to That Effect-Social ricultural Life-Everything Re lating to Culture Steadily Ignored.

Chicors, S. C., March 27, 1898 .- The success of the numerous agricultural colonies which have been founded in this country during the past five years, while possessing but few original features. I believe will mark an epoch and effect a revolution in American agriculture. It will, too, mark the taking of another step, or perhaps the making of mother march forward, in a direction in which it is most desirable that steady progress should be made; that in, toward more complete human knowledge of the art of living. Such instruction will be at once beneficent and will certainly effect a moral as well as an industrial revolution.

There is hardly a city in the United States which does not contain more people than can get an honest living y labor or trade in the best of times. When times of depression come, like those we have passed through, there is a large class that must be helped to keep them from suffering. The fact is patent, today, that the only prosperous lass is the agricultural. We have the anomaly of thrifty farmers and starving tradesmen. The agricultural classes, and especially those of the colonies are prosperous. They have good crops every year, and always receive good prices for their products. While the cities of the country are in trouble and nanufactories are running on haif time, or not running at all, the farmer has money in his pocket and a ready market for everything he has to sell The country must be fed, and the farmer has to hustle to feed it. The city family may do without new clothes, a abinet organ, a folding bed and thousand luxurious appliances, but it must have bread and meat; consequently there is nothing that can prevent the steady prosperity of the far-

This is not the first time I have alluded to the above subject, and it is not likely to be the last, for I have received some striking object lessons of late in the mining and manufacturing cities of Pennsylvania. worker in that state tolls more hours for less money than the average farmer in any part of the Union. He is neither fed or lodged as well as the feld hand. He is neither fed or lodged as well as the slaves of the old regime. He is a bond slave to his employers and his conditions. The farmer is better off than any worker I ever saw in he mines or mills of Pennsylvania. In act, the farmer is more independent, as more command of his own time, ares better at the table, lodges better id gets a better return for his labor han any \$900 a year wage man whom

ever met. I am asked why, if the above stateents are facts, every young man, aparently, who thinks he can get a livg in the city or at the minor centers population, quits the farm and joins multitude; also where the colonizaion part of this story comes in. The eason can be found, I believe. e social leanness, or social starvation, the average American agricultural e. The farmer, unless I except the Mormons, the Mennonites, the Risley colonists in New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, or here at Chicora, the hakers, the Dunkards or the Rugby ites, in all his building and all his planning, has never made provision for life. He has only considered the means of getting a living. Everything outside of this, everything relating to soclety and culture has been steadily ignored. He gives his children the advantages of schools, and then fails to provide the social wants which these educational advantages have called into life. A bright, well educated famly on a lonely American farm is very different material from a family brought up in ignorance. An American farmer's children who have had a few years at a neighboring academy resemble in no degree the children of European peasants. They come home with new ideas and new wants, and if they find no opportunities for their satisfaction they will be ready on reaching their majority to fly the farm and seek the city.

A story told me some years ago tells of farm isolation in the extreme and pitiful to the same degree.

"When I settled on my claim," the Kansas homesteader began, "and got the house built, our nighest neighbor was four miles off. When it was loudy we couldn't see the house at ali. We got along, though, by planning what e would do next year. I think that elped us a good deal to keep us in eart; its a lucky knack in anybody; when a man quits looking ahead I ouldn't give shucks for him. We lidn't weaken once, did we, Sarah?"

"No Dick," answered the wife, a bright eyed little body, with a flush f rose in her tanned cheeks, "we didn't, not even when your tobacco gave out," and an insinuating smile lurked about her mouth.

Well, that was tough," he returned; "if anything will make a man lose his grip its taking his tobacco away from him. But we had the fiddle left, Sarah. You won't believe it, sir, but I actually used to sit out in the grass in the meanlight and play that fiddle for hours at a stretch—dancing tunes, mind you—and I know it made me feel good, and made Sarah feel good, too, and the baby. It don't take and the baby. It don't take so ever-lasting much to make folks feel good as you would suppose, though it is awful to be cut off from other folks. it's wearing on women especially; men don't mind it so much after a while;

"And do you still long for the old life "And do you still long for the old life in Qhio?" I said, turning to the wife. "No," she replied, with a shade of pathos in her face said in her voice. "No, not now—not since the baby died, and we huried it out there in the garden. That was the sorriest time of all. The grays was an little and pitiful, and the irie widened out from it so far; I in't even misimusted before how big pretrie whe And it seemed without a too, not to have any funeral. But the bit was the ever I mit many here

If the American farmer wishes to keep his children near him he must learn the difference between living and getting a living; and I mistake him and his grade of culture altogether if he does not stop over this statement and er what I mean by it. To get a living, to make money, to become "fore-handed"—this is the whole of life to the average agricultural multitudes, discouraging in their numbers to contem-plate. To them there is no difference in living and getting a living; and when their families come back to them from their-schooling, and find that really this is the only pursuit that has any recognition under the parental roof, they must go away. The boys push to the centers or the cities, and the girls follow them if they can. A young man or a young woman, raised to the point where they apprehend the difference between living and getting a living can never be satisfied with the latter alone. Efther the farmer's children must be orant or provision must be made for their social wants. Brains and hearts need food and clothing as well as bodognize brains and hearts as the best and most important part of their personal possessions will go where they can find the ministry they need.

What is the remedy? How shall farmers keep their children near them? How shall they encourage the influx of new people into the agricultural districts? I answer, by presenting the present attractiveness of agricultural colonies such as Chicora, for instance, and by adding to that attractiveness. Ten acres are enough in this country. Do as the promoter here is doing; establish reading rooms and clubs. Encourage social meetings of the young. Buy an organ for Susan and a narrow seated buggy for Bill. Establish a bright, active social life that shall give some significance to labor. First, of course, locate in a colony. It is better to go a mile to daily labor than to place oneself a mile away from a neighbor. The isolation of American farm life is its curse To those who intend locating on a farm will say don't make the mistake of isolating yourselves. Isolation falls upon the women with a hardship men cannot appreciate, and drives the educated young away. It is about five years since the gen-

eral colonization scheme of farming was broached. Of course the co-operative sects had been organized for decades, but their communities are ruled more by peculiar religious beliefs than business reasons. I do not take them into consideration. I had always believed in the social advantages of colony life as delineated above, but from many reasons I did not consider colonization schemes as desirable agencies in the development of a locality. The colonists generally had no money and no backing. They went into debt for the land, no one tided them along until they were established, they made miserable failures, and the section in which they settled suffered from the odium of that failure. But the success of the Booth-Tucker plans, the Colorado colony, the Alabama colonies, the Risley colonies and half a dozen others have converted me to the practicability of "Scientific Colonization." The scheme of production in all of these later day colonies is largely the same, and in imitation of the French system of intensive farming. In France families make a living off two acre farms and under conditions much less ideal than those that exist here at Chicora. They make every foot of ground produce its proportion, and they watch the soil so closely and so Intelligently that they can tell its exact composition. In this country we work the soil for a number of years, drain it of its forces, and then load it with manure, guano, or something of that sort. The French farmer does not do that. Every year he examines the ground. Sometimes he puts in a little lime, sometimes a little potash or some guano. He supplies it constantly with the very element it needs. He does not work it for years, then fill it full of indiscriminate fertilizers. The motive of the colonies is the phrase Booth-Tucker uses so often, "Back to the land." In the cities are thousands of people who were agriculturists, but who left the farms because of the social poverty of its life and who gladly get back into agriculture. It is not required that a colonist has had farming experience, but the majority are of that class at Chicora; the colony was started by men who were dissatisfied with the climatic disadvantages of

northern farming. It costs about \$500 to place a family on a ten acre tract. This includes the cost of the land, the building of a house, barn, tools, etc. This charge is an excellent leather. Upon being met in small payments. Circumstances stripped from the animal the hides are met in small payments. Circumstances govern the payments largely.

A good many people think that the colonists will find difficulty in obtaining a living from their lands the first year. An entirely new and noteworthy phase at the Chicora colony is the providing of two days' work in a week for those who need it, thus guaranteeing a living to those who might make a failure of the first year's at-tempt. The 35 dwellings already at Chicora are as a rule equal to any \$500

house in Pennsylvania. Seven houses, one store, a freight house, a dry klin and a mineral water bottling establishment are being erected. Thirty-one persons have arrived this month. And the growth or this solony is indicative of many others.
FRANK A. HEYWOOD.

PORPOISE FISHING AT CAPE HATTERAS

BY FRANK A. HEYWOOD. (Editor of Southern Progress, Philadelphia.)

Nearly the whole 300 miles of North Carolina seacoast is a sterile reef of yellow sand, as destitute of vegetation as the deserts of Arabia. This reef is cut through, at long intervals, by inlets that make of it a chain of islands, some of which are as much as 40 miles long, and but little more than one mile wide at any point. The inlets afford peasage way for yessels of light draught, and through them the fresh waters of the sounds and their tribustation of the sounds. The coast, owing to the fact that the granter part of it it at a low level, elevated but a few feet above

This breakwater is largely a neutral territory, whose ownership is a matter of dispute. Some maintain that it beto the Federal government, but when the latter wishes to erect thereon a life saving station or lighthouse a onvenient owner, or one who purports to be such, never falls to put in appearance and howls lustily for his pound of flesh. Among those, however, who reside upon the mainland, and who frequent this strip of beach, it is looked upon as entirely neutral ground, where neither man nor governmen: ses any right other than that of might, and a locality where the minor canons of morality may be stretched without breakage to an almost unlim-

Wrecks, and there are many, which occur on these sand domes, are stripped with a bewildering celerity. The coast is wreck strewn, and how gladly wrecks and their rich freight are welcomed by the rude people who live along its sands. They regard the tempest as a friendly fairy, and all that happens to come within their range is considered theirs by right, unless interfered with by government life savers. Under any circumstances a wreck throws these people into spasms of remunerative activity. The money circulated by the Merritt Wrecking company, of Norfolk, seems to be of greater value than that distributed through

These natives of the sand reefs are chiefly fishermen, and the statistical review of the work of the 6,000 employed represent that they take 33,000,000 pounds of fish yearly. It is, of course, impossible for me, in the limits of this article, to enter into detail in regard to the fisheries. The design of this chapter is to speak more specifically of the porpoise fishing grounds at Cape Hatteras, the only one on the Atlantic

The porpoise, contrary to general belief, is not a fish but an air breathing mammal, warm blooded, viviparous and suckling its young. Though shaped like fishes and living in water exclusively, and moving in the same manner with them, it must come to the surface for air. During the summer these animals are scattefed all over the seas and are familiar sights to the steam ship passengers, but when cold weather comes the prey upon which they feed, menhaden, herring and other small fish that associate in schools, go southward and assemble by millions in the shallows lying between Ocracoke and Hatteras inlet. Cape Hatteras affords a barrier against the fierce winds from the north, and in the waters below it these little fishes seek a shelter. There, accordingly, thousands of porpoises congregate.

Usually there are about 20 men in a porpoise fishing camp. There must be a sufficient number to manage four boats and as many seines. The boats are distributed at three stations along shore. Two of them are together in one spot, while the third is a mile above, and the fourth a mile below. Each boat has a seine on board. Lookouts are continually stationed upon high bluffs to watch for game, and they signal with flags when a school of porpoises is coming.

Suppose the porpoises are coming down coast. Warned in time by the signals, the men at the station farthest south row their boat rapidly out to sea dropping their seine as they go. If the thing is properly managed they have been in time with their net to head off the first of the animals. As soon as the school, or most of it, has got past the station farthest north the boat from that point is run out in like fash-Thus the porpoises find themselves hemmed in between two fences of net. each stretching a mile out in the They might easily escape by swimming seaward save for the fact that meanwhile the two boats from the middle station have put out a mile from land, not dropping their seines on the way, but extending them on a line parallel with the shore and joining the two extremities of the other seines. In this way is made within a few moments a rectangular pen two miles long and one mile broad, in which the luckless beasts are confined. They could easily get out, of course, by breaking through the nets, inasmuch as their strength is enormous, but they do not

The porpoises thus enclosed are surrounded with smaller seines and drawn in shore, where they are kept thus in a little room until the fishermen wish to kill them. Sometimes as many as 200 will be secured at a single haul. The fishery is very profitable, because there are several products of the porpoise which are valuable. The skin affords salted down, tanned crudely and shipped to northern markets, where they are used in the manufacture of shoes traveling bags and other goods. This leather has a particularly fine grain, and boots made from it are given a waterproof quality by the natural oil of the skin. However, the highest priced porpoise leather, which is very costly indeed, is obtained from the unborn young. It is of a most delicate texture and exquisitely mottled in black and white. For book covers it

s a most admirable material Every one has heard of porpoise oil, which is used for watches and other delicate machinery. It is one of the most costly oils known, because only a few ounces of it is got from each animal. It is obtained from the jaws only, being tried out from the bones after the skin and flesh have been removed. There is another sort of oil. of very little value, procured from the fat beneath the skin and from the liver fat beneath the skin and from the liver and other viscera. Hides are worth from 75 cents to \$2.50 apiece, the latter price being paid for the best skins of unborn caives. A school of 200 porpoises represents about \$500 to the fishermen. Nobody has ever attempted to make any use of the skeletons, which are scattered by tens of thousands along the shore below Cape Hatteras. They would afford a first rate fertiliser mixed with prosphate. mixed with prosphate.

The Cummer company, of Cadillac, Mich., and Norfolk, Va., have com-pleted an enormous lumber mill at Jacksonville. Fig. for the

you know, Miss Willing," said Woodbe, the other evening, "that

"Does It?" she asked; "and why so. "Because," he replied, "it reflects

nothing but the truth. "Oh!" she exclaimed, in a tone of dis-

appointment, "I thought it was for a better reason than that." "What did you expect me to say?" be asked. "I thought," continued the blushing

maid, "that it was because every time you looked in my face you saw your own." The engagement has been announced.

-Chicago Daily News. Why She Trembled.

Nellie-What makes you so nervous Jennie?

Jennie-I am all in a tremble. Mr. Bondelipper is going to ask papa for my hand this afternoon. Nellie-Are you afraid that your pa will refuse?

Jennie-No; I am afraid Mr. Bondclipper will not show up.—N. Y. World. His Views.

First Burglar-If I had some more money, I t'ink I'd go inter politics. Second Burglar-Dere's more money politics dan dere is in our line.

First Burglar-Not only dat, but I notice when a man is in politics it's easier fer him to keep out of jail .-Brooklyn Life.

Comparatively Honest. Miss Sharp-Before I gave you that pie you said my sidewalk needed shov-

Hungry Hoby-Yes, lady; I reiterate my statement-it duz need shuvelin'. An' ef I wuz you I'd keep me eye peeled fer some laborer an' giv him de job. Morning', lady.-Judge.

His Generous Sister. "Where did you get that cake, An

"Mother gave it to me." "She's always a-giving you more's

she does me.' "Never mind, Harry; she's going to put mustard plasters on us to-night. and I'll ask her to let you have the big gest."-Pittsburgh Bulletin.

Deafress Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the by local applications, as they cannot reach the inseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the nucous lining of the Eistachian Tube. When this tube gets indiamed you have a rumbling sound of the injerfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed leafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed corever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the inacous surfaces.

We will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for

We will give ONE BUNDRED DOLLARS to we will give ONE BUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Deatness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Send for circulars, free. F J. CHENNEY & CO., Teledo O. Sold by Druggists, Ec. Hall's Family Pith-

The Speer Brand of Brandy.

Is a guarantee of Excellence. The Clima: Brandy made from grape in 1876 is absolutely pure For sickness in your family do not for seaven's sake use any brandy but old and strictly pure distillant from the grape.

It is impossible for the system to withstand the demands made upon it just at this season, without the assistance of a good purifying and strengthening tonic. The changes which Nature decrees shall take place each spring are so severe that a breakdown is almost sure to come. It is wise that all possible assistance be given during this period, as upon this purifying process depends the health for the entire summer. Everybody just now should take a thorough course of Swift's Specific

which thoroughly cleanses the blood of all the accumulated impurities, tones up and strengthens the entire system, and aids Nature in renovating and renewing the body so as to render it healthy and strong. Those who purify their blood with S. S. S. at this season are well fortified against the many forms of disease so prevalent during the dreaded heated term, for it has been demonstrated that the system that is thoroughly purified in the spring is well prepared to resist disease all summer.

No other remedy on the market is equal to Swift's Specific as a spring medicine, because it is the only purely vegetable blood remedy and is guaranteed absolutely free from potash, mercury and all other minerals. It cleanses, purifies, builds up and strengthens. Insist on S. S. S., for there is noth-ing half as good.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for on purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to arready made and to be made in this New any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The PANY under its character is authorized to second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purposes, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, there ore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to lemale weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out corectly, set your urine asida for twenty four hours, a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraodinary effect of Dr Kilmer'r Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists lifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention the Middleburgh Post, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuine. ness this offer

MENTAL TELEGRAPHY.



Erastus-What's yo' finkin' about? Ephrim-Well, I reckon I's finkin' bout de same fing ez yo' is finkin'

Erastus-Oh, yo' go long. I nevah stole a chicken in mah life.-St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Still Another Problem. "They have now invented an electric

keyhole," she said, pointedly. "An electric keyhole!" he repeated, in puzzled tone.

Yes," she answered, "an electric keyhole. When a man comes home late at night all he has to do is to touch a button and a light shines out, showing

him exactly where the keylole is." "I will admit," he said, thoughtfully, "that that solves one problem, but how is the man who comes home late at and improvements made in the lead-

night to find the button?"-Chicago ing branches of farm industry dur-

Rensonable Iden.

"So you are the glass eater, are you?" isked Uncle Reuben Sassafras of the museum freak.

"Yes, sir; would you like to buy my photograph? Only 25 cents." "No. I don't care for no photograph, but I would like to ask a question."

"Well?" "When you want a square meal do

you tackle a window pane?"—Detroit Free Press.

Klondike get your also the great fort TON GOLD FIRLDS EXPLORATION COM-PANY under its character is authorized to prospect for and sequire Mining Claims and Properties in the wonderful gold fields of Klondike and Alsaka. Immedia fortunes have already been realized and millions more will be made there. Will you allow this golden opportunity there. Will you allow this golden opportunity to pass you by? A few dollars invested in in this undertaking may be the foundation to your fortune. The rush to the wonder and necessitates immediate action. The first in the field the first in fortune. No such opportunity has ever been presented to the people of the present generation as is offered in the Klon-dike—Alaska Gold Fields. All sharebuldees get their full proportion of all profits. No dividends are made on Stock remaining unsold. Send your orders enclosing One Dollar for each share of fully paid-up and non-assessable stock

The following Tacoma dealers in supplies for the Klondike and Alaska trade are Stockholders in the Company and will inform you regarding the reliability of its officers: Monty & Gunn, Groceries; A. F. Hoska, Harness Co. Morris Gross Co., Dry Goods and Clathing : W. G. Rowland, Oulfitter; Hugo Felitz, Tents Tacoma Hardware Co.

desired to the WASHINGTON GOLD FIELDS

EXPLORATION COMPANY, Tacoma, Wash-



PRENCH REMEDY produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail young men will regain their lost manhood, and old usen will recover their youthful visor by using If-EVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervous-aces, lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, lost Ivower, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which units one for sindy, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but in a streat nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restering the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption, Insist on having REVIVO, no other, it can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or sit for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or retund ive written guarantee to cure or refund he money. Circular free. Address WYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Middleburgh, by W. H. SPANGLER.

DO NOT DESPAIR!



For sale in Middleburgh, Pa., by Middleburg Drug Co., in Mt. Pleasant Mills by Henry Harding, and in Penn's Creek by J. W. Sampsell.

'50 Years' Improvements In Farming,"

Published by the NEW-YORK Taine NE SECOND EDITION.

32 Pages, 18 by 121 Inches.

A general review of the advances ing the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study. Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical infor mation.

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate and profit. Extremely interesting and instruc-

ONLY 15 CENTS A COPY, by mail. Send your order to THE POST, Middleburg, Pa



TIONAL FAMILY For FARMERS

BOTH One Year for \$1.75.

Send all orders to THE POST.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC, See PAGES. A National Book of reference Governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Dingley Tariff Sill, with a comparison of old and new rates; President McKinley's Cabinet and Tariff Bill, with a comparison of old and new race; President intentions of principal officers pointees, Ambassadors, Consuls, etc.; the pesonuci of Congress, names of principal officers the different States, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, with their salaries; Tables Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Committees, Complete articles on the Currency, Gold and filter, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The standard American almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whittaker's A

PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE PAID. Send all orders to THE POST, Middle