. LEIBHARDT,
Superintendent.

The Wonderful Congo River.

For our knowledge of the dimensions and navigable lengths of the Congo, the largest, and, next to the Nile, the longest African river, the world is indebted almost entirely to Mr. Stanley, its discoverer, and the founder of the great Free State within its basin. According to Mr. Stanley the Congo is more than 3,000 miles long, and in size and volume the second river of the world, the first being presumably the Amazon. Like the Nile, the Congo has one stretch of uninterrupted navigation 1,800 miles long between Stanley Pool and Stanley Falls.

Unfortunately for commerce, however, this magnificent stretch of water is separated from the sea by a series of insurmountable cataracts that compel a portage of 235 miles, or two portages of 85 and 50 miles and many transfers. The largest of all African rivers, and probably the most valuable from a commercial point of view, more promptly and more emphatically than any of the others forbids the upward progress of the steamer.

Electricity the Coming Power.

It is the firm belief of many of the most distinguished builders of locomotives that within twenty years there will not be a steam motor in service on a railway of the globe, and that electricity will be the universal propulsive force in railway transportation. The development and perfection of the storage battery are going on steadily and when the day comes that electricity can be stored so cheaply that it can be used in profitable competition with coal, the doom of the steam locomotive will apparently have arrived. In cleanliness, convenience and safety the electric motor operated by storage battery far surpasses the steam engine, while in economy of energy and in the fact that the prime motion in the electric motor is rotary and not secondary as converted from reciprocating motion the electric motor promises speed that is impossible to develop from steam.

At Athens, Ga., a man on his way home saw a dog running toward him through the darkness at full speed. Surmising that the dog was mad the man climbed up a tree and remained there the rest of the night, with the dog standing guard below. When daylight came the man discovered that the dog was his own. Slowly and sottly he began to descend, and the truth was rapidly dawning in his mind.

A beech-tree cut on the farm of William Wilkinson, at Shelton, near Middletown, Mass., disclosed near the hard white wood core the big letters "J. L." on a densely black background. They were cut forty years ago by John Leland, a sailor, and curiously enough, had stamped themselves all the way from the heart of the tree to the bark. Though they had been overgrown by thirty-seven rings of wood fibre, it is easy to read "J. L." on the outside bark.

Miss Amanda Anderson, of Georgia, is 60 years of age and has never traveled more than a mile and a half from the spot where she was born. Though there is a railroad within three miles of her house, she has never seen it. She has never seen a brick house.

"What is your husband doing now?' asked a woman of one of her neighbors. "O, he's speculating." "Speculating! I did'nt know he had any capital." "He has'nt. He just sits down an' speculates about the tariff and the political situation and that sort of thing."

A pear or an apple orchard planted in grass, kept in grass, starved by grass, will "go to grass" speedily, and ought to, otherwise it encourages shiftlessness.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost anything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-denial, no character, is required to set up in the grumbling business.

Energy may bring success; but there's nothing like success to bring one energy.

The illiterate inhabitants of Portugal are officially stated at 82 per cent. of the whole.

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