MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF A DESIRABLE LITTLE
FARM!
Near Taneytown, Md.

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from Washington Southgate and Ann Southgate, his wife, to the Westminster Savings Institution, bearing date April 5th, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber W. N. M., No. 26, folio 425, &c., the undersigned attorney or agent named therein, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House Door, in Westminster, Md., on

Monday, the 27th day of October, A. D., 1890,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that property conveyed by said Mortgage, being part of a tract of land called "The Resurvey on Brothers' Agreement," containing

53 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

The improvements thereon are a comfortable two-story weather-boarded and Rough Cast Dwelling House, Bank Barn 40x26 feet, Dairy and other out buildings; two wells of excellent water convenient to the buildings; there is also an orchard of apple and other choice fruit trees on the premises.

There is a due proportion of wood and meadow land. The land is in a high state of cultivation, is desirably located, convenient to market, school, churches, &c.

This property is near the county road leading from Union Bridge to Taneytown, is about two miles from Taneytown, Carroll county, Md., adjoins the land of Addison Martin, Samuel Shriner, the estate of Wm. Heiner, deceased, and others, and is now in the occupancy of the said Washington Southgate.

The sale of this property is made with the consent and approval of Mr. Southgate.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, or if desired by the purchasers, reasonable credit terms will be given and announced on the day of sale.

CHAS. T. REIFSNIDER,
Attorney or Agent named in Mortgage.
Reifsnider & Reifsnider, Solicitors.
oct-4 ts R. C. Matthews Auctioneer.

Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale
OF VERY VALUABLE
PERSONAL
PROPERTY.

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a chattel mortgage from William G. Myers to Laura V. Myers, (now the wife of Louis Beindollar,) bearing date March 26th, A. D., 1889, and recorded among the chattel and bond records of Carroll county, in liber W. N. M., No. 13, folio 386, &c., and duly assigned to the undersigned, I will sell at Public Sale, on the farm now occupied by the said William G. Myers, near the county road leading from the Taneytown road to Uniontown, being the same known as the "Nusbaum Farm," and being about 1 1-2 miles west of Frizellburg, on

Saturday, the 25th of October, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, noon, all that valuable Personal property mentioned in said mortgage, to-wit: One Dark Roan horse, one Dark Bay Horse, one Black Mare, one Light Bay Horse, one Dark Bay Mare, 10 Milch Cows, No. 11 Osborne Binder, 2 Champion Mowers, Combined Champion Reaper and Mower, Hench Sulky Plow, Drill, Horse Rake, Western Wagon, 3-inch tread Wagon, 2-horse Spring Wagon, 2-horse Carriage, 1-horse Milk Wagon, Sleigh, Sled, 6 sets Wagon Harness, 2 sets Single Harness, double set Buggy Harness, 2 Oliver Chilled Plows, 1 Mt. Joy Plow, 3 Corn Plows, 2 Single Shovel Plows, 2 AA Harrows, Springtooth Harrow, Cultivator, Corn Coverer, Threshing Machine, Horse Power, Corn Sheller, Cutting Box, Wind Mill, Household and kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, &c. The attention of purchasers is invited to this sale of Valuable Personal Property. Sale Positive and no postponement on account of the weather.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of $10 and under, cash; and all sums above $10 a credit of six months will be given, on note, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

CHARLES T. REIFSNIDER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
oct-4-ts John T. Diffenbaugh, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to move to Dayton, Ohio, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, about two miles from Westminster, on the Deer Park road, near the Junction of the Washington and Deer Park Roads, on

Wednesday, the 29th of October, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, M., sharp, the following valuable Real Estate, to-wit:

32 ACRES, 1 ROOD AND 31 PERCHES

of land, more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a large, newly-built two-story Frame Dwelling House, Frame Bank Barn and other outbuildings. The buildings have been recently erected and are in first-class condition; water convenient to all the buildings. There is also a large quantity of choice fruit—apple, peach and other fruit trees—on the premises. Terms easy and made known on day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the following Personal Property, to-wit: Two good work mares, good drivers and with foal; 1 colt, 2 1-2 years old; 1 suckling colt, two milch cows, that will be fresh by day of sale, 1 Brood Sow and 6 Shoats, 1 Buggy, good as new; 1 two-horse farm wagon, plows, hay, fodder, potatoes, household furniture, &c. For further particulars see hand bills.

JAS. B. KIMMEY.
Phineas A. Gorsuch, Auct. oct-11-ts.

NO. 2790 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

John F. Shade, Administrator, next friend, &c., vs. Anna M. A. Baumgartner, et al. infants.

ORDERED this 9th day of October, 1890, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by John F. Shade, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the tenth day of November next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the third day of November next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $989.62½.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
oct-11-3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his property, about 2½ miles from Westminster, on the road leading from the Manchester to the Gorsuch road, containing 35 ACRES, fifteen of which are in growing Timber. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling, bank barn, smoke and hog house, and other outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation, under good fencing, has a young orchard, water, &c.

Also 16 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the above property, improved by a two-story Log Dwelling House, &c. For particulars apply to

J. L. STORMS,
On the premises.
my-17-11m*

Do You Want a Home?

I will sell my residence, No. 156 W. Main street, Westminster. It contains 11 rooms; water in the yard and sprinkler in front; large dry cellar; two halls. The house is a two-story frame, front and back stairs, recently repapered and painted throughout. Brick kitchen, brick stable and carriage house, wood house, chicken house, fruit and flowers; large porch in front. Lot 60x198 feet, with alley in rear. It is one of the most conveniently arranged and best located properties in the city, and will be sold at a sacrifice, as I wish to discontinue housekeeping.

my-31-6m JANE R. BUTLER.

Notice to Trespassers.

The undersigned hereby warn all persons against trespassing on their lands for the purpose of hunting or gunning. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

Andrew J. Reese, Samuel L. Myers,
Jeremiah Mathias, Elias Bixler,
Jonas Royer, Henry B. Reigle,
Theo. H. Biggs, Chas. Reese & Bro.
Oct-11-3t*

Notice to Trespassers.

The undersigned hereby warn all person not to trespass upon their properties, near Avondale, Carroll county, Md., either for hunting, gunning, fishing or in any other manner, as the law will be enforced against all offenders.

Henry N. Cassell, Wm. A. Shriver,
Abraham Schaffer, Jas. W. Beacham,
Joseph L. Baust, John E. Bickle,
Percy H. Shriver, Timothy Lane.
Oct-11-3t*

Dividend Notice.

THE president and Directors of the Westminster Savings' Institution have this 4th day of October, 1890, declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on Capital Stock, and two and a half per cent. on weekly and monthly deposits, free of all taxes, payable on and after October 15th, 1890.

oct-11-3t WM. H. START, Treasurer.

A[illegible]N SENTINEL.

VOL. 58, NO. 43. [illegible]TURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1890. ESTABLISHED 1833.

Select Poetry.

DEAR HEART, SWEET HEAR[illegible]

Dear heart, sweet heart, your baby hands
Have touched and passed this floating wo
Have loosed their hold on life's frail strand
And now upon your breast lie furled
Twin blossoms of eternal peace,
Like lilies on untroubled streams,
When the rude winds have made surcease,
And summer's glory drifts and dreams.

Dear heart, sweet heart, your waxen lips
Shall never touch my cheek again,
For they are steeped in an eclipse
Which lies beyond my mortal ken.
And that great sphinx of death who keeps
His silent vigil over all
Has left thy face as one who sleeps—
Save for the bosom's rise and fall.

Dear heart, sweet heart, thy tender eyes,
With all their depths of wondering,
Are closed for aye, as droops and dies
The first sweet violet bank of spring;
And their far look of thought unthought
Shall never come again, or be,
Since this remorseless change was wrough
That closed the gates 'twixt thee and me

Dear heart, sweet heart, the lonely way
Seems doubly steep since you are gone,
The dawn has faded out of day,
The rose has faded out of dawn;
And I, alas! must needs go down
My hand unclasped by any child,
To wear the cross without the crown
And walk through life unreconciled.

Dear heart, sweet heart, 'mid hopes and f
I bend and kiss you thus, and thus,
Mine eyes are dim with brimming tears;
My lips with grief are tremulous.
My baby boy—that you should die
And out into the darkness go,
Beyond my broken hearted cry.
I loved you so, I loved you so!

Select Story.

HIS WIFE'S PRESENT.

I was just setting out on my da[illegible]
round of professional visits, when
note was handed to me from
friend, Dr. Ware.

He was to be unadvoidably abs[illegible]
for two days, during which time
had agreed to look after his patie[illegible]
in addition to my own.

This note, hastily written in
moment of departure, requested
to call and see the person mentio[illegible]
in the second note which he enclos[illegible]

"This last was signed "A Lad[illegible]
and was written in a remarkably n[illegible]
and elegant hand, on cream-tin[illegible]
paper.

It was simply a request that Dr. Ware would be kind enough to call and see a poor woman, Mrs. Gorse, living at the cottage, No. 12, on the left of the school-house on Grove-road.

And as my way this morning lay in that direction, I concluded to at once comply with the doctor's request.

He and I had been fellow-students and close friends, and made a point of accommodating each other in professional matters of this kind.

I found No. 12 a neat little cottage, smothered in woodbine and morning-glory, and with a garden in the rear, well supplied with common vegetables and flowers. Certainly, though humble, there was no sign of poverty about it.

On knocking and obeying the request to "Come in!" I found the owner of the place—a sharp-eyed little old woman of perhaps sixty—seated alone beside a small fire and suffering with rheumatism.

She had been "taken," she said, since her daughter had been called away, about a week ago, on some business matter.

She was now every day expecting her return, but meanwhile had no help or attendance, except when a neighbor would occasionally drop in. She had never applied to a physician, considering that she could not afford it, but depended on "harbs and sich like," though having no objection to receiving doctor's attendance gratis.

A young lady had come to her house the day before for shelter from the rain, and had promised to send a doctor, and she supposed that I was he.

So, after making some inquiries, writing a prescription and informing her where she could obtain the medicine "free," I rose to leave, when my attention was attracted by a curious-looking object on a table near the window.

It was a dark and very dirty metal bowl, or vase, of peculiar shape and design, supported on a sort of tripod formed of three griffins, whose foreclaws formed the feet of the tripod.

On examination I discovered the metal to be bronze, and that the vessel, whatsoever it had been intended for, was apparently very old, and had seen rough usage, though still in a good state of preservation.

At once I was aroused into interest; for be it known that I had what my wife called a "mania" for old and curious objects, and had already a good cabinet collection at home.

In answer to my inquiries, Mrs. Gorse said that the "bowl," as she called it, had belonged to her mother, who left it with "other rubbish" in a closet, until she herself brought it out, thinking it would do to hold water for the chickens.

"Certainly not; but this lady had auburn hair."

"Oh, you mean Nellie Vaden. But," opening her eyes, "how in the world came you to know anything about it?"

"Why, this lady, it appears—this lady with the auburn hair—wrote to Dr. Ware to go and see the old woman at No. 12, Grove-road, and he sent me in his place."

"He did, did he!" said my wife, indignantly. "Just like a man, to go and do the very thing he wasn't wanted to do. Why, I would have sent you there myself, only I didn't wish you to see the treasure, intending it as a surprise. So I got Nellie to write to the Doctor. You see, he knows my handwriting, and might have mentioned it to you. And this evening Nellie and I rode out to see the Allens, and on the way stopped and got the bronze dish, or vase, or whatever it is."

"Oh," I said, feeling enlightened as I realized that it was only by a chance that I had missed seeing my wife's face in the phaeton. "And so it was you, after all, who were the purchaser of this valuable bronze—and you bought it for me?"

And then there was a little tableau which would not interest the reader.

"Pet," I said presently, "I should like to meet this old school-friend of yours—Miss Nelly Vaden."

"Well, you'll see her presently. It is she and her sister, Mrs. Yates, that I'm expecting to tea. You know she has only been in town one week, and so busy shopping! I've helped her to get all her things, and when you see her in them you'll admire her so!"

"How is it that she has not married? You say she is your own age."

"Oh, she declares that she is waiting for the right man! And, Gus"—with a shrewd eager look—"do you know that I've been thinking that she and Dr. Ware would suit each other? I pointed him out to her yesterday, and she thought him so handsome and manly-looking! Of course we will introduce them!"

"Of course! And, by-the-bye, he will be here this evening."

"How lucky! Wont they make a splendid couple?"

"I think they will."

All this was six months ago. And now, as we see Dr. Ware and his bride walk past, my wife says enthusiastically:

"Don't they make a splendid couple? And to think that that bronze incense vase was the means of bringing them together!"

For I have made the interesting discovery that Mrs. Gorse's "chicken-trough" was originally a tripod-dish, such as was used in England centuries ago for perfuming the houses of the nobility. But how it came to be an heir-loom in her family remains a mystery.

Seeing by Telephone.

Edison, he that rests not, he that, on his wedding night, forgot he was married and sat up experimenting with volts and ohms and wires and batteries and things till midnight—Edison and the other electricians are on the verge of another great discovery. It is a race of brains to see who will be the first to enable you to stand at one end of a wire and to see what is going on at the other end, just as you now hear what is said at the other end of the telephone.

To see by telephone will be no more strange, after all, than to hear by telephone seemed less than twenty years ago. That was, after all, an entirely natural mistake which old Seth Morris, a venerable Jerseyman who was foreman of a newspaper office, made when informed for the first time that the foreman of an esteemed contemporary wanted to talk to him over the 'phone. Seth made his way to the instrument with a broad grin shining over his lo[illegible] white beard like sunrise over [illegible] snow covered mountain, took [illegible] trumpet in his hand, put it to his e[illegible] like a telescope and gravely remark[illegible] in the choiciest foremanese: "I do[illegible] see a blamed thing."

Seth might have seen the oth[illegible] fellow by telephone if he had lived [illegible] few years longer. If we can tran[illegible] mit impressions on one sense by te[illegible] phone, why not another?

SOUTHERN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

A Trip Through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Sunday, July 13th.—The next morning we did not break camp until ten o'clock and then, although we had desired to spend the day as a day of rest, the need of water made it necessary for us to press forward in the hope of soon finding a spring, where we could camp for the remainder of the day. A few hours drive brought us to the head-quarters of the Iowa ranch, and here was found the spring, but the continual arrival and departure of teams, four roads converging at this point, and the information that a few miles south would be found an abundant supply of water, caused us to move on to find a more quiet spot.

Passing over a ridge, covered with what is called in that country "Jack oak," the scrub oak of the east, we entered a valley, through which at some seasons of the year must flow a large stream of water, but now dry. Following down this water course, stopping from time to time to search for springs and for pools of water in its bed, we drove four hours without finding even a mud hole, although there were many signs of water having been but recently in the pools, the tracks of deer and others animals being abundant. At length, about the middle of the afternoon, an Iowa Indian village was reached. This village was unlike that of the Pawnees. The latter had no houses; only wigwams. The Iowa village was composed of about twenty bark houses. These houses have two apartments. The sides of the main part of each building are about six feet high, and then the roof begins, running to a ridge pole about fifteen feet from the ground, sides, front and roof being covered with bark. The apartment, so enclosed, is about fifteen feet square. To the rear of the enclosed portion of the building is an open apartment of equal size. This is covered by a roof of bark, but without sides. On either side of this open room is a raised platform running from the rear to the main portion of the building, with an aisle between. These platforms are about four feet wide, are covered with straw matting and upon them, in the various houses, were to be seen reclining men, women and children, some sleeping, some gambling, some netting with twine, some making various articles of bead work. Indians you say? Yes, they are Indians, red, white, black, and of various combinations of the three colors. The women were all dressed in the gaudy Indian costume, although some had scant clothing of any kind. The men were dressed, some in the proverbial Indian garb, but for the most part either as tramps or in a combination cowboy and Indian costume.

In the centre of the village was found a well, the water from whi[illegible] although we were compelled to g[illegible] it to the horses, was unfit for wh[illegible] men to drink. The bucket w[illegible] which we drew the water was hand[illegible] us by a combination white and [illegible] dian maiden. She, like many oth[illegible] of the Indian girls, was rather [illegible] tractive in appearance, at a distan[illegible] but approaching, upon her face cou[illegible] be seen the marks of the terrible d[illegible] ease, which by the miscegenation [illegible] the red race and the most worthle[illegible] and depraved of the whites and n[illegible] groes who find their way into th[illegible] country, is rapidly undermining t[illegible] constitutions of the Indians of t[illegible] Territory, and thus helping to a s[illegible] solution the Indian problem. Desi[illegible] ing to procure a pair of moccasins [illegible] other bead work as a memento of t[illegible] trip, a number of the houses we[illegible] visited. In one of them, seated on [illegible] the ground, were four young men. In front of each were piles of eagle and turkey feathers, strings of beads, silver ear rings, tin bracelets and other articles. Just as we came up, the cards had been dealt, and each, without looking at his hand, watched to see what one of the number would do. He placed a string of beads on the ground in the centre of the circle. His right hand man placed upon that a string beads and added a turkey feathe each of the others following with string of beeds and the turkey feat[illegible] er. The first man then placed h[illegible]

they did not look at the cards. Finally one turned and asked what we wanted. Upon being informed they said they had only one pair of moccasins and offered them at $3.50; hat bands from 50 cts. upward, a shirt $10.00, and other articles. When we informed them that their prices were too high, they gave us no further attention, but returned to their game, quietly looked at their cards, each showed his hand, and one raked in the pile. During all this time not a word was spoken except the conversation between the Indians and our party.

Leaving this village, with the feeling that we would have preferred to take our chances among the savage Pawnees rather than with these half civilized Iowas, it was determined that the night camp should not be near them. A drive of six miles brought us to the Deep Fork of the Canadian river, the boundary between the Iowas and the Kickapoos. We had traveled during the day about twenty-five miles, practically without water, in searching for which along the way we had wasted a number of hours, and since early morning we had been without other food than a few raw potatoes and onions, so that the sound of running water in the Deep Fork was full of music to our ears.

Here was found an excellent camp ground, beneath great oak trees, near the house of an Indian farmer, whose corn-field furnished us with excellent roasting ears. The Indian was away from home, and we were obliged to "buy" the corn without paying for it. In the east a proceeding of this kind would be disreputable, to say the least, but in this country a traveller who would pass by a field of corn or watermelon patch and refrain from helping himself to a melon or a few ears of corn, from any feeling that the owner might object, would be himself judged to be mean and penurious, as otherwise he could not thus think of another man.

Monday, July 14th.—Crossing Deep Fork and traveling about one mile east, the post office of Wellston was reached. Here there is a store and two or three houses, besides a number of wagon dwellings of travelers, waiting for the opening of the country. In an enclosure near the store were a number of young deer, and their captor, who was just mounting his horse for a hunt, informed us that he never made an effort to capture a deer without success. Here we learned that the Kickapoos were not gathered together in villages but were scattered all over the reservation as farmers, and that we would probably see none of them as we drove through their country, as all had left their homes and gone into the Sac and Fox nation for a dance and hunt, having chosen this time to avoid the commissioners who had come among them to negotiate for their lands. Traveling westward eight miles; then to the southeast and again westward and our whereabouts from this sphynx, but did not succeed in getting an answer to any of our questions. As we were turning away in disgust, a youth, man or woman, came from the house, and to our inquiry as to the distance to the river, held up two fingers. We knew that this meant in the Indian sign language two miles, and sure enough, having driven about that distance we reached the steep banks of the North Canadian.

For several miles we traveled along this river through a magnificent stretch of bottom land and then by an old ford crossed the stream, to find that we were no longer on a trail, but out on the trackless prairie. Bearing southeast again through the Pottawatomie reservation, a wire fence was reached surrounding the finest piece of corn we had seen since leaving Kansas. The condition of this corn well attested the productiveness of the soil in the Pottawatomie bottom, and if the river never overflows its banks, rendering the climate unhealthy, here will be one of the choice sections of the new country. Moving along the wire fence, by miles of corn, another fence was found, crossing our track. Removng the staples from a number of posts, we passed through, and having repaired the fencing drove on to the house of a white man, who has been renting the piece of land from the Indians, and there learned that we were only one mile from the Oklahoma country. Here we were at the southern limit of our journey and from this point started due west on a drive of seventeen miles to Oklahoma City.

THE OKLAHOMA COUNTRY.

Entering the Oklahoma Country about six miles south of the North Canadian river, the traveler is astonished to find himself again in the land of "Jack oaks." The strips of timber are few and thin, but between them is the same matting of roots through all the soil, as has been described in the Iowa and Kickapoo reservations. Upon each quarter section is seen the log cabin, tent, dugout or sod house of a settler. One mile west of the line is Choctaw City. This wonderful place, of the future of which so much has been said, is now about the size of Union Mills. Its houses are, with two exceptions, the plainest of frame structures, one story high, and have either one or two rooms. In one room of at least two thirds of the houses is either a store or a saloon. The portion of the city which has been built up lies on the southern slope of a slight hill, but the unimproved part of the "City," laid out in streets and lots, extends——well there is no limit to its extent in the minds of the present owners of the lots. More can be said of this when the Pottawatomie reservation to the east is thrown open to settlement, the Choctaw railroad is built and the boom comes. Meanwhile, the inhabitants wait and dream. In the uncertainties of the future development of the country, there is no little village in Oklahoma the people of which do not indulge the hope, and to a certain extent the expectation, that their hamlet may in time become the metropolis of the new land.

Choctaw City has as yet no Church, but the denomination that has sought a field of labor in every settlement of this new territory is now building a neat chapel near what is supposed to be the center of the future city. Scarcely too much can be said in praise of the missionary spirit of the Congregational Church in its efforts to care for the spiritual needs of the people all over this field. Other denominations are not far behind them, but mention is specially made of this branch of the church for the reason that while in other places are to be found churches of other denominations, one here and another there, this is represented everywhere.

But we cannot stop longer in Choctaw City, for there is a difficult road before us, the worst that has been encountered on the journey. The road bed for seven miles is sandy and full of oak roots, over which the horses stumble, up hill and down, until within three miles of the North Canadian, which must be recrossed before Oklahoma City can be reached. Some fields of excellent corn, seen in this drive of seven miles, indicate that the soil, although light, when it shall have been thoroughly redeemed from its tangle of scrub oaks, will prove fertile and productive.

Three miles east of the North Canadian a strip of the country is entered, equal to the bottom lands in the Pottawatomie country, already described. It is in fact a continuation of the same river bottom, and the same character of soil is said to mark the whole course of the river from west to east through Oklahoma.

Reaching the river in the twilight, we pitched our tent on a great bluff, east of the stream, within twenty feet of the edge of the river bank, a sheer perpendicular of thirty feet to the bed. Later in the evening we visited several farm houses in the neighborhood. The settlers were found hopeful of the future and among them were many of their relatives, waiting for the opening of the Indian reservations, that they might be nearest to the ground and thus have the first chance at similar lands.

This section was an objective point of the great majority of the people who rushed into Oklahoma in May, 1889, and over the quarter sections along the North Canadian there was probably as much strife as was occasioned in the settlement of all the remainder of the country. This assertion may seem too strong when it is remembered that there are in the whole Oklahoma Country in round numbers about thirteen thousand quarter sections, and that not more than eight hundred of these lie along this river; but the fact is explained when it is remembered that if there is a garden spot in all the land, here it is to be found.

After setting a number of outlines in the river, we turned in. One of the lines furnished four hungry men a substantail breakfast in the morning in the shape of a large eel. The river abounds in fish, and in the branches of a tree at the toll bridge is exhibited the head of a monster channel cat fish, which weighed, when caught, a little more than forty pounds; but the eel which attached itself to our line was the first of that species seen by any of the settlers, many of whom, hearing of the capture, came to see the skin. After breakfast it was found that the water in the river varied from a few inches to six feet in depth, clear and cool and the river bottom sandy. With so much water in the stream in a season of drought, it seems hardly possible that it will not overflow its banks in rainy seasons, for the bluff is high on but the one side, while on the other it slopes gently from the river to the prairie beyond. Refreshed by a swim, a late start was made for Oklahoma City. Approaching the town, the road by which we entered was found bordered here and there by little settlements of tents, houses made of wagon covers and bodies, all close together. It was learned that these were the temporary homes of boomers, waiting, as at Arkansas City and other points, for the opening of the new lands.

A few words will describe the city. Everything is new. The city, the site of which is one half mile north of the river, is on a gently undulating prairie. It is laid out with all streets running either north and south, or east and west. The road beds are graded, and the natural soil makes excellent streets. In the centre of the city is a public well, over which is built a pavilion and music stand. The writer has in vain recalled the familiar dwellings in Westminster, that from them he might select one and say the majority of the residences in Oklahoma City are like this. But there are no dwellings in Westminster like the the majority of those to be seen there, unless the buildings on the Albaugh lot on Court street, formerly used as law offices, might be used as illustrations, with the statement that in Oklahoma these would be very desirable residences. Buildings used for residences are generally of the most temporary character, though here and there may be seen a palatial residence, similar to the home of the knight of the razor who holds forth under the Westminster City Hotel. The stores and business houses are, as a rule, of the same temporary character, but a number of substantial and handsome brick and stone structures have been erected or are now in process of building. There are in the city a number of churches—Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and Methodist being among them. There is one large, first class hotel, the Grand Avenue, and a number of second class houses, and restaurants and lunch rooms. The city has about 5000 inhabitants.

At Oklahoma City, three of our party found letters awaiting them, in the care of Brogan & Sons, who are the proprietors of the largest general grocery house in the city.

Leaving the city at six o'clock in the evening we turned our faces homeward, and after a drive of six miles camped for the night.

WM. L. SEABROOK.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Ensilage is a good feed, but all ensilage is not alike; it is not yet known what all the conditions are that insure success in filling the silo.

Scientists have said that ensilage is a good cow feed, and they agree with the verdict of the farmers and the cows.

For the SENTINEL.

A Visit to Belvidere Seminary.

After enjoying a delightful trip up the Delaware and Lackawanna, we arrived at Belvidere, where we took a conveyance which brought us in a few minutes to the foot of a hill quite close to the seminary, but unfortunately the driver's team became unmanageable and was very reluctant to take us any farther. Finally we alighted and a few steps brought us to the summit of the beautiful hill upon which this hospitable home and school is located, where we were met with a warm reception by the principals, Dr. B. F. Clark and Miss Bush.

As night approached us at our journey's end, we were deprived of the view of the surrounding country, and being much fatigued retired for the night. As morning dawned upon us our eyes were opened to an extent of country exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Quite a number of us, including the principals, took a delightful drive, a distance of about eight miles, to a lake the surroundings of which are almost unsurpassed in beauty of scenery. Among this congenial company we had the pleasure of meeting the well known Dr. Sivartha, of Jerusalem, who showed us many paintings or drawings of his views concerning the rehabilitation of Palestine. He has been traveling and lecturing in different parts of the United States upon various subjects, especially phrenology or mental philosophy and physiology, which he has investigated deeply. As he is remaining at Belvidere Seminary for his health the school will receive the benefit of his lectures and those who go to hear him or converse with him upon any subject enjoy a rare intellectual treat. He holds "that the methods of exact science not only apply to all questions of religion, but must also guide in the entire reorganization of society."

This seminary at Belvidere, Warren county, N. J., established in 1867, is located twelve miles from Delaware Water Gap. The school is very select in every particular, being successfully conducted by Dr. B. F. Clark and wife, and Miss Bush. It numbers from fifty to sixty pupils, who attend from different parts of the West and North. All are required to dress plainly but neatly, with more regard for health and comfort than for display. It is entirely unsectarian. The industrial department, which has been in operation for a number of years, has proved of great advantage. All the different branches are taught and if desired in connection with physiology a course in phrenology is given. In the domestic department, if parents so desire, girls take a practical part in systematic housekeeping.

Any young man of good habits who will attend the duties of making fires, &c, can thereby pay half his tuition; one who does not use tobacco in any form, as smoking and chewing are strictly forbidden and those who have those habits are quietly dismissed from the school. We hope any one who desires to obtain a good education at a moderately low figure will endeavor to be strictly temperate and embrace this opportunity.

We hope by divine assistance that these efforts to reform society may continue to progress in this home-like school and that they may be put forth in all the schools and colleges of our country to such an extent that a greater reformation be realized in the not very distant future, especially in the temperance cause.

A. M. S.

Siberia Importing Pigs.

Siberia has taken to raising pigs and to improving the breed. The world only knows Siberia as the place where Russian and Polish exiles suffer the horrors of a barbarous system and where American and English explorers meet death from starvation and cold. Its only product is supposed to be salt, and nobody thinks of it as a country having any capabilities of progress. Yet Siberia is rich in great possibilities. Its southern portion contains agricultural tracts of great fertility. It has vast forests of fine timber and great stores of undeveloped mineral wealth. There are Russian communities away from the penal settlements which are growing rich and prosperous. In time the country is bound to become progressive. The climate of its southern provinces is mild and healthy, and it is watered by great rivers that afford splendid facilities for trade.

The importation of a number of improved English pigs is a sign of the times. A large consignment of the finest breed of Yorkshire pigs left London recently for Siberia. They were selected from the famous herd of Sanders Spencer, of Holywell Manor, whose piggeries are said to contain some of the finest specimens in the world. And they are to be followed soon by other lots. It is a positive relief to get such news from Siberia. A little more of it and people will not feel a freezing sensation creeping over them at the bare mention of the name. Pigs are, after all, a sign of progress.

One of the great things in life is to get started.

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